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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 8--80th Congress

Chapter 8--1st Session

S. 568

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 8

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 568

February 10, 1947 H. R. 1819 introduced by Rep. Gillie and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).

Hearings: House, H. R. 1819 (S. 568).

Resume of the hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture. Dr. B. T. Simms, BAI, testified.

Resume of the hearings before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease. Dr. S. O. Fladness, BAI, testified.

Remarks of Representatives Cross and Gillie.

February 11, 1947 S. 568 introduced by Senator Capper and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.

Resume of hearings before the House Committee on Agric.

February 14, 1947 Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported S. 568 without amendment. Senate Report 24. Print of the bill as reported.

February 17, 1947 Senate debated S. 568 which was passed without amendment.

House Agriculture Committee reported H. R. 1819 with amendment. House Report 38. Print of the bill as reported.

February 19, 1947 House Rules Committee reported H. Res. 108 for the consideration of H. R. 1819. House Report 60. Print of the Resolution.

February 21, 1947 House debated S. 568 which was passed with the provisions of H. R. 1819 substituted therefor. Action on H. R. 1819 indefinitely postponed.

February 24, 1947 Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 568.

February 28, 1947 Approved. Public Law 8.

Senate hearings held but not printed.







# ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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## HEARINGS

BEFORE

## THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H. R. 1819 (S. 568)**

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUN-  
TRIES IN THE CONTROL AND ERADI-  
CATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH  
DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

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FEBRUARY 10, 11, AND 12, 1947

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1947

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GEORGE L. REID, Jr., *Clerk*

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# ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 New House Office Building, at 4 p. m. Hon. Clifford R. Hope, chairman, presiding.

Other members present were Hon. August H. Andresen of Minnesota, Hon. Anton J. Johnson of Illinois, Hon. Reid F. Murray of Wisconsin, Hon. Cliff Clevenger, Hon. George W. Gillie, Hon. Edwin Arthur Hall, Hon. Charles B. Hoeven, Hon. Chester H. Gross, Hon. Ernest K. Bramblett, Hon. Paul B. Dague, Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr., Hon. Orville Zimmerman, Hon. Stephen Pace, Hon. Walter K. Granger, Hon. Eugene Worley.

Also present were the following Members of Congress: Hon. O. C. Fisher and Hon. Milton H. West, of Texas; Hon. Wesley A. D'Ewart, of Montana; Hon. Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming; Hon. Antonio M. Fernandez and Mrs. George L. Lusk, of New Mexico; Hon. John Phillips of California; Hon. A. L. Miller of Nebraska; Hon. Edward H. Rees, of Kansas; and Hon. Charles L. Russell, of Nevada.

Hon. Richard M. Kleberg, former Member of Congress and member of the Committee on Agriculture was also present.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The committee was called together at this rather unusual hour because we wanted to have an opportunity to hear Dr. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is leaving the city in the morning. We were not in a position to consider this matter until the House met this noon, in that before that time the committee had not had anything referred to it in the way of legislation.

Now the Committee on Agriculture does have a bill before it which has been introduced by our colleague, Dr. Gillie. That bill has been referred to the committee and we have had drafts of it passed around among the members of the committee. This is a bill which was sent up from the Department and Dr. Gillie has introduced it. He is chairman of the subcommittee which was appointed some time ago to look into this matter, and he and other members of the subcommittee have worked with the Department in trying to work out a program.

I think before we hear from Dr. Fladness I would like to have Mr. Gillie give us a report of what his subcommittee has done up to date.

## STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to do so, since I have today introduced emergency legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to extend full scientific, technical, and financial cooperation to the Republic of Mexico to combat the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease now raging in that country.

Under present Federal statutes the Department of Agriculture has authority to cooperate informally with foreign governments, suppressing outbreaks of this dread disease. Present authority, however, does not extend to engaging in eradication programs on a substantial scale, even when requested to do so by foreign officials.

My bill removes this limitation and authorizes the United States Government to mobilize its full resources in combating outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in any American country when such an outbreak represents a direct threat to our vast livestock industry.

This legislation has been introduced at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, based on the findings of a joint Mexican-United States Veterinary Survey Committee which has surveyed the situation in Mexico.

At this point in the record I should like to place a copy of Secretary Anderson's letter to the Speaker of the House, requesting emergency legislation, and also a copy of my bill:

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the letter of Secretary Anderson and the copy of the bill may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter and bill are as follows:)

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The SPEAKER,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, is a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in Mexico and is spreading. Unless effective control and eradication measures are adopted there is very great danger that this malady will continue to spread and will invade this country. Such an invasion would seriously threaten our national food supply. The Congress has long recognized the seriousness of this disease as evidenced by its action in prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants or swine or of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, or pork from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist (sec. 306 (a), 46 Stat. 689, approved June 17, 1930). The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission (established under Executive Agreement Series 421), realizing the gravity of the situation, has approved a resolution of its Subcommittee on Animal Industry which recommends cooperation between the two countries in controlling and eradicating the disease.

It has been, and is, the established policy of this Department to keep this country entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease. On those occasions when the disease invaded our country in spite of our quarantine regulations we have, through the use of funds provided by the Congress for this purpose, completely eradicated it by slaughtering infected and exposed animals, disinfecting premises on which infection occurred, and maintaining strict quarantines until the danger period passed. Less drastic measures have not proved successful in stamping out the disease.

When the Department was advised that an undiagnosed disease of cattle resembling foot-and-mouth disease was presented in Mexico two veterinarians, experienced in diagnosing this malady, were immediately sent to Mexico to assist the Mexican authorities in arriving at a diagnosis. The enclosed statement gives the pertinent facts in regard to the situation in that country at present.

Our livestock producers are very much alarmed over the situation and are urging prompt and vigorous action on our part.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

A similar letter is being sent to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used, without employing the authorization in Section 2, for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, printing and binding without regard to the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitation contained in Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appointments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, in a few moments the committee will have an opportunity to question Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has made a very thorough study of conditions in Mexico. Dr. Fladness is a member of the United States-Mexican Veterinarian Survey Committee which has reported:

First, that foot-and-mouth disease has existed in Mexico for approximately 3 months;

Second, that the disease has invaded at least nine States and the Federal District, comprising a vast area between Mexico City and Vera Cruz;

Third, that the disease already has become so widespread as to constitute a grave menace to the livestock industry of the United States;

Fourth, that the facilities of Mexico alone are insufficient to successfully cope with the situation; and

Fifth, that full cooperation between the Government of Mexico and the United States is imperative, if the disease is to be wiped out, and the threat to American livestock removed.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to state to the new members of the committee that we have with us today Mr. Kleberg, who is a former member of this committee and a former Member of Congress. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. We are all glad to have you with us again. Members who have served with us are always welcome, and I want to say



that Mr. Kleberg was very able, distinguished, and respected, in the House, and as a member of this committee for many years. We are all very sorry that he left us. We are particularly glad to have him with us today on this matter which is before us.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, though known for centuries to be one of the world's most contagious and devastating livestock maladies, foot-and-mouth disease has been curbed in the United States by veterinary science. The United States has repelled eight invasions of this disease, and since 1929 has been entirely free from it. Each outbreak, by prompt work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with the States, has been stamped out as quickly as possible.

Dr. John R. Mohler, for many years Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has estimated that the entire cost to the livestock industry and to the State and Federal Governments in these eight outbreaks exceeds \$200,000,000. The most serious outbreak was in 1914 when it was necessary to slaughter 172,222 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep in 22 States, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000.

The malady is caused by a virus so infective that it will cause the disease in dilutions as great as 1 to 10,000,000. Practically all cloven-footed animals, including deer and other wild animals, are susceptible. In malignant form, foot-and-mouth disease may kill or render valueless fully half the animals in a herd. The disease also permanently impairs the productivity of animals less severely affected. Man is fairly resistant to the infection but sometimes acquires it. He may also carry it on his clothing. Infection, however, has been most commonly traced to affected animals, their fresh meat and milk, unsterilized garbage, and other contaminated products.

There are various methods of eradication, once the disease has gained a foothold, but the slaughter method is accepted as the most effective. It is much wiser to slaughter a few animals than to allow such a costly disease to become permanently established, as it has in most nations of the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a summary of developments in the Mexican outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and the following information is based on this report:

The outbreak first occurred in the State of Vera Cruz in east-central Mexico and has spread, since late in 1946, to nine Mexican States and the Federal District—for the most part in a westerly direction.

The area containing the affected herds is under quarantine maintained by Mexican authorities with the aid of troops. About 2,000,000 head of cattle are estimated to be in the quarantined area and about 9,000,000 in other parts of Mexico.

At the invitation of the Mexican authorities, the United States has five veterinarians, all experienced in foot-and-mouth disease control, on the scent of the outbreak, to render technical assistance. Another is organizing the border defenses.

Since the outbreak in Mexico no cases of foot-and-mouth disease have appeared in the United States, nor have any appeared in the northern States of Mexico. The nearest affected herd is about 350 miles from the border.

One area of potential danger is in the vicinity of Matamoros, Mexico, near the Texas border close to the Gulf Coast, approximately opposite Brownsville, Tex.

As far as can be determined, comparatively few of the affected cattle in Mexico have been slaughtered as a means of control and eradication.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, though lacking in authority to engage in disease eradication work in Mexico, are prepared to take such action immediately if cases of foot-and-mouth disease appear in the United States.

The Bureau already has selected, for the purpose, qualified key veterinarians, and instructed them to be ready for immediate assignment. Much of the equipment already is available.

The origin of the outbreak in Mexico is of particular interest in view of the repeated charges that the sanitary embargo against South American livestock was a smoke screen used by United States livestock interests to avoid competition. The disease came to Mexico through the importation of zebu cattle from Brazil, where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. A relatively small shipment of approximately 130 head was received in October 1945. Our Government immediately protested the acceptance of this shipment as being in violation of the sanitary treaty between this country and Mexico. The protests were ignored and after a brief quarantine on Sacrificios Island adjacent to Vera Cruz, the bulls were allowed to land. Eighteen head were subsequently moved into the southern part of Texas.

There is no record that this first shipment of bulls brought hoof-and-mouth disease with them, and a few head now in Texas are under the closest scrutiny.

A strong protest was again made late in March 1946, when information was received that a second and larger shipment was being assembled in Brazil for consignment to Mexico. As the protests were unavailing, the Secretary of Agriculture, on May 28, closed the border to Mexican cattle.

At a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission held in Los Angeles in July, it was agreed that these bulls would either be returned to Brazil or shipped to Europe for relief purposes. However, the Mexican officials permitted these bulls to move from the quarantined island to the mainland, and in September, 327 of them were transferred to a ranch in the State of Vera Cruz not far from the port.

In a very short time after the bulls were moved to this ranch, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among them and among other cattle on this ranch. However, no report of this outbreak was made to the American Government until December 18, and our veterinarians did not definitely diagnose the malady as foot-and-mouth disease until December 26.

The border quarantine, which had been lifted by our Government on October 18, at the height of the meat famine, was, of course, immediately reimposed. A strict quarantine has been in effect since that time.

From December 31 to January 3, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, meeting in Washington, discussed problems of control and eradication with two Mexican officials. It was arranged that the Bureau of Animal Industry would detail four veterinarians to Mexico to join a like number representing that Government to make an intensive survey with a view to determining as nearly as possible

the extent, spread, and the various conditions and circumstances that would influence control and eradication measures.

In the meantime a number of bulls from the second importation had been moved to ranches in Mexico, near the Texas border at Brownsville. At the time the Mexican officials were in Washington in early January this was a subject of discussion and Bureau officials were assured that the animals would be removed to south-central Mexico, but the latest information I have is that the bulls have not as yet been moved.

Several conferences on the situation between Mexico and United States officials were held during the month of January, both in Washington and in Mexico City, and certain agreements were reached.

As a result of these conferences, the Secretary of Agriculture directed letters last Friday to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, reporting on the outbreak, pointing out the danger to the American food supply and American livestock and dairy interests, and urging that legislation be enacted which would enable the United States to cooperate with Mexico in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease.

The Secretary's request followed resolutions adopted by the joint Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recommending immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the two countries toward the control and eradication of the disease. The Mexican and United States Governments have exchanged diplomatic notes accepting these recommendations:

The recommendations include—

- (1) The sending to Mexico promptly of essential equipment and personnel.

- (2) The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals out of zone I (the affected area) and to prevent the movement of such animals into zone I except for immediate slaughter.

- (3) A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to slaughterhouses within the zone, on animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

- (4) The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

- (5) That steps be taken immediately to establish, at the earliest possible time, a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

- (6) That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area designated zone I the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine that may be exposed, be adopted and applied in all instances.

In asking for additional legislation to cope with the Mexican emergency, the Secretary pointed out that Congress has long recognized the serious nature of foot-and-mouth disease by its action to prohibit



the importation of livestock and livestock products from countries where the disease is present.

The Secretary also stated that in the past, Congress has authorized special funds with which to complete successful eradication measures in this country during former foot-and-mouth diseases outbreaks.

On January 21, when it had become apparent that emergency legislation probably would be needed to cope with this situation, our chairman, Mr. Hope, appointed a special subcommittee of this committee to inquire into the problem. Appointed to this subcommittee, in addition to myself, were: Mr. Simpson, of Illinois; Mr. Bramblett, of California; Mr. Worley, of Texas; and Mr. Granger, of Utah.

On January 22 our subcommittee held informal hearings and received testimony from representatives of several leading farm organizations, including the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, the American National Livestock Association, the National Association of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Grange.

All who testified expressed very grave concern and alarm over the outbreak of this disease in Mexico. They expressed the belief that it would inevitably spread to the United States if prompt and effective action was not taken. They pledged their united support to any United States program for combating the disease, and said that they were unanimously in favor of United States aid to the Mexican Government.

Two immediate protective steps were recommended to our subcommittee:

First, that the United States expedite the construction of a barbed-wire fence along the entire United States-Mexican border; and

Second, that funds should be provided to augment the present entirely inadequate force of United States inspectors now assigned to the border.

Livestock leaders asserted that the first attack should be directed against the spread of the disease north of the present area of infection, by promptly slaughtering all newly infected cattle in this section. This, they asserted, would give us time to breathe and map plans for stamping out the disease entirely.

Unless the disease is wiped out in Mexico, it was pointed out, it will be a perpetual hazard to the United States livestock.

Our subcommittee has been in constant contact with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, including Dr. B. T. Simms, the Chief, and Dr. Fladness, the Assistant Chief, who are here this afternoon. Both have participated in conferences at Mexico City concerning the outbreak, and have assisted in formulating joint Mexican-United States plans for controlling the disease.

I have the utmost confidence in these men and in their associates. They are capable of putting up a most effective fight against this outbreak, if Congress acts promptly to give them the necessary funds and authority.

In conclusion I would like to ask permission of the chairman to place in the record at this point the resolutions adopted by the California State Legislature, the National Wool Growers Association,

and the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, asking Congress to pass legislation to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the resolutions may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolutions above referred to are as follows:)

The following resolution, dealing with the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico, was adopted by the National Wool Growers' Association, at its recent annual meeting in San Francisco:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2

Adopted in Senate January 14, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

Adopted in Assembly January 16, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

This resolution was received by the Secretary of State this — day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1947, at — o'clock — M.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

CHAPTER —

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Relative to memorializing and petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation to control and eradicate and prevent from entrance into this country of the disease of animals known as foot-and-mouth disease (aphthous fever) now present among animals of several States of the Republic of Mexico

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture has been advised by the United States Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico, that the disastrous livestock disease known as foot-and-mouth disease has appeared and exists widespread in several states of the Republic of Mexico, and diagnosis of the disease has been confirmed by both Mexican and United States Government veterinarians who have conducted extensive field investigations; and

Whereas the United States States Government through action of the Secretary of Agriculture on December 30, 1946, added Mexico to the list of countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists and thereby prohibited the importation into the United States from that country of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants, or swine, and the meat thereof; and

Whereas, in accordance with the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, the United States Department of Agriculture will continue to cooperate with the Mexican authorities in dealing with this serious threat to the livestock industries of the two countries, including the production of meat and milk in the United States; and

Whereas the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico apparently has existed there for some time and may be associated with the importation of Zebu bulls from the Republic of Brazil; and

Whereas there have been outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States in the past, including two in the State of California, and these have been eradicated only after great expenditure of public funds and losses to livestock owners; and

Whereas the method of eradication used in previous outbreaks in the United States has been to destroy or burn or deeply bury all animals in affected herds and those directly exposed thereto, the last outbreak in the United States being in 1929; and

Whereas any disruption of our food producing processes would be serious to the public welfare, the disruption of commerce and the adverse effort on the economic life of the people would be disastrous, and the difficulties and expenses that would be entailed in effectively eradicating this disease, should it spread to California, would be tremendous; and

Whereas time is of the essence if this disease is not to be permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas it appears that the Government of the Republic of Mexico may need immediately the expert assistance and the financial help of the Government of the United States in curtailing this disease; and



Whereas it is to the immediate interest of all the people of the United States that the disease be controlled and eradicated in the Republic of Mexico before it is permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas the full administrative and financial assistance required by the United States to deal with the present outbreak in Mexico may not be included in existing laws, involving expenditures in a foreign country in the interest of the people of the United States; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly,* That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully memorialized and requested to take such steps as may be necessary, by legislation or otherwise:

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To provide assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted and requested by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission empowered to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of the foot-and-mouth disease into this State; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed, forthwith, to send a copy of this joint resolution by telegram and by mail to the President of the United States, the President pro Tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in the Congress from the State of California.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*President of the Senate.*

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Secretary of State.*

Attest:

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

We, the National Wool Growers, in convention assembled consider the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico to be the most serious menace to the livestock industry of the United States and to the economic life of the United States (except the two world wars) that has existed in this country in the lifetime of any citizen of this country.

We firmly believe that the Government of the United States and all necessary agencies including the Department of Agriculture and the Army should be made available immediately to prevent the spread of this infection to our country.

We urgently petition the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Congress of the United States to forthwith take vigorous steps to carry out this request.

We urge the proper authorities to contact the Rockefeller Foundation and request that they cooperate in every way possible to the end that through their world-wide experience in the control of epidemic diseases and their prevention they may extend their facilities and men in this national emergency.

We further urgently request that all available manpower and all needed resources be directed to the end that a rigid quarantine be extended throughout the Mexican border. That every assistance possible be extended to the Mexican Government in the control of the disease within the borders of that great country, to the end that the hazard of spread may be minimized and that funds be made available for all agencies in this extraordinary emergency.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association called a meeting in Tucson, Ariz., on January 20, at which the following groups were represented:

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.  
The South Dakota Stock Growers Association.  
The California Cattlemen's Association.  
The California Department of Agriculture.  
The Sonora Cattle Growers Association.  
The Chihuahua Cattle Growers Association.  
The Lower California Cattle Growers Association.

After a full discussion of mutual problems of the two countries relative to the foot-and-mouth disease all groups listed above representing associations in the United States met and made the following recommendations:

Whereas at a joint meeting of representatives of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the California Department of Agriculture, the California Cattlemen's Association, and South Dakota Cattle Growers Association, and concurred in by telegram from the president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the following steps are recommended:

That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary by legislation or otherwise—

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To offer assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission empowered to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations as may be recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of the foot-and-mouth disease into this country;

(e) To help maintain all quarantine lines established within Mexico north of the infected areas.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the record the resolution passed by the Texas Legislature.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolution above referred to is as follows:)

#### H. S. R. No. 37

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas the livestock and animals in Mexico have been infected with the hoof-and-mouth disease; and

Whereas such infection has been spreading rapidly over the whole Republic of Mexico and is now within 250 miles of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas there is no known cure for hoof-and-mouth disease and it threatens to wipe out the cattle industry in its spread into the United States; and

Whereas it is believed that the disease is dangerous to people; Therefore be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas*, That the Legislature of Texas petitions and requests the Congress of the United States to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the spread of the hoof-and-mouth disease into this country; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Congress of the United States, each Member of the Texas delegation, and a copy to the Honorable Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDWARDS,  
GILMER,  
REAMS,  
KAZEN,  
MOORE OF VAL VERDE,  
PETERS,  
BELL OF DEWITT.

W. O. REED,  
*Speaker of the House.*

I hereby certify that H. S. R. No. 37 was adopted by the House on January 28, 1947.

[SEAL]

CLARENCE JONES,  
*Chief Clerk of the House.*

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Chairman, could I also include a resolution adopted by the California Dairy Council?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolution above referred to is as follows:)

CALIFORNIA DAIRY COUNCIL,  
*San Francisco, 4, Calif., February 1, 1947.*

Re Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

HON. ERNEST K. BRAMBLETT,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BRAMBLETT: The brief which Mr. McKinney, secretary, California Cattlemen's Association, addressed to you under date of January 28, 1947, gives a connected and complete history of the present foot-and-mouth outbreak in Mexico, the manner in which it was introduced from Brazil, where the disease is endemic, and the related developments up to the date of the brief. I can add nothing to that phase of the matter.

Purpose of this communication is to provide you with reliable information which you may find useful in convincing others of the disastrous consequences to the food supply and the economy of the American people contingent upon an outbreak of the disease among farm animals in this country.

Since the disease does not exist here now and no outbreak has occurred since 1929, it seems perfectly obvious that no stone should be left unturned to guard against its invasion by any of the many ways by which the infection can be carried, many of them unknown to most people.

Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in any type of meat animal are a sufficiently serious menace to the welfare of their owners, as well as to the public meat supply, to warrant prompt measures for protection.

In the case of dairy cattle, the menace is far greater due to their concentration in herds which are kept together in closely restricted areas and not allowed to roam. Furthermore, someone must leave or come to the farm daily for the purpose of hauling the milk to a processing or distributing plant. This greatly enhances the danger of carrying infection to other herds, particularly because the collector visits many farms in the course of his daily rounds.

Milk is used by more people of all ages and social levels in the United States than any other one food article. Slaughter of a dairy herd curtails the milk supply in its immediate area. It also adds to the curtailment of meat supplies—both veal and beef.

Something more than one-half of the total milk supply in the United States, and more than 65 percent in California, is consumed in the form of fluid milk and cream. Any depletion of this supply is a potential danger to the physical well-being of our people.

Furthermore, since the dairy business is the largest single agricultural industry in the United States, and in California, its economic position is of the highest general importance.

We of the dairy industry feel that the public interest in its milk supply is paramount to all other interests, and we respectfully urge you and your colleagues to exert every effort to see that the appropriate officials of the executive



arm of the Federal Government proceed without delay to provide the Nation with the utmost possible protection against the invasion of this dread epidemic. That, we insist, comes first.

Next, we have the right to ask that all possible assistance of whatever nature be extended to Mexican authorities in order that the disease may be promptly exterminated throughout that country. This goes beyond demonstration of our Nation's good neighbor policy. It is a highly essential precaution. So long as the disease exists anywhere in Mexico we are never free from danger. If that country can be kept as free of foot-and-mouth disease as is the United States, we can protect ourselves against incursions from other countries. We can never rest easy until we are sure of this.

I am enclosing two copies of an illustrated circular in which you will find much valuable information. The photographs on the front cover are those of slaughtered beef and dairy cattle in trenches, ready for burial and destruction. All of these pictures were taken during the 1924 outbreak and in various localities in California.

Also enclosed is an emergency circular of the University of California, which is a reprint of Farmers' Bulletin 666 and issued by the College of Agriculture in 1924. I have marked some passages in the circular which are just as applicable today as they were at the time the reprint was made.

It was a real pleasure to make your acquaintance. Do not hesitate to call upon me for any information or service which might be helpful to you in discharging your responsibilities in this highly explosive situation.

Cordially yours,

SAM H. GREENE,  
*Executive Director.*

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, any resolution any member wishes to offer may be inserted in the record at this point.

NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
*Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 23, 1947.*

HON. GEORGIA LUSK, M. C.,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MRS. LUSK: The threat of hoof-and-mouth disease in New Mexico is the most serious problem which has ever confronted the livestock industry of this State. Its dangers cannot be overemphasized.

Unless the disease is eradicated in Mexico before it is allowed to spread into the northern part of that country it may well mean the end of the livestock business in New Mexico. This is not an overstatement.

If the disease does spread to northern Mexico and into New Mexico it will probably mean that the Department of Agriculture will endeavor to create a buffer area in this State, Arizona, California, and Texas, and eradicate all livestock in this area for the protection of the rest of the United States.

You can readily understand what this would mean to the economy of New Mexico.

Enclosed you will find a copy of recommendations made by this association, together with other States, at a meeting at Tucson, Ariz., last Monday. We urge your wholehearted cooperation and assistance in this matter and feel confident we can expect to receive your full support.

Albert Mitchell will be in Washington the latter part of this month with further details on this problem. He will, no doubt, contact you and discuss the matter with you.

With best regards, we are,

Very truly yours,

NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
GEORGE A. GODFREY, *President.*

#### RESOLUTION

The seriousness of the infection of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico warrants immediate action as evidenced by the fact that within 1 week the disease has spread into three additional Mexican states, making a total of eight, while investigations and diplomatic overtures were being made.

Therefore a joint meeting was called at Tucson, Ariz., on January 20, at which the following groups were represented:

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.  
The Arizona Cattle Growers Association.  
The South Dakota Stock Growers Association.  
The California Cattlemen's Association.  
The California Department of Agriculture.  
The Sonora Cattle Growers Association.  
The Chihuahua Cattle Growers Association.  
The Lower California Cattle Growers Association.

Following a full discussion of mutual problems of the two countries relative to the foot-and-mouth disease question, all groups listed above, representing associations in the United States, met and made the following recommendations:

Whereas at a joint meeting of representatives of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the California Department of Agriculture, the California Cattlemen's Association, and the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, and concurred in by telegram from the president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the following steps are recommended:

That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary by legislation or otherwise:

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To offer assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission, empowered by law to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations as may be recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of foot-and-mouth disease into this country;

(e) To help maintain all quarantine lines established within Mexico north of the infected area.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we have with us Dr. Fladness, and I am going to ask him if he will appear at this time.

Dr. SIMMS. Pardon me. I do not think that Dr. Fladness is here. He is in a committee over at the Senate and in his absence, if you will permit me to substitute for him, I will be glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been in Mexico also, as I understand, and we will be glad to hear from you.

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir; I was not in Mexico; Dr. Fladness went down, but I did not go.

The CHAIRMAN. You, of course, are in a position to tell us of the program that you worked out in the Department for cooperation with the Republic of Mexico, and what you expect to undertake if Congress passes legislation giving you that authority.

I think at this time the committee would like to have you tell us just what the details of that program are. First, for the purpose of the record, tell the reporter your full name and your official position in the Department of Agriculture.

**STATEMENT OF DR. BENNETT T. SIMMS, CHIEF, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Dr. SIMMS. I am Bennett T. Simms, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Doctor.

Dr. SIMMS. The situation in Mexico at present is that hoof-and-mouth disease is embryonic in a fairly large territory, probably involving something like 40,000 to 50,000 square miles, in which the disease is either actually present or near enough so that we could say that size area should be considered infected.

Historically, so far as we know, it appeared in the state of Vera Cruz somewhere around the first of November, last October or the first of November. It spread apparently rather rapidly, so that by the time the Mexican authorities were aware of the presence of the malady, and were attempting to make a diagnosis, it had already spread into the adjacent state of Puebla.

We were advised on the night of December 17 that there was an undiagnosed disease in cattle in the state of Vera Cruz. That is, our State Department had that information. We got it on the 18th. We immediately extended through our agricultural attaché an indication that we would be glad to come to Mexico and assist in such a diagnosis. They extended an invitation and on the 26th of December Dr. Fladness, working with their representatives, had made a definite diagnosis. You can see from the sequence of this how closely we followed the discovery of that disease.

The Mexican border was immediately closed on an order from our office that no inspection on the border would be made; and, of course, the Secretary issued the order, which is a necessity when the disease is found. He issued the order as soon as they found that the disease existed, and restrictions were immediately put into effect that made it impossible for any cattle, sheep, or other ruminants or swine, to be imported from that country, and the border has been closed since that time.

The disease has continued to spread, perhaps not quite as rapidly in the last 30 days as up to that time, but now it involves some nine States; and, as I said a while ago, it embraces an area all told, perhaps, of the size of the State of Missouri or thereabouts.

There have been two outbreaks that may be new ones. One is in Aguascalientes, northwest of Mexico City. The advice we have been able to get on that is that the cattle involved in that outbreak have all been killed and disposed of, and we understand that situation has been handled fairly well.

In talking with the Mexicans in the first place we sent these two men down to get back of the effort. They worked on the diagnosis, which was immediately concurred in by the Mexican authorities, and the Under Secretary of Agriculture, who is a large livestock owner, and one of their veterinarians, and we sent four men back to Mexico with them to work with them to try to determine the extent of the disease and the adequacy of the quarantine measures which they are attempting to enforce.



Following that there was a conference in Mexico of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission. Our representatives were Dr. Fladness, Dr. Shand, and Don Stoop, our Assistant Agricultural Attaché in Mexico City. They represented us on that Commission, Dr. Shand acting as my substitute as it was impossible for me to leave for Mexico.

Working with the three Mexicans on this Commission, they passed certain resolutions which were sent on the Commission itself. This was a subcommittee of the Commission, and the Commission approved resolutions 1, 2, and 3, which set up the premise that the two countries should cooperate in the fight against the disease. That was in resolution 1.

Resolution 2 was that there should be set up immediately as drastic a quarantine as could be set up and enforced.

Then resolution 3 sets up somewhat in detail the procedures which would be followed in attempting to control the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman put those resolutions in the record at this point, if they are available?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, the resolutions are available and we can put a copy of them in the record for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection a copy of the resolutions may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolutions are as follows:)

#### RESOLUTION I

Resolutions of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission which have been approved by both the Mexican and the United States sections of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by joint Mexican-United States Veterinary Investigating Committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends:

Immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 25, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest possible moment, such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

## RESOLUTION III

Considering:

That foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals has caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represents a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,00,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment, and in materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.

2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement to local slaughterhouses within the zone of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

Dr. SIMMS. These resolutions went to the Agricultural Commission, as I said and they were approved after a little bit of delay. We did not know exactly why, but last week we got the approval on the part of the Mexicans of these three resolutions, and as soon as those resolutions reached us, there was prepared for the Secretary for submission to you a proposed enabling act. That act is the one which was under discussion, as I understand it, when we came in just now.

We have been asked a good many times as to whether we have men in Mexico and what we are doing. You gentlemen realize, of course, that the advice that we have had from our Solicitor is to the effect that we do not have the authority under the present act for our Bureau to go to Mexico and do any extensive work in the control or eradication of this disease. Our authority is restricted to our own country, plus, of course, informal cooperation with other countries; but this



enabling act, which is before the Congress now, does carry such authority for the Secretary of Agriculture.

The State Department has already, with the Mexican Department, made Resolution No. 1 a matter of record and cooperation between the two.

Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 are under discussion, and I believe an exchange of notes is already under way.

Now I could go considerably more in detail, but perhaps this gives enough of the background. I am at your pleasure. If you would rather have a further discussion of the entire question, I will be glad to go into it more extensively; or if you prefer to ask me questions, I will attempt to answer and give you information on any questions you ask.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe there are some questions which members would like to ask you concerning the program.

If you are in a position to do so at this time, we would like for you to tell the committee just what measures you have in mind taking in cooperation with the Mexican Government if this legislation is enacted giving you the authority for joint action.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Simms a question from the standpoint of a layman. I am not familiar with the symptoms of the disease and could the doctor go over it just briefly and tell us what the symptoms are and just how serious the hoof-and-mouth disease is. I do not pretend to know anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have the Doctor explain that.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I understood the Doctor to say that the Mexican Government and the United States have approved Resolution No. 1. Is that correct?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now Resolution No. 1 which has been approved by both Governments, gives you the right to go in there and cooperate with the Mexican government in the eradication of the disease.

Dr. SIMMS. Resolution No. 1 simply sets up the authority to cooperate. It says the two countries should cooperate in the fullest manner in the control and eradication of the disease. In other words, that is permission on the part of the Mexican government to come in and work with them, and it does not spell out any methods or procedure.

Mr. WORLEY. Didn't it require a statute to be enacted by the legislative body in Mexico? Do you have full powers to enter into such an agreement?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; their State Department has that authority, and this legislation will cover us giving us the same authority, to work outside of our own country.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand your reply to Mr. Worley to be that it will not be necessary for the legislative body of the Mexican Government to approve it?

Dr. SIMMS. We were advised that when their State Department agreed with our State Department, that that was the necessary authority.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If we pass this resolution, does that give authority to go down in Mexico and assist them in eradicating the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; this gives us the authority to do it.

Now the final delegation as to what will be done will, of course, have to be worked out. This Resolution No. 1 does not work out the details. It sets up the authority only.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. But this resolution would give you the authority to go down there and work with the Mexican officers in the detailed program?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now have the Mexican authorities the authority to meet with you in this emergency program?

Dr. SIMMS. According to what they have told us, when our State Department and their State Department approve what they call the notes on this, that does make it official from the standpoint of Mexico, and that has been done insofar as Resolution No. 1 is concerned.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, on that very point, if our State Department has agreed with the State Department of Mexico, why should it be necessary for Congress to pass legislation here?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, I am not a lawyer in any sense of the word, but our solicitor advised us that would be the correct procedure and we are following it.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be necessary for Congress to pass legislation before you can get money from the Appropriations Committee.

Dr. SIMMS. Our solicitor advised us that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture was set up to do certain things entirely within the United States, and that did not give us authority to do things outside of the country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is correct. Why, then, wouldn't it be necessary for the legislative body of Mexico to take such action?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, if the Mexicans were coming into this country to work with us, I think our Bureau under the present set-up will have the authority to work with them; that is, if the Mexicans were coming here to work. You see, we are going to Mexico to work. If Mexicans were coming here, I think our present authority would be sufficient.

Mr. ANDRESEN. This is somewhat similar to when the Federal Government went to Florida to destroy the Mediterranean fruitfly. The Legislature in Florida asked for the assistance of the Federal Government and asked us to come down and fight it.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, they probably did in regard to the Mediterranean fruitfly.

Mr. HALL. Have you any estimate as to how much this would cost?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should go ahead and ask Dr. Simms questions, and then we will come to the cost.

Dr. SIMMS. The program which we are proposing at the present time is set out in the second resolution, that as complete a quarantine be established as possible to prevent the spread of the disease in further territory. That is the first step.

The CHAIRMAN. Now on that point, that is something the Mexicans will have to do for themselves.

Dr. SIMMS. You are quite right; the Mexicans will have to do that themselves. Of course, we don't have and never can have the authority to tell the Mexicans in their own country what they must do. It is the Mexican Government that does that. The Mexicans have proposed that they will use the Army in enforcing their quarantine. In

fact, they called out the Army, which was called out right at the beginning to help enforce the quarantine, and they have assured us, that is the ones with whom we have talked, that they will attempt in every possible way to maintain an effective quarantine, more effective than it has been maintained up to the present time.

MR. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire what Mexico is doing at this time, where they are calling on the Army to enforce their quarantine? Are they doing anything about it?

DR. SIMMS. They have slaughtered animals in at least several areas where there were outbreaks which occurred outside the zone in which the disease had its start. They haven't slaughtered in the enzootic zone where it attacked a relatively large percentage of the herds, but they have slaughtered some of the herds. I will not say all because I do not know. I do not know whether they have as yet diagnosed all outbreaks outside of the enzotic zones, but they have slaughtered some animals outside of those zones and I do not know as yet that they have paid any indemnities. They have given a statement that they hope some day they will be paid.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now what will we do? What will the United States do if we pass legislation giving you authority to proceed to cooperate with the Mexican Government?

DR. SIMMS. We propose to work with the Mexican Government, in the first place, in establishing a rigid quarantine to stop the spread of the disease in this direction, or in any direction, particularly to stop the progress of the disease toward our border.

THE CHAIRMAN. The Mexican Government will have to establish that quarantine, even though we may assist them in some ways.

DR. SIMMS. We will furnish the technical assistance and as far as funds are concerned, I do not know whether the Mexicans would ask for a loan or ask for an outright grant to finance their end of it; but in talking with us, the Mexican Under Secretary of Agriculture, who is a large stock owner, and the Chargé d'Affaires said the same thing, indicating that Mexico was not able to finance this program and that they would need help from our country in order to carry on this work successfully.

MR. PACE. Do you think the language of the proposed bill is adequate to authorize loans or grants to the Mexican Government?

DR. SIMMS. Our solicitor thought it was. He drew it up and he thought it was broad enough so that it would enable the Secretary to do anything that was thought a necessity.

MR. PACE. It authorizes—

The Secretary of Agriculture \* \* \* To make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

Frankly, I have some doubt of that language—

“is authorized to make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.”

MR. ZIMMERMAN. I wanted to ask about that language. Section 2 of this proposed bill provides:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.



Mr. PACE. I don't think the law should grant that authority.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you find any disposition on the part of the Mexican Government to indemnify cattle owners whose herds were destroyed?

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexican authorities who were here said frankly they cannot launch a slaughter program with indemnification for the slaughtered cattle unless they got funds from somewhere. They said they could not do it themselves. The northern Mexico cattle owners are very seriously concerned. As you know, under normal conditions almost half a million cattle moved from northern Mexico into the United States every year. This is their market and with that border closed as it is today, those cattle—I will not say how much of a beating they have taken but they have taken a severe beating as far as those cattle in northern Mexico are concerned, because northern Mexico's agricultural economy depends on that half a million cattle which move across the border. They are intensely interested in keeping the border open and they know it can only be opened when the hoof-and-mouth disease has been eradicated.

The proposal that we are making, insofar as control is concerned, does not include the actual slaughtering of a very large percentage of the cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you proceed, then, to describe what plans you have, if Congress gives you the authority?

Dr. SIMMS. In the first place, I said there would be developed and established a quarantine as complete and as definite as we can make it. That, of course, will be enforced by the Mexican authorities; but we plan and expect, with their consent and cooperation, to have advisers there who are working with them and they will see that this quarantine is being effectively handled. Of course, we have a fairly good number of experienced men in foot-and-mouth disease in our Bureau, men who have gone through previous outbreaks, and there are other men, and we will equip them with the best advice we can give them and they will work with experienced men in maintaining the quarantine.

Now, then, the second thing we propose is a gradual closing in on the infected area through an orderly marketing procedure of the animals in the infected area which we expect to go to market.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest we get a complete statement from Dr. Simms and then we can decide whether this language is what the committee wants to include in the bill. You may proceed, Doctor.

Dr. SIMMS. We propose a program of the orderly marketing of the animals from the quarantine area; and, of course, the number of cattle which are in the zone in which the disease started, on many of these farms the animals have already gone through foot-and-mouth disease and have apparently made recovery. Then those animals can go to the slaughterhouse and can be used for food, and in that way they, of course, can be salvaged rather than killing and burying them.

Nevertheless, we recognize the probability that on many of these ranches and farms the infection will still be present, and if we did nothing, although those cattle look as if they recovered, the infection might still hold over and sooner or later spread from that place. We know infection will live in such things as straw and hay for considerable periods of time and new animals may contract the disease although the ones that suffered may show no more symptoms.

This orderly marketing program would do certain things: In the first place it would provide food for the people in that area, who, of course, are on relatively low diets. If we undertook a complete slaughter program, killing only the animals that are used for meat and the animals used for milk production, but also the oxen that are used for draft purposes, we would disrupt the agriculture of the area rather completely, and probably it would result in a great deal of privation. Those statements come to us from the Mexicans who have sat in conference with us.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, the Mexicans could carry out a program of that kind themselves, could they not? And why is it necessary for you to go in and assist them in that sort of a program?

Dr. SIMMS. We have reason to believe, unless they are getting some assistance from the outside, that the program would not be carried out successfully.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean financial assistance?

Dr. SIMMS. Technical assistance and advice, and probably financial assistance even to carry out that program, and they tell us now, and I am just quoting what they have said; they tell us that they cannot carry the financial burden alone. There would, of course, be some indemnification involved with this program, too, because in any new outbreaks there would be slaughtering of the animals and indemnification.

Mr. GRANGER. Is the slaughtering program going to be carried on by the Government of Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; there would be no movement of animals within the area prescribed in which the disease was present. There would be no animals of any sort or any number of animals moved from the infected territory to disease-free territory. What it would be would be a closing in on the infected territory, trying to make the infection an ever-smaller one, and finally the last of the area would be cleaned out.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that cover the extent of the program?

Dr. SIMMS. I might add one more thing: That is not the program, of course, followed in this country, where we have adopted a complete slaughtering, disinfection, and quarantine involving every farm on which it occurs. Some of the people in Mexico when we first talked with them, they were sure that was the program we should follow; but as they sat and talked with our committee and as we asked questions and as they asked questions, they felt that they did not have the personnel, financial resources, nor the backing of their country to do it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How long would it take to carry out such a program?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, we are getting almost entirely into the realm of guessing because we don't have any idea how long it would take, but we believe it would be a question of years rather than months.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I think this is a good time to answer Mr. Hall's question as to what you estimate the cost of the program will be.

Dr. SIMMS. Well we feel again on the cost that it would be very largely a guess. We have discussed figures all the way from a few million dollars up to \$50,000,000. In this country where we followed the slaughter program, we usually found that the indemnities ran to more than half of the expenses; and when an outbreak, for in-

stance, costs us \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, the indemnities probably made up a little more than half of that; but we never had an outbreak in this country in which the number of animals involved was anything like the number probably involved in Mexico at this time.

Mr. WORLEY. How many actual cases do you estimate there are now in Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. I am sorry I could not do any more than make a fair guess on that.

Mr. WORLEY. Please give us your guess on it.

Dr. SIMMS. In the State of Vera Cruz there are almost 1,000,000 head of cattle alone. That is the largest cattle population of any in the States infected, but the disease is in some 9 States.

Mr. WORLEY. What is the entire cattle population of Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. The entire cattle population is about 11,000,000, according to the 1940 census.

Mr. WORLEY. How many of those are in the infected areas?

Dr. SIMMS. In the infected areas in the States mentioned it would run close to 2,000,000, and we would guess there were more than half a million cases. That is just a guess.

Mr. WORLEY. Over half a million known cases?

Dr. SIMMS. I would not say there were half a million known cases because there are a great many farms where an actual diagnosis was not made.

Mr. PACE. Have they found that they have actually had the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. I might say that they have slaughtered in relatively small numbers where the disease has occurred outside of the zone in which they admitted the disease is well established.

There were many of the herds that had the disease 2 months ago; and, in fact, none of the herds, taking it from an over-all standpoint, almost none of them have been slaughtered. They have slaughtered relatively few in an attempt to stop the spread in adjacent territories or in new territory.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Doctor, what percentage of the cattle die from the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. The percentage of death has not been very high, probably anywhere from 1 to 5 or 6 percent, depending on how many young calves and old animals there are. Young calves die at the rate of from 4 to as high as 50 percent. Of the young animals 1 year to 2 years old, a very high percentage recover; maybe the loss of them will be 1 or 2 percent. Then on old cows and bulls, cows heavy with calves, the losses are fairly high. But the over-all death losses are not very high.

Mr. HALL. According to Dr. Gillie's bill the employees from the Department of Agriculture I assume at least would be given leave of absence. Is that it? They would go to attend their duties, they would work there, but retain membership on your pay roll?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; we would expect the men assigned to Mexico to still be employees of the Department of Agriculture, so that would be an item in the expense. Oh, yes; surely. The expense of sending the men, both their salaries and maintenance expenses, travel, and so on, would be borne by the Bureau.

Mr. HOEVEN. Who is going to supervise the expenditure of this money in Mexico?



Dr. SIMMS. The supervision of the expenditure of the funds, of course, would depend on what was in the appropriation measure that Congress passed.

Mr. HOEVEN. Would the American Government handle that, or would you turn the money over to the Mexicans and have them handle it?

Dr. SIMMS. I would surely never recommend to the Congress that we appropriate funds and then turn them over to the Mexican Government to handle. If we were asked to come in, if we were furnishing the money, I think we should have something to say how it should be spent.

Mr. HOEVEN. And you would assure us then that the money would be handled by the American representatives?

Dr. SIMMS. I assure you that would be my request to this Congress, and if Congress so provided, then that is the way it would be handled.

Mr. HOEVEN. Then, Doctor, you propose to pay indemnities for cattle that are slaughtered and pay the Mexican owners? Is that right?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, it is proposed that indemnity would be paid for animals killed.

Mr. HOEVEN. How many animals would be involved?

Dr. SIMMS. It would be very difficult to make an estimate. It would probably, no doubt, involve not more than thousands, not up to one million.

Mr. HOEVEN. You are going to ask for a certain appropriation and I only want to be sure that the American Government will handle the money.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; I agree with you on that.

Mr. HOEVEN. And if the disease spreads you will be back here for another deficiency appropriation.

Now I would like to know how far we are going on that cattle program. I realize the seriousness of the situation, but we are taking on a problem which we must approach cautiously and should give it very careful consideration.

Dr. SIMMS. I would be the first one to agree that we should put forth our very best efforts, and I would want any committee before whom I appeared to understand it thoroughly. In spite of the very best efforts we can put forward with the expenditure of time and effort and funds, we agree that it might not be successful; and we would do the best we could, but I personally would not want to ask.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I ask one more question? What information have you that the Mexican Government cannot finance the program or contribute to it?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't have any. I have the word of the Mexicans who came here and talked to us. I am sure the State Department is discussing that with the Mexicans.

Mr. HOEVEN. I do not know anything about the condition of the Mexican Treasury, but certainly we should have some authoritative information. I for one would like to have assurance that the Mexican Government cannot contribute to any financial program.

Mr. GRANGER. I think the gentleman should assure us that this infectious disease should be stopped. I think we should consider that if there is any doubt of the Mexican Government not being able to do it. We should make sure this disease is stamped out.

MR. HOEVEN. I agree with you that we want the disease stamped out, but I think we want to be assured of just what the Mexican Government can or cannot do, financially or otherwise.

MR. GRANGER. I agree with that, and I don't think we can stop.

MR. CLEVINGER. I don't remember whether you were up here in midsummer or not. I think you were, perhaps—when we were providing for the quarantine station out on Sacrificio Island.

MR. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

MR. CLEVINGER. We were apprised of the fact. I remember after I got home, after we had taken that action, there was plenty of alarm expressed by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. I wonder whether you could tell us whether or not the policy to open the border and let these cattle through, in other words, to let 650,000 cattle come in, some of which went into the State of Nebraska, whether in that connection there was any dissatisfaction on the part of your people as to the advisability of doing that thing. I cannot conceive you people advising the President that was the thing to do.

DR. SIMMS. That is a fairly long story, and I will try to make it as brief as I can and give the salient facts.

We closed the border between the United States and Mexico, as you know, when the bulls were landed on Sacrificio Island. We had a conference with the Mexican authorities last July about the bulls still on the island, and we reached a satisfactory understanding with them, which was that those bulls would not be landed in Mexico. That is a matter of record, that they would be sent back, taken away from that island and none landed on the mainland; and then when those bulls were removed, we were to send a commission to Mexico to work with the Mexicans to determine whether there was foot-and-mouth disease in that country or not.

Then the Mexican Commission was overruled, and the bulls were landed, being landed on the 28th of September. We did object then to the Mexican Commission and the Mexican Government against their importation, according to our agreement with the Mexicans, and we had our representatives advise the Mexican Government of our position in the matter, concerning our objection to their admission to the mainland. Subsequently there was a second shipment which was also protested. However, we saw no indication of the foot-and-mouth disease and so reported to the Secretary of Agriculture. At that time the first shipment had been out of Brazil a year, and the second shipment had been out of Brazil 6 or 7 months. We took that action sometime in June or July.

MR. CLEVINGER. Congress went home on the 29th day of July. That was the time we adjourned, and almost immediately when I got home there was this pressure for these cattle with headlines in the newspapers that the President opened the Mexican border for unlimited shipments of cattle.

DR. SIMMS. The Mexican border was opened approximately the middle of October.

MR. CLEVINGER. Did you fellows express any protest or concern when they provided for that landing of the bulls on Sacrificio Island?

DR. SIMMS. Well, there was absolutely no pressure on us to allow the Mexicans to bring those bulls onto the Mexican mainland. We protested and we were supported by the State Department, but despite that they landed those bulls on the mainland.



Mr. CLEVINGER. Have you restrictions on the movement of hides from Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. We have a prohibition on hides, and frozen meat is absolutely prohibited.

I still have a question to be answered from the gentleman over here [indicating Mr. Hall], as to the symptoms of the disease.

Mr. HALL. My only question in putting forth that question, Doctor, was simply to get an idea as to how serious conditions were; and I think you answered that there was a slight percentage of deaths.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; but while the death losses are not high, the affected animals are very seriously ill. Fat hogs, for instance, they shrink up to just a skeleton with the skin around it. A fat steer is just barely able to walk when he gets over it. They are left lying and they hobble around. A milk cow goes dry and gives practically no milk, and in many instances gives no milk until freshened again.

A fairly good percentage of cows never breed again, so while the death rate is not high it is a mistake for people to think that it is not a very serious disease. In some cases it will affect nearly every animal in the herd, whereas in other cases it will affect 20 or 30 percent of the herd and the rest of them will get by.

Mr. HALL. The statement was made that this disease could jump from county to county and State to State; in fact, that could travel great distances, and I just wondered if it could come as far north as New York State.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; it could. It is possibly the most infectious of all the diseases known to medical science, with the possible exception of pandemic outbreaks of influenza, such as occurred in 1919, when 15,000,000 people died of the influenza. There is nothing in medical science which compares in infectiousness with the hoof-and-mouth disease except influenza.

Mr. HALL. Does it affect all dairy herds?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; it affects any and all cloven-footed animals, particularly cattle; they are particularly susceptible to it. Sheep and goats are fairly receptive to it, and the wild cloven-hoofed animals, such as antelope and deer, and I recall in the 1924 outbreak in California we killed over 22,000 deer in Stanislaus National Forest, where we found that about 10 percent were infected.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We had an outbreak in 1924, did we not?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; we had an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in California in 1924 and 1925 and we had one in Texas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How long did it take to exterminate them?

Dr. SIMMS. The California outbreak in 1924-25 was first diagnosed in February 1924. It had been there for a short while prior to diagnosis and we burned the last affected animals in the late spring of the year 1925.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How much did the Government spend in that campaign?

Dr. SIMMS. I believe it was somewhat under \$10,000,000. I have forgotten the exact figures, but it was up to \$10,000,000.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What was the death rate during that outbreak, if you recall?

Dr. SIMMS. We slaughtered approximately 160,000 to 175,000 animals, hogs and cattle, in that outbreak.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. What contribution to that campaign was paid by the State of California, and in the other case by the State of Texas, in fighting the disease?

DR. SIMMS. I cannot give you offhand just how much of that almost \$10,000,000 that California put up, but that was the total put up by Federal and State; I could not give it offhand, but I could put it in the record for you.

MR. BRAMBLETT. I can give the California figure. It was \$200,000,000.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Can you give the figure in cattle and sheep?

MR. BRAMBLETT. It cost \$200,000,000 to eradicate that disease. California's control cost was \$200,000,000. This was on the outbreak in 1924.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Then if we appropriate the money to go down in Mexico it will be very high.

DR. SIMMS. We believe from European experiences that if the disease appeared here, that it would make the production of meat and milk anywhere from 5 to 20 percent more expensive. That is based on European records, the best we can get.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to ask you whether that disease varies in intensity or type.

DR. SIMMS. Yes; it does. There are three types of foot-and-mouth disease, three different viruses, and in areas where all three types of the disease are present the herd may have the disease and get over it, and then have a second type of the disease 30 days later, and then it might have a third attack in another 30 or 60 days. In many instances where you have more than one virus present the second outbreak will be much more serious than the first one was.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. This question was handed to me by our good friend Mr. Kleberg, who lives near the Mexican border. It is whether there is an appreciable loss of cattle recovering from the disease where they are on dry pasture.

DR. SIMMS. So far as I know there is no material difference in the losses, provided the grazing conditions are such that the animal can eat when it begins to recover and can get to the grass. Now where they have to go long distances for their food and water when they are still crippled, you can see the fact that they cannot cover the territory very well would make their grazing a serious operation.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Could the disease be transmitted by air passengers?

DR. SIMMS. Yes; we recognize the human as being normally a possible spreader, but in some instances a rather serious spreader. Now in general this is true, of course, when you speak of the human carrier. The human carrier has the virus usually somewhere on his clothing, on his shoes, coat, overalls, and so on. In general the man who is actually in contact with the stock will change his clothes, will change his shoes before he gets on an airplane to go somewhere, and we would have that thing as a possible aid in behalf of the spread by airplane. Nevertheless we should bear in mind that normally there is a possible danger in that the people might be carriers, whether they would come by airplane, automobiles, or what not, coming from farms and ranches where the disease is present and where they have been in contact with it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Under the language of this bill it provides:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country \* \* \*.

Do you think we should amend it to say "any adjacent American country," or would it be limited in the scope of the bill?

Dr. SIMMS. That particular language was used after consulting with our Solicitor. Some suggested just saying "Mexico" in the bill, and somebody else suggested that we say "Canada and the Latin countries," and finally that was the language that was used that you have before you now.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, if we specify "American countries" it would take in Canada and all the Latin-American countries?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But we are primarily concerned with the country which is adjacent to our country?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And so far it is not in any country which is not adjacent to us?

Dr. SIMMS. Sure; the country immediately adjacent to us is Mexico.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I wanted to use the word "adjacent" to see what your reaction would be.

Dr. SIMMS. I am a little bit troubled about how this will work out. I understood in the outbreak in California you went in and slaughtered all the livestock.

Dr. SIMMS. That is right; all the cloven-footed animals on all farms where the disease was prevalent.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What did you do about the buildings?

Dr. SIMMS. In general buildings were not destroyed. Occasionally an old, dilapidated building, the owner would say that he could burn it down easier than he could disinfect it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did you make a clean job in killing horses and chickens?

Mr. SIMMS. No; cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. The horses were not killed, but they were kept in quarantine and we watched out, anticipating trouble, before they were allowed to go off the ranches.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did I understand you to say the Mexicans have designated the quarantine areas?

Dr. SIMMS. They have designated quarantine areas and if we go down there, we will have a saving in that the quarantined area will be set out where the disease has been found.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In other words, the disease has been found in nine different States?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are all those areas quarantined?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; to some extent. We are not well satisfied with the adequacy of their quarantine. They are attempting to maintain quarantines at the present time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, according to the map Dr. Gillie showed us the other day, we found infestation appearing a good many miles away.

Dr. SIMMS. Fifty or one hundred miles; yes. The disease was found in Aguascalientes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That area was placed under quarantine?



Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; it is under quarantine at the present time. There were some herds that were infected there and they have slaughtered those herds, according to the advice that we have. Those herds have been slaughtered and buried and the Army maintains quarantine.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It would not be able to clear all the areas where the disease has been found and placed under quarantine?

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I mean to have all the livestock slaughtered.

Dr. SIMMS. In this new outbreak we think they should surely be slaughtered and quarantine maintained on the other areas, and maintain quarantine on those areas as far as we can.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The disease spreads pretty fast?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; the disease does spread pretty fast.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It was discovered in November?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. When you were first informed?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; it probably happened in Mexico some time around the first of November. Of course, there were no attempts made to control the disease whatsoever up until around the first of January. You see, it was the 26th of December when they had a positive diagnosis.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But you knew the bulls were infected?

Dr. SIMMS. No; we did not know the disease was there until the 26th of December.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What I am fearful of is this, Doctor: You want them to perform as good an operation in Mexico as you did in California.

Dr. SIMMS. I think all of us, Mr. Andresen, are fearful of that.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And, of course, if you do not go at it 100 percent effectively, why everything we will be doing will be wasted.

I agree that the committee should try to get some more information before we go after it like we went after the corn borer and the Mediterranean fruitfly, and that was in this country where we dealt with our own States. I know the effect of the disease. We took some drastic action; but in this case we should be careful what we do.

Mr. GILLIE. I want to go back and touch on the work which has already been done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. As I understand it, when the cattle were shipped from Brazil, they were landed on Sacrificio Island, off of Vera Cruz, where they were kept for 90 days. Is that right?

Dr. SIMMS. They remained there more than 90 days. They were unloaded the 9th of May on the island, and then transferred to the mainland on the 28th of September. That is about 128 days, or something like that.

Mr. GILLIE. Did I understand the Bureau wanted to release those animals or hold them for a longer time?

Dr. SIMMS. We never inspected the bulls on Sacrificio Island. We protested to the Mexicans that they were breaking their agreement with us in bringing the bulls in, and we stood adamant all the way through, according to our agreement. They should not have been landed on the island under our agreement.

Mr. WORLEY. What was the attitude of the Mexican Government in regard to those bulls?



Dr. SIMMS. They said there was no danger; that is, they were the ones who were favoring bringing the bulls in. They said there was no danger.

Mr. WORLEY. And they continued to import them under the guise that there was no disease present? And what is there to prevent a repetition of another import of infected cattle?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, as far as I am concerned, I don't have an answer to that one, and I think we should bear that in mind as a possibility.

Mr. GILLIE. Isn't it a fact that the membrane of the mouth and tongue slough off in a good many cases and they cannot eat?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right.

Mr. GILLIE. In other words they cannot eat because they have a tender mouth.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; they have a tender mouth and tender feet. Their feet are so tender they cannot get to the feed and their mouth is so tender that they can hardly eat. It is very hard for them to eat tough, dry grass, and with their sore feet they cannot go any distance at all for water.

Mr. GROSS. Doctor, I know just enough about the hoof-and-mouth disease that I want to get rid of it. Now these bulls were on Sacrificio Island from May to September.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. GROSS. And the disease did not show up during that time?

Dr. SIMMS. We were told no disease showed up.

Mr. GROSS. They were never inspected by our doctors?

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir; we probably did not inspect the bulls. If our inspectors had looked at the bulls and said they did not see any evidence of the disease, why the Mexicans would have said that the bulls were all right and they would have landed them immediately.

Mr. GROSS. How long after the bulls were landed was it before the disease broke out?

Dr. SIMMS. As a matter of fact the disease broke out probably in something like 90 days, or maybe less.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe if you had inspected them you would have found the disease before they were landed.

Dr. SIMMS. No, I don't think we would have. There is that possibility but I don't think we would have.

Mr. GROSS. How soon after the disease develops can it be discovered?

Dr. SIMMS. I might answer your question this way: An exposed animal could come down with the disease, in the case of cows usually in 2, 5, or 6 days, but an animal might be carrying the virus without actually exposing other animals to it immediately. For instance, an animal might have the virus on him, but as long as he did not come in contact with other animals he might not pass it on immediately. For instance, one animal might have it on the skin and it would not pass it on immediately.

Mr. GROSS. Are all animals susceptible?

Dr. SIMMS. Practically all animals of the cattle family are susceptible, more or less.

Mr. GROSS. You say that these bulls were entered over our protests?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. We called the attention of the Mexican people to the fact that they had not asked us for help, and finally when the subcommittee of the Mexican-American Agricultural Commission

came out with these recommendations approved by the State Department of the Mexican Government and the American Government, why then the Mexican Government said that was the equivalent of Mexico's approval of the bill; that they admittedly needed help, but the Mexican Foreign Office, if you asked specific questions, the Mexican Foreign Office did not file with our Government a specific and definite request for help in that form.

Mr. GILLIE. Well, then, if we came in and tried to help them eradicate the disease, would they consider the seriousness of the disease so important that they would let us come in and map out a program, and will they cooperate when we give them this help? In other words, do they want us to come in and clean it up with their cooperation?

Dr. SIMMS. I think the more intelligent livestock people, and particularly the livestock people in northern Mexico, are very anxious to have all the help that we can possibly get there. They are very anxious to get rid of this disease.

Mr. GILLIE. But should not there be that attitude on the part of the Government rather than those individuals?

Dr. SIMMS. I think it is the men in authority more than the Government who are anxious to have it eradicated. Take, for example, their Secretary of Agriculture. The President himself set up a Commission, and he himself became a member of that Commission. The Under Secretary of Agriculture is a large cattle owner, and I think Congressman Kleberg is well acquainted with him. The Under Secretary of Agriculture is a large cattle owner and we think that he is definitely in earnest and convinced it will be a catastrophe if they don't get rid of the disease. On the other hand, we know there are people in Mexico—in fact, we know there are people in Mexico who are not at all enthused about getting rid of the disease.

Mr. GILLIE. Don't you think if we go into this, that we should have the cooperation of the Mexican Government to the extent that they would lend their cooperation to us in eradicating this disease, and that we should map out the program?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And it looks to me as if we don't have that cooperation up to this point.

Dr. SIMMS. Well, as I said, the different State departments are becoming more conscious of this danger all the time. At the present time the Mexicans have not spelled out to us what they expect to do or what they expect us to do.

Mr. GILLIE. They should be willing to cooperate to the fullest extent in eradicating this disease. We also should have a program carried on from house to house to clean it up. We should have the fullest cooperation on their part.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And they should realize the seriousness of the matter.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. Gentlemen, I realize the seriousness of this thing and I realize the complexity of the problem. I am naturally an optimist.

Mr. GILLIE. In other words, they should be willing to help themselves.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Let me ask you this, Dr. Simms: Is it possible for us to have an effective quarantine against Mexico, and should we just forget about Mexico and have a strict quarantine?

Dr. SIMMS. Do you mean that we just let Mexico alone and keep the disease out?

Mr. WORLEY. Yes; if we cannot secure their cooperation and if they are not interested.

Dr. SIMMS. I believe with the very best efforts we could afford, with the border quarantine, border fence, and border controls, that the disease would occasionally break over the boundaries. I would not want to predict how often it would happen. I believe it would happen. The Europeans have attempted to do control by border quarantine between states, and even as effective as the Germans have been in the past in some of their detail work, it broke through the German quarantine lines.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think it would be cheaper to carry out the recommendations provided by this bill?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; if the Mexicans will work with us.

Mr. WORLEY. That is an unknown quantity?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; that is an unknown quantity. This is just what one man thinks. If we went down and saw the Mexicans would not work with us, we might just as well come home.

Mr. GROSS. You could not work with them if they would not work with you.

Dr. SIMMS. That is my opinion. If they do not want to work with us, the only thing to do would be to come home; otherwise we might be working there for the rest of our lives.

Mr. GROSS. Do you say that some of the cattlemen of Mexico are enthused over this program?

Dr. SIMMS. Some of the cattlemen whose cattle have recovered are not excited. I would not say that is a general thing, but some of them are not enthused over the possibility of a slaughter program since their cattle got over it.

Mr. GROSS. When we had these outbreaks it did not matter as to whether I wanted to go along or not. The Government must take that attitude down there. If they do not take that attitude, we haven't a Chinaman's chance. They have the authority to kill, and they should do it where necessary, just like we cleaned up TB. If you do not get that cooperation from the Government, you haven't much chance.

Dr. SIMMS. We have told the Mexicans with whom we talked that they must use their army to enforce their quarantine and enforce any action that is taken.

Mr. WORLEY. You don't think you will get much cooperation unless they go along with you? In other words, if you went down there and condemned cattle on your own you would not get much effective cooperation?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't think you would get much cooperation unless you had funds to indemnify the owners in the area where the disease broke out.

Mr. WORLEY. What do you think it would cost?

Dr. SIMMS. Before we could put figures on a program like that we would like to know what the Mexicans themselves want to do and have them rather definitely spell it out. We would want to



know how fast do they want to move with this program; how many men are they wanting to put in the field to work with us, and then we could figure how many men we ourselves would need.

Mr. WORLEY. Have you had any discussions in regard to that question?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; we are trying to arrive at some sort of a figure.

Mr. WORLEY. We cannot act intelligently until we know something definite about the proposed program.

Dr. SIMMS. We realize the situation. We would be foolish to come in today and ask for an appropriation which we cannot tell you how much we want, and I do not think we can tell you how much we want until we go further in our discussions between our State Department and the Mexican State Department; and all of this is taking time and the disease may be spreading in new territory while that is happening.

Mr. WORLEY. How much time do you think it will take before you can come to a definite decision in regard to that?

Dr. SIMMS. I think we ought to be able to know in maybe, if things move along as they should, 2 or 3 weeks, when we should have some specific requests. If it was in this country I would say 2 or 3 days.

Mr. WORLEY. Is there anything we or you can do to expedite it?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, we have attempted to expedite it as much as we could.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GROSS. When you get to considering their range cattle, their range cattle are worth about 40 percent of what our cattle are worth here.

Dr. SIMMS. Their range cattle are, in general, thin and in general not fit to market at the time. You see, they market them to us for us to fatten them on fresh grass, and finally maybe they go to the feed lot, or maybe they go to the butcher shop just on grass. On the other hand, their dairy cattle are high priced because their dairy cattle in Mexico City, in that milkshed, they have been infected and they are high-bred cows that they bought in Minnesota or Wisconsin and they paid the freight on them, and so those cows represent a lot of money by the time they get them down there. The beef animals would be cheaper but the dairy cattle in the Mexico City milkshed would be higher.

Mr. GROSS. To what extent do they have infection in the Mexico City milkshed?

Dr. SIMMS. The amount of milk going on the Mexico City market is supposed to have dropped 40 percent.

Mr. GROSS. Well, those fellows would really want cooperation.

Dr. SIMMS. You would think they would.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Dr. Simms, I would like to talk with you a little bit and ask you what the Department proposes to do or is contemplating doing in the event that you should get an outbreak in this country. Are you set up to operate, and how fast?

Dr. SIMMS. We have done this: We have selected the men who have had foot-and-mouth disease experience in the past. We have alerted some of them. We have located disinfectants. We have located rubber goods, coats, shoes, and so forth, that we would need to secure, and we have located the automobiles with which to travel. Of course, we have located rifles for shooting infected animals. We know where



men can be located and we have located the automobiles with which to travel. Of course, they will drive cars which already belong to the Bureau. They have also located digging machinery for digging trenches, which machinery is located in practically every county now so it will not have to be moved long distances. If we had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, we think it would be a question of less than 24 hours before we would be set up and have men on the ground stamping it out.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. What are you doing about it?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, on the border there has been built a fence. It has been under construction for many years. We know our fence will not keep out the hoof-and-mouth disease, but it will help, and it is just one of the adjuncts. We have had our border patrol and border forces are under survey, and beginning the day after tomorrow in Texas there will be a conference with Dr. Fladness, who has gone down there and who, together with the border inspectors, will set up a rather detailed program for increasing the strength of the border patrol so as to keep all Mexican cattle out of this country.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Would you carry it so far as to restrict all animal movement?

Dr. SIMMS. All the cloven-footed animals are by law restricted.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. You brought out the fact a few minutes ago about travel. If there was an outbreak, would you shut the Mexican border completely?

Dr. SIMMS. If there were an outbreak, it would be without our jurisdiction to control the movement of all people back and forth across the border, but we are maintaining an inspection service where we attempt to take care of such things as hay or straw or bedding that might be brought in, and we are trying to work with the immigration authorities in seeing that in the recruiting of farm labor that these people who come here have their clothes examined, or perhaps their clothes are given some sort of sterilization or a change of clothes, if they come from areas in which the disease is prevalent.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Has the Department any extensive plans to go into research in case the disease does develop in this country; that is, research from the standpoint of prevention and cure, because there are a good many people who believe you cannot stop it in Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. We are not doing any research with foot-and-mouth disease. It is so infectious that we have always taken the stand, long before I started working with the Bureau, which I think to be a wise stand, that it is too dangerous to work with in this country. I will state that we sent a commission to Europe which studied the hoof-and-mouth disease, but since that commission has come back we have done no research with the disease. Now it is under discussion and we are hoping if this disease starts in Mexico, that we can find it possible to do some active research work in Mexico, with the permission, of course, of the Mexican Government, in this infected center; and then after Mexico stamps the disease out we would automatically close the laboratory. We have such plans under way.

There is a vaccine which has been developed in Germany which does give immunity, and that does give fair protection for a short while. Some people have been, we think, too enthusiastic about vaccine. They think it can be used to eradicate the disease, but it has

not been successful in either the control or the eradication of the disease.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I understand that Prof. Jacob Traum, of the University of California, has worked on the disease, and I wonder why he and his group did not possibly go to Mexico where they would have an opportunity to conduct their research work.

Dr. SIMMS. We are hoping we will have a team down there at work as soon as we can do it. It will mean, though, probably where we will have to find buildings which we can rent and either rebuild them and furnish them with equipment and supplies, or we may have to start from scratch and put up a building which will take considerable time.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Are humans susceptible to the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. There are a few cases of people having foot-and-mouth disease, and some of them have been definitely diagnosed as such, but they are relatively few and far between. In most instances it is a very light disease in the human, a disease somewhat comparable to chickenpox in its virulence.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. No human being was ever known to have died of it?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't recall ever having seen a record of a death of a human from this disease.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you very much, Dr. Simms.

Dr. SIMMS. I appreciate this opportunity to come before you. I have tried to answer your questions and I hope that you have got something out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Phillips, do you desire to make a statement?

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN PHILLIPS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PHILLIPS. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if you would not want to have listed in the record the names of all Members of Congress who have been here during this hearing.

Before Mr. Dwight L. Rogers left he handed me a telegram which he asked be put in the record, and I ask unanimous consent to put it in the record. The telegram is as follows:

KISSIMMEE, FLA., February 8, 1917.

Hon. DWIGHT L. ROGERS, M. C.:

Florida cattlemen very much alarmed over spread of foot-and-mouth disease spread from Mexico. Our association requests your strong support at hearing on United States participation scheduled for Monday, also the appropriation act which will follow.

FLORIDA STATE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,  
IRLO BRONSON, *President*.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in addition to Mr. Rogers who was present and had to leave, there are present Mr. O. C. Fisher and Mr. West, of Texas; Mr. D'Ewart, of Montana; Mr. Barrett, of Wyoming; Mr. Fernandez and Mrs. Lusk, of New Mexico; Mr. Phillips, of California; Dr. Miller, of Nebraska; Mr. Russell, of Nevada; and Ed Rees, of Kansas. I had a conference up in Mr. Rees's office about civil service and we adjourned to this meeting.

Mr. Chairman, may I go off the record for something I want to say for about a minute?

(Discussion off the record.)

The quicker this committee can do something about this matter, the better it will be for the country. We realize the seriousness of this outbreak of the hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico and urge that there be no unnecessary delay. As soon as this committee can pass on this matter, then it will be a matter for the Subcommittee on Appropriations to act; and the quicker we act, the better, because there is at stake and we want to save the entire cattle economy of the United States.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to inquire if that concludes the hearing here. If it does not, I think that Mr. Mollin, the Secretary of the National Livestock Association, would like a moment or two to comment on this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. No, we do not intend to conclude the hearing this evening. The committee cannot meet tomorrow morning but I will ask that the committee meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for further consideration of this matter.

Mrs. LUSK. I would like permission to include a resolution adopted by the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection Mrs. Lusk will be permitted to submit the resolution and it will be inserted in the record either here or at the beginning of the hearing where we have other resolutions.

Mrs. LUSK. I would prefer it at the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will furnish a copy of the resolution to the committee, it will be incorporated in the record.

Mrs. LUSK. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other members of the committee who desire to make a statement at this time, or who have telegrams or other material they would like to put in the record? If not, the committee will stand adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, February 11, 1947, at 3 p. m.)





# CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 New House Office Building, at 3 p. m., Hon. Clifford R. Hope (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We will resume our hearings on the legislation proposed by Dr. Gillie for the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. I am going to ask Mr. Kleberg if he will take the stand at this time. Some of the older members of our committee know that Mr. Kleberg was a member of this committee for many years. He was a very distinguished member of the committee and we are happy to welcome him back here today and have him appear before the committee on a subject concerning which we all recognize him as an authority.

We would be glad to hear from you today, Mr. Kleberg.

## STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. KLEBERG, KING'S RANCH, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and friends, and I hope new friends, it comes to me with a distinct pleasure to have this opportunity of visiting with you gentlemen and reporting to you on a matter of such significant seriousness, which I hope will command your attention and I hope that some action will be forthcoming.

In order not to digress I will just read a little thing I dictated to present the subject, which, of course, is pretty well known.

The hoof-and mouth disease is know to be a virus disease and the most infectious and transmissible of all diseases which affect cloven-hoofed livestock.

That this disease is destructive is beyond question, particularly in areas such as the South, Southwest, and Western areas of our own country. Its ravages are more destructive under climatical and range conditions where long treks between waterholes is a common condition, likewise where climatic conditions provide long periods during which grasses and surplus forage are dry and tough. It is patent that an animal with delicate, sore feet cannot walk long distances to water, and without water cannot survive protracted periods.

Again, an animal with an intensively sore mouth could not properly be expected to eat tough and dry forage which adds to the already lacerated condition of the mouth and lips. In contrast to those conditions here, the grass in the Argentine and in many areas of Brazil is green and lush for long periods and water is plentiful, places to drink being reasonably close together.

Today Australia and North America north of the Rio Grande River or the Mexican boundary are the only regions or larger countries on earth on which the hoof-and-mouth disease does not exist. Its seriousness is of such a nature that I personally would consider a wide, uncontrolled attack of the hoof-and-mouth disease in the United States second only to our involvement in a great war in its actual impact on the people and food and our economy.

In that connection may I say, Mr. Chairman, that we had better just look at a practical condition which would picture the hoof-and-mouth disease as having reached the river, the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Of course, while the essential quarantine regulation would be the maintenance of a stretch of the United States territory which would be kept in partial quarantine to safeguard the rest of the Nation, that would be presupposed; that would be essential.

Second, despite that, no man in charge of operating the quarantine who knows anything about this disease would for a moment believe even hopefully and wishfully that by quarantine we could keep this disease from getting into the United States; and if and when that certainty would occur, that such outbreaks would occur in this country, then areas would actually be under quarantine with buffer or contingent areas around it closed in, thereby cutting the dairy farmer, the cattleman, the sheep and goat man, completely out of business. He could not move his stuff; he could not do anything with it. All of the agencies having to do with the distribution of livestock products to market, and feed from areas into the livestock areas on which these animals would have to subsist, would come to a standstill.

If the disease was widespread enough, and it will be if it gets out on that long border, you will find this economy absolutely paralyzed. You will find a section where your Corn Belt, your great cities, your transportation system, will be so seriously affected as to bring about what might well be a nation-wide panic. Enough of that.

Let me call your attention again to an ocular and visible demonstration of what the hoof-and-mouth disease is in the United States.

You have heard the gentleman from California (Mr. Bramblett) yesterday. I won't go into that detail. You heard him tell what it cost to wipe it out. He did not go into the details of the dislocation of the economy of the State while the eradication was going on, but he did indicate that the attack on the disease the minute its presence was found was started in full force and vigor.

In the State of Texas in 1924 in the area which was described as the Houston area—most of you gentlemen know where Houston, Texas, is—an outbreak occurred; and, as in most cases of the hoof-and-mouth disease, the outbreak occurred without warning. It was there and had begun to spread just like a prairie fire. We had a Governor of Texas at that time who literally took the bull by the horns, recognizing the importance of immediately starting on this

thing while the wheels of the Federal Government were beginning to turn, before money was available. He walked the streets of the city of Houston and on his position solely as Governor, without even having the legal right to recognize the seriousness, he borrowed enough money to start paying for the cattle that had to be immediately destroyed and slaughtered. That Governor's name was Jim Ferguson, and the bankers who loaned the money at that time recognized the seriousness of it, and many of them are still in business, and one of them is one of the most prominent bankers in the city of Houston today.

That is how we went at the eradication of the hoof-and-mouth disease. No person in the infected area came out of that area without changing his shoes and clothes. All vehicles used were completely disinfected when they came out of that area. The trucks and automobiles were disinfected by driving them through vats of disinfectant so that the tires could not carry the disease out, and caustic soda was found to be the best disinfectant. The area was so holed up that there was not a single animal in that area that earned one nickel's worth of money, save only it was money that was paid after an agreement upon the price when the slaughter of the animal was required, and the payment to the owner for the animal so slaughtered. But enough of that. By that method the disease was blotted out quickly and efficiently.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How long did it take?

Mr. KLEBERG. I forget. Dr. Simms can give you the actual facts of that. I know I was there during a period off and on for 3½ months, but the killing of the cattle was all within less than a week. The quarantine work had to be maintained and the premises kept clear of cattle. I believe a period of around 7 months was required before it was entirely cleared up.

There are three methods up to date which have been known to men in the cattle business and veterinary science, which have been used in a method to eradicate the disease. One is by immunization or vaccine, a method which is widely practiced in the old country. The vaccine is manufactured in Switzerland and is one of the most widely manufactured, and is used in Argentina and Brazil, but that method has through the years proven itself to be ineffective as an agency for eradication. The best evidence, of course, is the fact that the hoof-and-mouth disease still exists in every one of those countries.

Another method which was tried by several of them is the method which involved what might be termed a very strict quarantine and disinfection. Likewise, all that method did was finally to permit the spread of the disease to dimensions which proved its inability to control.

The third method was the method which has been employed in the United States in all of its outbreaks, namely, the method of slaughtering. The method is known as the slaughtering of all cattle infected, every one of them. It calls for the slaughter of all cloven-hoofed animals in the regions known to be infected, together with all animals known to be subjected to possible infection, together with the slaughter of a lot of animals in contiguous areas which might have been subjected to infection.



Now that method is the only method which is known to be successful, and up to the present time it has never failed in the outbreaks we have had in this country, isolating them all. There were 10 in this country in the history of the disease, and every one of those outbreaks has been immediately and effectively extirpated and the disease was brought to an end in this country.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. May I interrupt there?

MR. KLEBERG. Go right ahead.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Would you say this is the only free country, including Canada?

MR. KLEBERG. Australia and North America above the Mexican boundary, which includes Canada.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. And this method has rid this country of the hoof-and-mouth disease?

MR. KLEBERG. That is right. We still don't have it. I would like to say to you gentlemen and friends, with all the emphasis which I can muster, that at the outbreak of this hoof-and-mouth disease at present going on in Mexico, when it reaches our border—I want to repeat this—that there is no quarantine, in my honest conviction, which can be effective against outbreaks in this country. That is point No. 1.

The other point is that in the World Wars in which this country became involved, in the wars outside of our own War of the Revolution, the military strategy of fighting the enemy on foreign lands has been our consistent policy. Likewise that policy has proven to be efficacious. That cannot be doubted.

Now if we wander off into the realm of fancy or imaginary hope, we are apt to feel that we can protect ourselves and keep out the disease through quarantine and disinfection, but what we will actually be doing will be guaranteeing the spread of the disease to this entire country.

There are now about 1,195,000,000 acres in the territory of the United States, and of that area in acres about 70 percent depends on livestock for the conversion of its surface products into money which we use to buy groceries, pay taxes, and the like, and whereby you establish the relations of that land for debt and its value for taxable purposes.

Visualize, if you please, the impact of this disease on the cattle in this country, and I am saying cattle; I am not saying hogs, sheep, or goats, but cattle. You will find that 70 percent of the total acreage is utilized by cattle. Now if you visualize the effect on the commercial structure of this Nation, by a widespread attack of the hoof-and-mouth disease, while it might not kill all the cattle off, actually it would render our herds 80 percent, my honest opinion, below their usefulness in this country in the production of milk, butter, and beef.

Now all of you Members of Congress have had some occasion to witness milk shortages in big cities. If this catastrophe that I am anxious to prevent should hit this country, the milk shortages that we have had before will be a pink tea affair compared to what is on the way.

This question, gentlemen, and I say this honestly, is a vital matter of national defense. This is not a namby-pamby policy. No namby-pamby approach can expect to be effective. We must not fail to use



every effort at command, not only in cooperating with the Mexican Government, but to build up the interest of the Mexican Government in coping with the objective of complete eradication and control of the disease.

The financial condition of Mexico is not such as will permit them to fight a successful fight alone to eradicate the disease. Likewise their finances and their economy will not permit them to contemplate the hoof-and-mouth disease becoming a permanent problem of the Mexican people. That they cannot tolerate. If it fastens upon that country, our problems with Mexico will multiply so rapidly as to beggar those we have had in the past beyond even the wildest imagination.

I am concerned more than anything else, gentlemen, over the delay and the time that has already been lost in attacking this disease over there in Mexico. Every day we stay out of the fight over there, the situation becomes more momentous, difficult, and expensive to accomplish.

Surely the genius of these two great countries can be marshaled, can be brought together, looking toward immediate steps for a frontal attack by our combined forces and our mutual interests in stopping the disease.

Now I know Mexico pretty well, gentlemen. I was down there and I would say that conditions there can best be described by calling your attention to the early stages of the situation concerning the disease in the city of Mexico or the Federal District like you have here in the District of Columbia.

You go to a slaughter place, a place called a rastra, and you see cattle with the disease right in the slaughter pen along with animals to be slaughtered. Dogs are trotting back and forth through the pens. People are walking around through the pens and veterinarians are inspecting the animals in those pens, reaching down and pulling a cow's tongue out with all of the repulsive appearance of terrifically lacerated and swollen tongue, and then they reach down and take a dirty rag, which passes for a handkerchief, in their pocket, wipe their hands, and then put the dirty rag back in their pocket. Nobody knows where the handkerchief will go after they leave the pen. To see a thing like that, the first thing that comes to your mind is, surely these people do not know what they are dealing with.

Gentlemen, in all frankness how could they do it? This is the first time that they have had the disease in Mexico and in the last 3 months since the disease occurred in Mexico, both official and scientific attention has been called to its existence.

Mr. Flores came up here immediately but being somewhat reticent, as I might say, and while I don't want to hurt anybody's feelings, I can say that our folks have been too damned reticent in attempting to sell Mexico on the importance of immediately going to war against this disease which is in Mexico, as the best good-neighbor policy which we could advance. The warning of a friend against destruction is a warning that is not only timely, but that must be appreciated, if not immediately, certainly in time; and certainly while we have been deficient in the fact that this Government while it has competent ambassadors in Mexico, has not made a special effort through special emissaries on the part of this Government presenting this thing to the headmen in Mexico, to the end that they will understand not only

what they are up against, but understand our desire—while partly selfish, more unselfish, because certainly the quicker the disease is stamped out in Mexico and the less area it affects, the better off Mexico is. The protection of the noninfected area in Mexico is just as important to Mexicans as the protection of the United States and our cattle industry is to Americans.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I read the bill over yesterday. I feel sure that under this enabling legislation the language is broad enough to accomplish the job, provided that through the interests of this great committee and the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States in toto can become sufficiently interested to attempt to do a first-class good-neighbor policy by calling our neighbor, Mexico's attention to the vital nature or importance of immediately coping with this, and permitting us to go in and help them with a problem with which we are ten times more conversant and that to them is a completely new venture. It seems to me that makes sense. It seems to me to do otherwise is to invite possible disaster.

May I change that to probable disaster? In concluding my presentation before you I would like to emphasize that there is lethargy on the part of many people who know nothing about this thing and who in turn criticize the apparent lethargy exhibited on the part of those in Mexico.

Now, in the case of the Mexicans it is not all lethargy, and may I say something in favor of the Mexicans, many of whom I know and whom I honor and regard as being great people?

As Dr. Simms told you yesterday, the livelihood of the Mexican in tropical and semitropical areas of Mexico, in fact all over Mexico in many industries really depends on his ox, his beast, and he uses him for transportation, for all purposes about his farm, to plow and the like, and the ox is so much more important to him than to anybody else. So you can readily see that the old adage which says, "It depends on whose ox is gored," immediately becomes an issue. He does not know what hoof-and-mouth disease is. His actual patriotism has not been called into question, but when the slaughtering occurs in one of these sections he has to sacrifice his ox. He will be doing that to save his country. That is putting it in tremendous danger. He will readily sacrifice his life if called upon by his country to serve in the Army, and he will sacrifice his life for an American, who happens to be the best friend the Mexicans have. That Mexican would be quite satisfied to fight to the death to care for his home and defend it.

Then when an officer comes in and says, "Juanito, mátese el buey," "Johnny, we have to kill your ox," and takes the animal away, now that takes selling, and selling in Mexico. That can only be done by the headman, by the President of Mexico. I am bringing this down to facts. When the President of Mexico calls on the peon and on patriotic Mexicans, telling them what this job is and that it is a job on which the economic and very life of Mexico depends, then you need not worry about cooperation.

I will guarantee you that the thoroughness with which the job can and will be done in Mexico will be even more thorough than that which was done in this country, which in each case was successful; but it does require a selling job and that is just as important as disinfection

and much more important. Agreements which are not understood by one party, to say the least in my opinion, they are not good contracts.

The ameliorating treatment of some of the agreements which are in there are fine as time- and face-savers. The proposition of gradually killing off the stock in zone 1 is mentioned under the agreement that you gentlemen have read. It takes more than that, gentlemen. I say today that if you leave an animal infected with hoof-and-mouth disease above the surface of this earth alive, why he comes in contact with other animals or other animals come in contact with land which he has been on, and that means a spread of the disease. That is the reason I say what I say. I have seen this thing before and there are men around this table who know the truth of what I say.

In the outbreak of 1914 I myself witnessed it, and the things that were said about deer yesterday were all perfectly true; but now in a campaign such as we will have in Mexico it will take the peons to get the deer that does not have sore feet yet, and if he does not cooperate it will not be possible to make a success of the program. When you get in areas like around Veracruz and the State of Oaxaca, if you think you have a job which can be accomplished at all without the close cooperation of the peons, you are mistaken; because in that rough ground you will have difficulty in carrying out your slaughter program without the peons, and nothing less than that will do the job. You need the peons in killing off the jabalini and the peccaries and other cloven-hoofed animals in that wild territory. You have to start a slaughter program and it must be a complete one. Nothing less than that will do the job, gentlemen. That is all I have to say.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. It is your statement that, unless we free Mexico from this disease, you regard it as practically impossible to keep the disease out of this country?

MR. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; that is what I would like to say in toto.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. And the freeing of Mexico from this disease is just as important as any program we have here in combating the disease of man?

MR. KLEBERG. I know of nothing as immediately important, Mr. Zimmerman, as this proposition, to the welfare of our country and to the welfare of our neighbor.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. I am interested in what you say about selling this program to the powers that be in Mexico.

MR. KLEBERG. That is our hardest job.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Do you think the job can be done any other way, without first this pioneering?

MR. KLEBERG. I don't look for any good results without it, Mr. Zimmerman. I am convinced once you get the program started, time is a very important element on the one hand, looking to the education of the people; and it may be that it would require more effort than we will put into it, and that may be where the difficulty arises. Of course, it will take time for these Mexicans to educate themselves, which they will very shortly.

The Mexican border is the national portal through which the body politic of Mexico breaths; the border between the United States and Mexico, once it becomes patent to all Mexicans that that border cannot be opened while Mexico has hoof-and-mouth disease, then for the first time they will begin to think.



Now these north Mexican cattlemen and the operators who are adjacent to the border, they know where most of their money comes from with which to pay taxes in Mexico and where most of their production exists; and once they realize that the border will remain closed so long as this hoof-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico, they will put forth every effort to have the disease eradicated so that the border can be reopened.

The longer we delay our action, the longer it will take to clean it up. It is certainly as important for us as it is for Mexico. I say that even diplomatically and otherwise, we are not helping Mexico as best we can. If we delay and wait for them to learn by getting burnt still more deeply, burnt possibly beyond national recovery in our lifetime, we will not be good neighbors.

My interest in this thing is a double-barreled one. I actually am a friend of Mexico. I have lots of good friends in Mexico and I know that country has really been kicked in this instance more than any other case I know of, in that we did not use a little more straightforward, able approach to selling them on this problem.

Now there are men in this room, that is individuals, who did their level best down there, but it requires under our system certain essentially diplomatic channels. You hear our men in Government say, "We cannot do it because Mexico is a sovereign country, and without their consent certainly we cannot begin to operate."

Well, patently, gentlemen, the problem is to get that consent; and certainly there are brains enough in the United States to be able to sell them on it or to find out at least what our chances are, and we haven't done it yet.

Mr. GRANGER. You don't mean to say that we cannot go there and exercise maximum control over the disease until they have been educated to this proposition?

Mr. KLEBERG. On the contrary we had better get our guns as thoroughly loaded and our ammunition as thoroughly ready as we can, so that we will be ready to go across and go down there at a moment's notice. The quicker we get this through, the impact of all this will go far to educate Mexico, and they will be quicker to grasp it; and if this Nation shows interest through this Congress and an executive bill of Congress, that is one of the most powerful arguments we could advance.

Mr. MURRAY. I want to apologize for not being here before. I did not know this meeting was going to be held. I did want to be here when you started.

I think you realize Wisconsin has a pretty keen interest in what King Ranch does. Your young brother was a graduate of our great institution, so that we have more than an ordinary interest in you and your ranch and that of your brother.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is correct.

Mr. MURRAY. We also are interested in all the accomplishments which they have made.

If you did not touch on it before I came in, I would like to ask one or two questions.

Do you not think it would be advisable to stipulate a certain amount of funds that are immediately available, not saying that will be the end, but put some specific amount in so that by doing so we can



avoid much criticism if we do have a specific amount? And then I would like to have your opinion as to what you think the appropriation should be.

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, frankly, I hesitate to say anything about that because I do not want to embarrass anybody but myself. This is no time to be squeamish.

Mr. MURRAY. No.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly Members of Congress cannot intelligently support legislation like this in the face of the certainty that they will be asked how much will it take, and I certainly would think that our Department of Agriculture could give you at least a starting figure and be frank about it and say, "We have got to have this much to start."

Now may I add right in that connection a statement: The Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Animal Industry know within certain limitations, not accurately as yet, of course, because they could not be expected to have this information, at least an ascertainment of the number of cattle that are in the States wherein the disease is known to exist.

They likewise know that the infection in the States involved is not as great in many of the States as it is in the few States where the outbreak originally occurred and spread gradually to more and more herds while the disease has been kept alive.

For instance, the State of Veracruz, I would say, and the Federal District of Mexico, where the dairy herds were infected, will probably be our areas of most costly remuneration for slaughtered animals. In a lot of the other States, just a few isolated herds have the disease; as, for instance, recently an outbreak occurred in the State of Aguascalientes, and in that one instance I was recently reliably informed that herd was immediately slaughtered and put out of business, and the report is now that Aguascalientes is no longer infected with hoof-and-mouth disease and is taken out of the number of infected States; which, of course, is a little too early to take it out. It has not been free long enough. The fact that there is no animal left alive there with hoof-and-mouth disease is a pretty good indication that they have done a good job, but a slight relaxation of the quarantine where they had it will certainly bring it back in full bloom.

Mr. BLOOM. Your position is that you want immediate action.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly.

Mr. MURRAY. The quicker the thing is started, the less the expenditure will be.

Mr. KLEBERG. And the quicker the modus operandi of a known effective schedule which has worked before which is put into effect, the sooner we will be through and the less it is going to cost us; so the quicker we get ready to spend money and have it on hand to spend, why we will the sooner get going to work in Mexico. The minute they find the cash is on hand and that "Barkis" is not only "willing" but anxious, it will have a further effect on the heads of Mexico, who by that time will begin to know something about the hoof-and-mouth disease, and it will not be talk only.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Kleberg, we fully appreciate your explanation of the seriousness of the situation and that it calls for immediate action. There is no doubt that we have lost a lot of valuable time.

However, do we have any assurance that the Mexican Government will cooperate with a program to eradicate the disease? As I understand, our Government protested against the importation of these bulls. The officials in Mexico agreed with them and an order was entered excluding the bulls. Then the President of Mexico issued an order, regardless, permitting them to be imported. That resulted in this epidemic. Now it has spread. Do you know whether the President is going to cooperate? Will he cooperate with the American officials in setting up a program that will get rid of the disease at the earliest moment possible?

Mr. KLEBERG. I can possibly answer the gentleman better than he can answer the question in his own mind. The processes of reason would at the outset indicate that the President of Mexico, if he has the welfare of his country at heart, will, of course, cooperate. Knowing the Mexican people and believing that, I think a little more work on the part of this Government and properly qualified representatives, I can say that certainly the Mexican Government will cooperate.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Well, they did not cooperate.

Mr. KLEBERG. I grant you that, but it was before they had hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. He made the order overriding his own officials, who agreed with our officials.

Mr. KLEBERG. My distinguished friend has the right to make that statement, but at the same time the Mexican President was told by men that he relied upon that there was no danger. He certainly by now knows that he was misinformed. He certainly by now knows that the position of the United States was well taken; and that was a different President. I think that this President will cooperate.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you think that the legislation should carry a provision leaving it up to the Secretary of Agriculture to work out a matching provision for financing the program, say by putting up so much, and the Mexican Government putting up so much?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well I would like to say this: Personally, even though there was no hope of Mexico spending a nickel, if we had to take the entire burden, I would say off-hand it would be well worth it, and save us a lot of money; but, on the other hand, I am personally sure Mexico within its actual limitations of ability will pass tax laws, at least to reimburse us as far as they can for our cooperation. I believe that matter is a matter which will be forthcoming very shortly. I believe that very seriously, but, as I say, there is a lot more work to be done there. There are influences at work right now in Mexico, working upon the President of that country and upon the high-up men in that country. There are influences that are not working for it, but I do not want to say anything that would be personal here.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It is a questionable proposition then. Now the Mexican Government has agreed to a program that will eradicate the disease? Will the Government carry the program out?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, now, the gentleman knows, of course, that I cannot speak for Mexico, but in my opinion I believe they will do what they agreed to do.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand they have quarantined the infected areas, but that has not been effective. The program does not call for the slaughtering of these animals but just for a gradual slaughtering

of the animals, and it might go on for years and years and in all possibility the disease will spread to other areas and eventually over here. Now for us to go down there, will that work—with a program that will do the job?

Mr. KLEBERG. I would hate to think Uncle Sam did not have within his confines men who could see to it that Mexico would undertake that program.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Well, you cannot go down and set up regulations as an American.

Mr. KLEBERG. I am talking purely in the field of reason and appeal to the welfare of that country concerning the subject, with which they are just beginning to get acquainted. They never had the hoof-and-mouth disease before.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Then it is your opinion that if a proper effort was made by our Government, that the Mexican Government would agree to a program that would eradicate the disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right; that is my answer to the problem; that is my opinion.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you think they would bear their proportionate part of the cost?

Mr. KLEBERG. I think so. I do not know how proportionate, but I am telling you now they will do their part.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Kleberg, I know you are familiar with the situation and I rely a great deal on your opinion; but, as you have already stated, such a program put into operation in Mexico to eradicate the hoof-and-mouth disease has some very serious implications connected with it.

Mr. KLEBERG. Very.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Because, as has been said, you would be taking a man's livelihood away from him, if you are doing the job properly.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I do not know whether even the Mexican President could do that, unless he would guarantee to maintain the livelihood of those people after he had taken away the man's ox.

Mr. KLEBERG. You would presuppose that they would not let them starve.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then it is more than just going in and killing the cattle.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then it would require the support of the people until you could rehabilitate them, until they could earn their livelihood.

Mr. KLEBERG. It does not apply to the whole group affected, but to a lot of them.

Mr. ANDRESEN. For the United States to go down there, it would be quite expensive, involving probably two and one-half million head of cattle or more; and I recall, when you were a member of this committee, we had the Mediterranean fruitfly problem. Do you remember that?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Where the Legislature of the State of Florida passed resolutions and came up and demanded that the Government come down and save the State from economic collapse and the Federal Government went in?



Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And after they got in there and did, right or wrong, what they were supposed to do or what they did do in eradicating the Mediterranean fruit fly and destroyed property——

Mr. KLEBERG (interposing). That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, we still have claims pending as a result of that.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right, but the work was done.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, it was never demonstrated they found a Mediterranean fruitfly, but they destroyed the property.

I don't doubt but what they have hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico, but I am thinking of the implications involved as well as the cost, if we are going to go in there to eradicate that disease, I wonder how long we will have a good feeling on the part of the Mexicans toward Americans. That, too, may be a very expensive proposition. I do not know. It may cost \$100,000,000 or it may cost \$1,000,000,000 before we get through; and those things we must take into consideration, and if you feel that the President of Mexico could give us the fullest cooperation, I think we should have some assurance of that. If we started in on it, we have got to go in and see that the job is done, otherwise it is a waste of energy and a waste of money and creates great ill-feeling. Isn't that right?

Mr. KLEBERG. Let me answer the gentleman this way: In my opinion it is far more important to get started thoroughly on this job than it is to try to answer the multitude of questions that inevitably will arise in the carrying out of any such program. The first thing is to get started. We must take first things first. The fact that there are going to be problems should not deter any man who feels that the matter of first interest is the saving of his country from the terrific impact of something which is really serious. Now I, like the gentleman, am much concerned over a number of problems that inevitably will arise; but most of those problems, their seriousness is a bagatelle to the major one of getting started and cleaning this thing up.

Now if the action of this committee is going to depend on what Mexico is going to do and whether Mexico is going to say, "Yes, we want you to come in; we will follow your leadership; we will let you pay for cattle, we will let you quarantine and use our army," from my standpoint and in this instance, solely in the interest of the United States which I have at heart, I would say that would satisfy me as to the consequences.

You can go back in history and check our claims. You will find that recently the court of claims down there, the Mexican Claims Commission, had quite a number of claims against the Mexican Government. Well it is not necessary to couple that situation with this, any more than it is necessary to bring into this question the confusing matter of the advisability or ill-advisability of building the boundary fence.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, I do not disagree with you on that, but I do not think this committee is derelict in not handling this matter more expeditiously.

Mr. KLEBERG. On the contrary, I want to say this committee has been the most hopeful spot in this entire picture which has come to my attention, and I have been at this all the time for 4 straight weeks trying to get cooperation on this matter. The contrary is true; you

have not been derelict and evidence of that fact through interest of members of his committee would indicate that certainly the House of Representatives is conscious of the seriousness of the problem, which affects the people they represent. I am proud of this committee.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We thank you for it and we are proud that you were a member at one time. I think, however, when we go before the House with legislation of this kind—you know these days when most Members are economy-minded—we must be in the position to answer some of the questions of prospective cost of financing the job we have to do. We must be able to tell how big a job it is. I think most Members of the House will be very sympathetic to this legislation.

Mr. KLEBERG. I think a great deal could be accomplished, in response to the gentleman's implied question, if the Bureau of Animal Industry would recommend that you immediately appropriate \$10,000,000 to start with. That is a round figure and you can understand that. A lot can be accomplished, by the way, if you start out with \$10,000,000—a lot that hasn't even been started with just the passage of the act making it available. To my mind it might do more than \$10,000,000 worth of good.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, of course, we cannot wait for the regular appropriation to come out to take care of this.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly you cannot.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It must be handled with dispatch.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hall, do you have a question?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Kleberg, at the beginning of your able statement I recall a sentence that you mentioned, and that is that it went along the principle of it being to our advantage to carry the trouble, to carry the war, into somebody else's back yard.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. I heartily subscribe to that statement. I have not always felt that way, but since we fought a successful war with that policy, I feel so now.

I want to ask you, if we took the bull by the horns and went into Mexico to eradicate the hoof-and-mouth disease, what suggestions have you in regard to the complete eradication of this disease, which it is supposed started from the Brazilian bulls? Do you feel that we could go down in South America and carry on this work of eradication further?

Mr. KLEBERG. No; I don't think so.

Mr. HALL. Do you think that would ever be contemplated in the future?

Mr. KLEBERG. The livestock sanitary set-up of this country, I think, would be greatly reinforced by our cooperative effort if we go into Mexico, in having Mexico never again violate an already excellent treaty between Mexico and the United States. It is not a treaty but it is an agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, which requires that no importation into any of the three countries be made from countries where the hoof-and-mouth disease is known to exist; that no importations shall be permitted, save and with the request of the other two countries.

Mr. HALL. In other words, you feel if we go into Mexico and accomplish this job, we will to a great extent eradicate most of the evil that the hoof-and-mouth disease has caused?

Mr. KLEBERG. I am perfectly sure if we get the men there right now to fight the infection in those areas, we can win the fight. The only issue I can point to is the successful fight we have waged in this country against the hoof-and-mouth disease, probably the worst of which was that of 1914 which started at the Chicago stockyards. That was fought to a successful victory when our means of operation were far less modern and up to date than they are today. Our equipment for spraying and our equipment for disinfecting and for all such operations are far greater than they were then and we were able to win then, when it was in 22 States in our country with the Rocky Mountains involved. We wiped it out, and certainly there is no fear in my mind but what we could whip it in Mexico.

Mr. HALL. I was also interested in your observations describing that strip of quarantine ground.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. And I understand that strip is kept inviolate during the quarantine.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. As a permanent proposition.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Kleberg, in view of the seriousness of the infection now and the seriousness of the disease itself, we should say to Mexico that the border is closed until this infection is cleared up. Would that not have a big tendency to get the program started on this disease eradication?

Mr. KLEBERG. I understand your question entirely.

Mr. GILLIE. We could say to Mexico, "Really, we want to clear this up; we want to help you; and in the meantime the border is closed and it will stay closed until the last vestage of the foot-and-mouth disease has disappeared." Now don't you think, having been told that, the Mexican people would do their very best to eradicate the disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly, and they would try to do the job quicker than ever because of that. They would expedite the work.

Mr. GILLIE. How many head of cattle come across in a year?

Mr. KLEBERG. I do not know exactly. I have not kept in touch with it, but in a year over 600,000 at one time.

Mr. GILLIE. Was that in a year?

Mr. KLEBERG. There was 1 year when the importation amounted to that many, and that is all I know. I have not kept track of the importation. I am not qualified to answer that question.

Mr. GILLIE. I realize the importance of this thing because I went through it and I assisted in the destruction of a lot of animals in 1914, besides helping to carry out the disinfection and sanitary regulations in my own district.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. I would like to ask you this question: What do you think of the possibility of establishing a research laboratory down there to study hoof-and-mouth disease, and see if you could find a vaccine while that country is infected?

Mr. KLEBERG. I will tell you very frankly, if you want a frank answer. While the hoof-and-mouth disease existed in Mexico I would not object to research going on there, but if you ever get Mexico clean,



I would rather see that research laboratory some place out of Mexico where we would not have this thing to go through again.

Mr. GILLIE. Well, that would be understood; that as soon as it was effectively cleared up, the research laboratory would be closed.

Mr. KLEBERG. I think we could get a lot of cooperation from a number of countries in that research work. I think you would have no trouble at all—just to mention Brazil, Argentina, Germany, England, or Switzerland, to be specific. I am sure they would be glad to join us in an effort to try to do something about it.

Mr. GILLIE. If I remember correctly, last year the disease was in one part of Mexico.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And they established zones around Mexico City. In other words, around zones of infection they had other zones in which they are attempting to destroy all cattle that are infected.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And this outbreak which you mentioned a little while ago, out in Aguascalientes—is that the place?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. That is outside of the district?

Mr. KLEBERG. Way outside.

Mr. GILLIE. It is far away from it.

Mr. KLEBERG. It is far out.

Mr. GILLIE. That shows the effectiveness of this disease in spite of all their attempts to keep it in that field.

Mr. KLEBERG. That merely accentuates my proposition about a quarantine along a border.

Mr. GILLIE. Now, in connection with a quarantine along the border, what size of a strip would you advise?

Mr. KLEBERG. I would not like to make that statement at this time.

Mr. GILLIE. Five miles; one mile?

Mr. KLEBERG. I will not be led into an answer of what distance.

Mr. GILLIE. Twenty-five miles?

Mr. KLEBERG. No answer.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How far was the jump to which Dr. Gillie referred when it was discovered in Aguascalientes?

Mr. GILLIE. It looks to me like 50 miles. Is that correct?

Mr. KLEBERG. And then some.

Mr. GILLIE. How much? A hundred miles?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, I would say it is about 200 kilometers, as they measure in Mexico.

Mr. GILLIE. If that occurred along the Mexican border, what, then, would you want to specify as a quarantine strip?

Mr. KLEBERG. I have no comment on it. I will not be led into making comments on it yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Granger, have you any questions?

Mr. GRANGER. I think Mr. Andresen brought up a very important point; yet at the same time, if this disease is as we think it is, we could not go ahead and go through all the ramifications that might be involved in controlling this disease.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. GRANGER. Dr. Gillie raised a point that I have in mind. If we make this appropriation—if it is made—of some millions of dol-

lars, we don't lose all of our bargain when we do that because they know that across the border is their sound economy; and certainly we can put enough pressure on Mexico to do their utmost in financing this program.

MR. KLEBERG. Well, that is perfectly clear and I am glad you brought that out.

MR. GRANGER. Suppose we had to kill off all the cattle in Mexico. What is the conservative value of those cattle compared to your own?

MR. KLEBERG. Let us put it this way: The cattle in Mexico very rarely, in just a few instances, are in merchantable condition at any time. They come to this country and are prepared for market in this country. That is to say, Mexican cattle are handled and the price of Mexican cattle would most certainly be based on their local values rather than on ours.

Now the entire cattle population might be comparable to the cattle, maybe, in one of our good cattle States—just one State—and the valuation of those cattle would be about 30 percent—less than 50 percent—of the present price of livestock in the United States.

MR. GRANGER. Then this idea developed by Mr. Andresen, that there is a question of the good-neighbor policy involved, certainly some consideration and thought should be given to the peon of Mexico, and we would not want to make a bad neighbor of him by killing his ox, and if that is done somebody will have to support him. Then, too, certainly that peon should be informed that we would not kill his ox and destroy his economy and leave it that way. So there should be carried out an educational program under treaties which would reach down to the roots and get the information to everyone.

MR. KLEBERG. That is right, and it goes right back again to the selling of the Mexican President and the leaders on such a program. When the President of Mexico is sold on a program, the Mexicans are patriotic enough to follow his leadership overwhelmingly.

MR. GROSS. Mr. Kleberg, when you were here last evening I directed a few questions to Dr. Simms and I would like to ask you a few questions in regard to the matter. When it comes to the closing of the border, what does that mean to the man in Mexico? When you tell him that the border is closed, does he know what it means?

MR. KLEBERG. Yes.

MR. GROSS. In the inland States of Mexico, if you were to ask a man what it means, would he have any comprehension what the closing of the border meant? Would it affect him?

MR. KLEBERG. Yes, indeed; they know what it means.

MR. GROSS. In other words, if you close the border they realize that the border is closed and that will have a lot of influence on them and keep them on their toes.

MR. KLEBERG. I would think so.

MR. GROSS. I think I expressed the thought last evening that you must have the Government's support as well as that of the fellow on the street.

MR. KLEBERG. That is exactly right.

MR. GROSS. So that in the past when we killed cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, when the State man would drive up to the farm, the farmer would say, "No, no," so that you must have the Government to back up the inspectors.

Mr. KLEBERG. You've got to have the Government to back you to do it. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. In thinking about this question of how wide the strip should be along the border, you hesitate to say how wide it should be. Is that because of someone you know who is in there?

Mr. KLEBERG. That isn't the reason. There is another reason.

Mr. GROSS. I know of a fellow who thought it should be 100 miles wide in order to be an effective safeguard.

Mr. KLEBERG. I have no comment to make. I would presuppose that from the standpoint of the likelihood of the hoof-and-mouth disease breaking out, I would think that probably the King Ranch stands a better chance of an outbreak because there is more of it and they have more cattle.

Mr. GROSS. If the quarantine strip was 100 miles wide, would that catch you?

Mr. KLEBERG. Oh, yes.

Mr. GROSS. Are you on the border?

Mr. KLEBERG. No, sir; we run within 20 miles of it.

Mr. WORLEY. There is one point I would like to clear up in regard to the closing of the border. Is the border closed to all commerce or just to cattle?

Mr. KLEBERG. It involves closure against all commerce that might involve normal means of transmitting the disease.

Mr. WORLEY. It does not apply to the general public?

Mr. KLEBERG. No, it does not; but with reference to quarantine regulations, I still do not think they are strong enough. I hope Dr. Simms will speak on that. I wanted him to be here. I think more careful surveillance should be kept over individual persons who are in infected areas, or immediately contiguous thereto, as to their travel, and particularly as to their coming into the States. I think that very definitely.

Mr. WORLEY. Another question I wanted to ask you is this: I agree with you fully that these things should be done as quickly as possible. You heard Dr. Simms outline the proposal yesterday?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Did I understand your position to be that you do not think the quarantine restrictions are strong enough?

Mr. KLEBERG. I think there are some details that could be added which would strengthen the quarantine immeasurably.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think they should go in there, when necessary, and destroy every head of livestock that is infected now with the hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you believe—of course this is a matter of opinion—that the Mexican Government will cooperate as much as it can in indemnifying the owners of the cattle killed?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, now, that goes back to the question I answered a while ago. The Mexican Government is not financially able to do that job itself.

Mr. WORLEY. This might be of interest to the committee. It is a statement which I secured from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, showing the present financial status of Mexico. I believe I should put this in the record if there is no objection. It shows the income and outgo and for what purposes.



The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the statement may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The financial statement on Mexico taken from the Statesmen's Yearbook, 1946, p. 1077, is as follows:)

#### FEDERAL FINANCE

The ordinary receipts and expenditure (in pesos ranging from 22 cents, United States, to 18 cents) for 5 years:

	1941	1942	1943	1944 <sup>1</sup>	1945 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Revenue.....	664,918,687	745,595,907	1,091,596,939	1,119,601,109	1,231,018,100
Expenditure.....	681,868,665	836,847,647	707,845,058	794,307,543	1,231,018,100

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimate.

In 1945 the largest expenditures budgeted were for debt service, 322,798,000 pesos; irrigation works, 112,000,000; highways, 125,000,000; army maintenance 26,000,000.

The national debt (in default since 1914) on December 31, 1943, was: Funded domestic debt, 788 million pesos; floating debt, 69 million; external debt, 231 million. Debt service, 1944, took about 284.4 million pesos. Nominal value of the external debt was estimated in 1942 at \$235,000,000, United States, of which 60 percent was in the hands of Axis-controlled nationals and institutions and 40 percent divided about equally between holders in the United States and Great Britain. A debt settlement was reached in December 1942 between the Government and the International Committee of Bankers in New York, but London creditors holding about 20 percent of the debt were not consulted; of the railway debt, also in default, about one-half is held in London. The agreement scaled down the payments to one-fifth of their dollar value; the total will be repaid by 1963 and 1968. Axis interests are excluded. American direct investments in Mexico, December 1940, totaled \$357,927,000, compared with \$682,536,000 in 1929. British investments in December 1945 amounted to £126,528,003, of which 73.1 percent was in default. Source: Statesman's Year Book, 1946, p. 1077. Congressional Reading Room, Feb. 11, 1947.

Mr. WORLEY. You said, I believe, that action should have been taken sooner.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; I would like to change that, if I might, to this statement: It would have been highly advantageous had we been able to go to work on this thing right off the bat.

Mr. WORLEY. I agree with you fully. Now either our Government or the Mexican Government has apparently been at fault in this respect. Have we been at fault?

Mr. KLEBERG. Let me say this to you. Personally I am very deeply sorry that the outbreak did not occur in this country rather than Mexico, because this country would have immediately moved to meet it. I repeat that Mexico was not only confused, but actually ignorant of what the thing was, and the time it required them to go ahead and get on the job was a painfully dangerous loss of time.

Mr. WORLEY. I agree with you. Let me ask you this: Don't you think that before a Government agency can act, they must have something concrete to act on?

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. WORLEY. Everything possible should be done immediately.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

Mr. KLEBERG. I desire to thank the committee for this opportunity of presenting this subject, and at the same time say how happy I am to see all of you fine gentlemen again.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the committee desire to do? It is a quarter of 5. Do you want to go ahead with another witness for a while longer? We have no one present from the State Department this afternoon, although we will have someone in the morning.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if there is anybody here who has been down in Mexico?

Mr. WORLEY. I believe that Joe Montague has been down there.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Not recently. We have one man here from Mexico City.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to hear from Mr. Mollin, executive secretary, American National Livestock Association, and Mr. Hanson, representing the commissioners of agriculture. Now are there any other witnesses besides Members of Congress who want to be heard?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Briscoe, former president of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, is here, and he is very familiar with the situation. I would like to have him tell the committee what the situation is and then have you hear Mr. Raymond Bell, who has come this week from Mexico City. I think what he can tell you might be of interest to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the sentiment of the committee?

Do you gentlemen want to stay a while longer?

Mr. WORLEY. I will stay until 5.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lusk, do you desire to make a statement at this time?

#### STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGIA L. LUSK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to say in behalf of the cattle growers in New Mexico that they are very anxious that something be done as quickly as possible to start this work down there. We feel there is going to be a lot of trouble if something is not done, and we feel sure that you will get cooperation of the Mexican people, judging from what we hear from those we meet.

I am sorry I did not bring a letter I have from Mr. Godfrey in regard to the seriousness of the situation. We feel it will be quite serious in the Southwestern States if something is not done as quickly as possible.

I can endorse everything the others have said here because I do know what the situation is that we have there. I have been in Mexico a great deal and I know how the people work and I know how they will cooperate to work out the problem, once it is started.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Lusk.

Perhaps we can put on one or two short witnesses before we conclude. We will now hear from Dolph Briscoe.

STATEMENT OF DOLPH BRISCOE, TEXAS AND SOUTHWEST CATTLE  
RAISERS ASSOCIATION, UVALDE, TEX.

Mr. BRISCOE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Dolph Brisco, and I live Uvalde, Tex. We operate ranches in both Texas and old Mexico.

I am a former president of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association. Our president, Mr. Weymouth, was called back to Texas, and he asked me to come back and be with Judge Montague during his absence, you might say, and so I am pinch-hitting for the president of our association, Mr. Weymouth.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are representing the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very glad to hear from you.

Mr. BRISCOE. Well, Mr. Kleberg, of course covered the whole thing, I think, in detail, and probably there is very little that I could add to what he has said.

The question of cooperation from the Mexican Government, I think, is the most vital question in this whole thing, and in Mexico you can only accomplish what the Mexican authorities themselves will do.

There is no way for American officials or individuals or veterinarians or representatives of any of the departments of our Government to go to Mexico and do one single thing. All of us know that. So the thing that we need know is the cooperation of the Mexican Government is necessary, because whatever is accomplished is going to have to be accomplished by that.

Now, Mexico cannot, and I make a positive statement of that, Mexico cannot cope with this disease single-handedly. They do not have the money that is necessary; they do not have the technical knowledge, and they may not have the desire—that is the thing that may be lacking.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the witness a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you been in Mexico recently?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; but I have not been to Mexico City.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you been to Mexico since the outbreak?

Mr. BRISCOE. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So you do not know whether or not the Mexicans themselves are concerned about this problem?

Mr. BRISCOE. Are concerned?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. BRISCOE. They are concerned, according to the statements that have been made to me by Americans who have been to Mexico City; but now, whether or not, as I said before, they are concerned enough is very questionable, as to whether or not they have enough concern about it and determine whether they have a realization of the seriousness of it, that is very questionable. Just how that could be brought to their attention I do not know, except the closing of the border.

The border today is closed to animals and products of the animals, and that is all that the quarantine is against today—hay and grass and



things which are used in connection with livestock. It is only closed to them and it is my belief that the greatest thing that could have been done to bring this thing home to the Mexican people would be a closing of the border; and what I mean is close the border. I mean really closing it and letting them know we are not going to deal with them if they keep this disease in their country, and I think that would probably be the only thing that would bring them to a realization that we mean what we say about it; and when I say "we" I mean the United States Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. To bring that kind of pressure on them will break up our good will.

Mr. BRISCOE. Well, I tell you I do not know anything about that good will business. I am speaking personally and not for the association.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think we must be hard to secure results?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, I do.

Mr. WORLEY. That good will business works both ways, doesn't it?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. We are trying to help a people who are making no effort to help themselves, gentlemen, at this time. Now that may be our fault. Mr. Kleberg says it is because we haven't sold them on it. That may be our fault, but at the same time they have got that problem. I do think they have got to realize that they have got to make every effort to keep this disease confined to the area where it is now. If the Mexican people just give it up and do nothing about it, it will be on our borders in 30 days. I do not think there is any question about it; and then, again, the Mexican people are people who are very easily discouraged, and if you will permit me to say so, our Government in the past has bought Mexico in that they, I think, feel that all they have got to do is toss this problem in our lap and we will come down there with our money and do it; but that is our fault and not theirs.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is the situation all over the world.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; I think that is our fault, and therefore I think we should not blame the Mexican people too much for that attitude because we have taught that attitude to them.

I think we are directly responsible for that attitude about it, and when I say "we" I mean the United States Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We are also talking about bringing in Mexican labor to do certain hard work in the United States.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. But I do believe that our Congress should immediately pass enabling legislation that will permit our Bureau of Animal Industry to go to Mexico and work with the Mexican people and try to get something done, and Congress should make an appropriation that will enable them to do this work.

Mr. WORLEY. When you say work with them, to what extent?

Mr. BRISCOE. With technical aid and technical advice, because we cannot do the work ourselves, Mr. Worley.

Mr. WORLEY. I understand. I wanted to know just how far you thought we should go.

Do you think we ought to underwrite the slaughter of the cattle?

Mr. BRISCOE. I think we will have to. I don't think we ought to; I don't think we ought to be called upon to pay that. I don't think that is right. I don't think it is right to come up here and ask the

Congress to appropriate money to go into a foreign country to pay for an eradication program of a disease. I think that is bad.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is just a question of how many insurance policies we will underwrite.

Mr. BRISCOE. But it will be so much cheaper to fight the war in Mexico than to fight it in the United States, regardless of right or wrong. It is good business, sound economically, for us to go in there and spend and do whatever we can, spend every dollar necessary, for if it gets in the United States it will cost us \$10,000 for every dollar we would spend in Mexico.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I think there would be more justification in spending two or three hundred million dollars for eradicating that disease than to turn over a couple of hundred million dollars to them as we did to some countries, which in turn paid the money under reparations agreements to Russia.

Mr. BRISCOE. I agree with you. It is a rather delicate problem that we have done there. It is just one of those things that we cannot do anything about except do what just has to be done. We have no choice at all.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you suppose, Mr. Briscoe, that the Mexican Government now fully appreciates what the importation of those bulls has cost them in deprivation of import of their cattle to this country?

Mr. BRISCOE. How is that?

Mr. WORLEY. Do you suppose that the Mexican Government now appreciates how much they have lost in importation of cattle to this country as a result of their importing those Brazilian bulls?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you have any hopes that they will not import other cattle in the future in violation of their agreement?

Mr. BRISCOE. If we make it expensive enough for Mexico in the way of economic sanctions—in other words, if we hit them hard enough for violating their treaty—then they will have some respect for it in the future; but if we do not mete out some kind of punishment to them for violating it, they will not pay any more attention than a spoiled child does to its parents.

Mr. WORLEY. Therefore, under that line of reasoning we must decide on one of two courses. There seems to be no question but that, based on the testimony we have received here, we will have to provide a large share of the money purely for our own safety.

Mr. BRISCOE. That is right.

Mr. WORLEY. But I am interested in making sure this policy of importing infected livestock in violation of our mutual importation agreement won't occur again in the future. We have got to make sure of that. So how can we make them pay their part of the cost in eliminating it?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; I think there is a great opportunity to teach them a lesson at this time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is familiar with the complex attitude of the Mexicans, from what you have said. Now, do you think we can go in there and get their good will and cooperation by being hard with them?

Mr. WORLEY. Right now I am not as much concerned with their good will as I am with the eradication of the hoof-and-mouth disease. I think it is to our advantage to get rid of it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then we should go down in that spirit and convince them that it is more important.

Mr. WORLEY. It seems to be pretty hard to sell them on that. Good will should run both ways.

Mr. BRISCOE. In addition to that, I think it is just a question of hard-boiled trading with them, and trading with them just like Dick Kleberg and I trade horses; I must do so-and-so and he must do so-and-so.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But you cannot go in and take a man's livelihood away from him.

Mr. BRISCOE. No, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. When you destroy a man's ox, you must provide him with some means of making a living.

Mr. BRISCOE. I don't think we can go in there and put on a complete slaughter program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then you won't solve the problem.

Mr. BRISCOE. I think Dr. Fladness' program, the one on which there is pretty close agreement, would work, which I guess you are all familiar with—where would be carried on a modified program; that within this area would be a modified program and outside of the area will be a complete slaughter program. Outside of the infected area any outbreak would be handled the same as we would handle it in the United States. Within this Federal area where the disease now exists there they will carry on a modified program, and those animals in there which are not directly exposed to this disease and do not have it will not be slaughtered. That will do two things. That will permit the economy of this area to continue. The ox that belongs to the peon will not have to be killed in that area. The economy will go on and the economy will be permitted to operate.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think it will accomplish the results?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If you go and kill 50 animals infected and let the others live?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. You will let them live until such time that they will slaughter them for human consumption on his gradual program, but they would keep the quarantine in effect. It is impossible to go in and kill all the cattle and everything that would carry the disease in this area. That could not be done at any time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Isn't that what we did here in this country when we had an outbreak?

Mr. BRISCOE. But we never had an outbreak that covered an area this large. We never had an outbreak so extended.

Mr. KLEBERG. The outbreak we had in 1914 covered a space 2,200 miles long. It covered dairy herds and the feed lots.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How large is the area that is infected?

Mr. BRISCOE. This main area is 200 by 400 miles, I believe they say, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is a relatively small part of the territory of Mexico.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; it measures practically that size.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Won't you agree that if this disease is not eradicated that it will ultimately destroy their cattle, sheep, and goats in all of Mexico? Don't they know that?



Mr. BRISCOE. They do not know it, because they are being told by the technicians of Argentina and Brazil that those two countries have lived with the disease for many years and that those two countries are prosperous, and that Mexico can live with this disease and be prosperous in livestock. That propaganda is being put out.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You say a large proportion of the people are now being sold on the idea that they can live with the hoof-and-mouth disease and get along?

Mr. BRISCOE. They are being sold on that idea.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If we don't counteract that propaganda, we will have a hard time going down there later and selling our program, won't we?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It looks like a strange idea to me, to appropriate money to go down there when the people of Mexico are sold on the idea that they do not want it. I think that is quite a serious matter.

Mr. BRISCOE. It is a serious matter.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We had better spend some money on propaganda selling the people down there on the necessity of getting rid of the hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; a little money sent into Mexico now might do more good than a lot of money later on.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I will support any legislation that will start that program, because I am sure we don't want it to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Briscoe.

The committee will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and we want to hear several witnesses and complete the hearing at that time.

(Thereupon the hearing adjourned, to meet on Wednesday, February 12, 1947, at 10 a. m.)

# CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 House Office Building, at 10 a. m., Hon. Clifford R. Hop, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. The hearing on legislation proposed by Dr. Gillie for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico will be resumed and the first witness this morning will be Mr. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, of Denver, Colo.

You may proceed, Mr. Mollin.

## STATEMENT OF F. E. MOLLIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MOLLIN. My name is F. E. Mollin and I am executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

I think it is probably unnecessary to say that I consider this the most important matter that has confronted the livestock industry in many a year; and I think that the attitude of not only the livestock industry but of the entire agricultural industry of this country is just the same. They are very vitally concerned because if the foot-and-mouth disease gets established in this country, it will be paralyzing to the whole agricultural industry.

I want to make a brief historical reference to the beginning of what we might call the fight to keep hoof-and-mouth disease out of this country.

Do you recall that in 1935 our State Department negotiated what was known as an Argentine sanitary convention, and that would have modified the embargo provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 so that importations of live animals or at least meat, could have been accomplished from regions of countries which were declared to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, even though foot-and-mouth disease was known to exist in other parts of those same countries.

We fought that Argentine sanitary convention and we have fought every move since that time along the same lines, and it has been a constant fight. There has been constant propaganda in this country,

largely, we think, disseminated from Argentina, to break down this embargo which makes it mandatory to exclude shipments from any country where the disease exists, and it is a fact that Mexico failed to stand on that word "countries" and that brought them into their present situation.

Unfortunately the sanitary treaty which we have with Mexico does not use the word "countries." It uses the word "regions," so they took the position in accepting importation from Brazil they were accepting importations from regions in Brazil which did not have the foot-and-mouth disease, and they got into trouble because there are no regions in a country which has been infested for years with foot-and-mouth disease, there are no regions from which you can safely accept imports; and it is a little bit of satisfaction, even though a grim one, that some of the editors and broadcasters and magazine writers and the columnists who have been pillaring the livestock industry of this country for its fight against foot-and-mouth disease are now retracting in their columns, admitting that the livestock industry was right and they were wrong.

I would like to call attention to the fact that with the exception of the brief period when we have had these outbreaks in this country—Mr. Kleberg mentioned the total number—there have been some seven or eight since 1900, and there were two or three prior to that time. Except in those brief periods when we have quickly conquered the disease, we have always had an ocean between us and the foot-and-mouth disease. Now we no longer have the protection of the ocean.

We are for this program which has been presented to you by Dr. Simms. We think it is undoubtedly the best program that can be worked out under the circumstances prevailing in Mexico.

I did not get to hear Dr. Simm's testimony before this committee because I heard Dr. Fladness before the Senate committee, but I met Dr. Simms at one of the conferences that our livestock groups had with him recently, and he made an observation which he may have repeated here, and which if he did is worth repeating anyway; and that is, in fighting the hoof-and-mouth disease you either win or lose. There are no draws. You have got to conquer it or it conquers you.

Now so far Mexico is losing. The disease has been established down there almost 4 months and it is gradually spreading, fortunately to the west and very little to the north.

I think it should be recognized that it is not practical to hold the foot-and-mouth disease in the present regions in southern Mexico for any great period of time. It could be possible to do it for a year or two if your program is actively prosecuted in the meantime, but you have got to advance; you have got to lessen the infected area, or eventually your quarantine will become lax and it will jump over your quarantine line and Mexico will become infested with foot-and-mouth disease; just the same as most of the South American countries are today. So this is a matter that you have got to go in there and fight and conquer.

In my opinion the only way that can be done under the program that has been announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry is to gradually push that quarantine line back and get more territory this side of the quarantine line, and be sure there are no breaks outside of the infected area. I think in that fashion you will have a chance to do the job.



The program calls for the elimination within the area by slaughter destruction of fresh outbreaks and the marketing of cattle that haven't become infected or that have gone through the disease and recovered. I might say that sufficient time has already elapsed so that there are many cattle in the infected zone which have completely recovered from the disease.

One of the Texas cattlemen who was in Mexico City a few weeks ago saw such cattle in the lot near Mexico City and they had rings above their hooves which he was told indicated that they had had the disease, perhaps 8 or 10 weeks earlier, and they were recovered and they were going to market; but there is one rather disturbing thing about the situation down there which I do not think they know for sure yet, and that is that there are two or three types of virus. There are three, at least, known types of the virus; two, I understand; which are the most common. If they have only one type of virus to contend with in Mexico, the problem is simpler, but if they have both of the major types it is more complicated.

An animal which has had the disease acquires an immunity that will last for perhaps 12 or 13 months, but if he has only had one type of the disease and is exposed immediately, we will say, to the other types, he can again have the foot-and-mouth disease, and they are a bit disturbed by the possibility that there are two types in the outbreak because they have had reports, which I am not sure have been definitely confirmed, that some animals which have gone through the disease have shown signs of breaking out again.

I understand they are sending samples to Great Britain to have them typed so that they can determine if they do have more than one type to contend with.

At the beginning of this hearing I gave the secretary of the committee copies of a booklet which I published 2 years ago entitled "Keep Out Foot-and-Mouth Disease." I want to call your attention to the table on page 6 of that booklet, which shows the experience that England had in 1942 when they had the most serious outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in South America in many, many years. It shows that in 1 month, at the peak of the outbreak in England, they had 236 infected premises, and it shows the very close correlation between the upswing in Great Britain with the upswing in the number of outbreaks in Argentina. When the disease reached its peak in Argentina, it reached its peak in England about 60 to 90 days later, allowing time for the meat to move to England and to get into channels of distribution. Now that is despite the fact that the meat was inspected in the packing houses in Argentina.

England has tried to install every precaution. Animals that are in an active state of the disease are not slaughtered. When the meat gets to England, they have a law that the garbage must be boiled before being fed to hogs, and yet England has had outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease all the time, and now knows for sure that they got it from this meat.

Freezing does not kill the virus but merely preserves it and it lives for a long time under those conditions. I checked with the Department not long ago and while, so far as they know, they have not had a very violent situation in South America recently, yet there has not been a single month since January 1, 1945, up to November 1,

the last figures I obtained, when England had not had another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. I talked to a gentleman in the city who came down to attend the executive meeting, Mr. King of Wyoming, who had a letter from England that told of the slaughtering of 1,100 registered cattle because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that herd.

Now those conditions which England faces today and must face in the years to come because she needs to import beef, are the conditions which we will face in this country if the foot-and-mouth disease is allowed to spread all over Mexico and is right across the border from our United States. The difference, of course, would be that England gets her infection from dressed beef and we would get it through other channels that it would be very difficult to stop.

I don't accept the philosophy that we will not conquer it. I don't think we will allow it to become established in this country. We cannot allow it to become established in this country because we cannot live with the foot-and-mouth disease. Our conditions are so different from those prevailing in South America; conditions are far different in this country from what they are in South America, in Brazil and in Argentina, in that in many of the regions of our country, most of the livestock-producing regions of this country and in the Corn Belt, all the livestock is finished and most cattle are on dry, hard feed for as much as 6 to 8 months of the year, and they could not eat under those conditions with a sore mouth. We just cannot live with foot-and-mouth disease under the conditions that we have in this country and we would have to go to the expense, whatever it may be, to stamp out every outbreak that would get across the line and hit us.

On page 11 of this same booklet it shows the numerous ways in which they traced the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, in the outbreak of 1914 which was referred to as the most serious outbreak that has ever occurred in this country.

It is the most difficult disease to control, I think, that is known to mankind.

I want to call the committee's attention to a booklet that was put out by the Foreign Agriculture of November 1944. It has quite a complete study of the Mexican beef-cattle industry, and in that booklet you will find the most recent estimates that are available as to the cattle population of Mexico. The estimate is based on 1940 figures and shows a total of 11,600,000 cattle.

About 5,000,000 of those cattle are in the 2 northern zones, the northern zones taking in most of the States adjoining the United States, and the northwest Pacific zones; those zones are the farthest removed from the area of infection. But the States in the other three zones, the south zone, the central zone, and the Southwest Pacific zone, are in the infected area; but it is indicated therein that practically half of the cattle in Mexico are in the States that you might say are quite removed from the infected area.

The question was asked by Dr. Gillie, I believe, about the normal export of cattle to this country. During recent years the Mexican Government has had an export quota of 500,000 head of cattle. It has not always secured that quota. We have no bars against cattle from Mexico—I mean before the quarantines were established. There were certain quota restrictions made in the quota agreements with Mexico and Canada, but that only limited the number that could come



in at the reduced rate and there are no limits on the number that could come in and this 500,000 is their own limit and could have been removed, and probably would have been removed if they could clear themselves of the foot-and-mouth disease so that they could get rid of their accumulation of cattle. That is just an indication of the normal exporting of cattle. Those cattle come from the States bordering the United States, plus the State of Durango, that has a decree of its own issuance that limits exportation to the United States from the border States and the State of Durango.

There has been some discussion in regard to the matter of research and vaccine as a means of controlling this disease.

I think you all understand there never has been any research in this country because it has not been deemed safe to have such research. England, with its repeated outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease, has resorted to the expedient of conducting research on an old battleship anchored at some distant point so that they could conduct their research with safety.

I want to call attention, however, to the fact that while vaccine might become useful as an adjunct to the eradication, we have always found in this country that no disease has ever been eradicated with a vaccine. You merely control it, and even though the vaccine is perfected that would control the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico or South America or any other country, we would still insist on the maintenance of the embargo provisions of the tariff act which would exclude importation, or at least admittance of live cattle from any country where foot-and-mouth disease has been; because if you accept that vaccine as the only means of combating the disease, you are accepting the disease. We have an authority for that statement by the situation that exists in regard to hog cholera. We have had an effective treatment and simultaneous treatment for hog cholera, which has been in existence for almost 40 years; and yet our losses of hogs from hog cholera in this country keeps about the same as it was before this treatment was perfected. In Canada they do not permit the use of this treatment because they will not allow the live virus to be used in Canada, and their losses in proportion are considerably less than ours. The reason for that is that even in this country with the knowledge that they can protect their hogs with this simultaneous treatment, Dr. Simms told me the other day that only about 40 percent of the hogs are vaccinated; and so if we accept foot-and-mouth disease and attempted to control it with vaccine, they would have that same experience. We would have foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks all the time because people were careless and did not protect their herds.

I just want to make it clear that vaccine is not the answer to the problem that confronts us today. It may become helpful in controlling outbreaks later on, but only as an adjunct to the only method that we have ever found to work in stamping out the disease.

Now the important thing in this immediate situation is the need for haste. We have lost too much time already. I am not blaming anybody for that loss of time. It is difficult to get one government to move, and when you have to work with two governments, it multiplies the difficulty. I think everybody has tried their best to push this thing along and it has taken a lot of time.



It is very fortunate that the disease has not spread more than it has. I think it is safe to say if we had had an outbreak in this country and had not done any more about it for the same period of time, almost 4 months, it would be beyond control because of the greater movement of people in this country, the greater density of population, and the traffic that goes over our highways and byways. I think that it would be entirely beyond control if we had had an outbreak and had done nothing about it for almost 4 months.

As I see it, we cannot work out in advance all the details. I have full confidence in our Bureau of Animal Industry. I have full confidence in the Joint Agricultural Commission—these men are representatives of the two governments on this Joint Agricultural Commission, which is headed by Leslie Wheeler, of the Department of Agriculture. It is my understanding if we go ahead on this program it is proposed to set up a Joint Commission that will have to take hold and actively administer the program. I am sure that whoever appoints such a Joint Commission, whether Secretary Anderson or President Truman, will appoint one who will be prompted to do the job. So far as I am concerned, let us leave the details to these people who are going to do the job and let us give them the authority and the money to get started as quickly as possible. That is the real issue today. That is all I can say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mollin, the program which has been outlined by the Bureau of Animal Industry does not contemplate slaughtering all the animals in the principal infected areas?

Mr. MOLLIN. It does not contemplate the destruction of all the livestock within the area.

The CHAIRMAN. But it does, as I understand it, contemplate the slaughter of cattle in areas outside the infected area.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir. I understand in regard to the livestock within the area, it contemplates sending to market animals that are isolated and have never come in contact with the disease or animals which have gone through the disease and recovered. Those animals will be marketed in orderly fashion and efforts will be taken to lessen the occurrence of the outbreak.

The CHAIRMAN. The point I was going to bring up next is this: In this country our own veterinarians have always gone on the theory that the only way to really meet the issue and eliminate the disease was to slaughter the herds in the infected areas.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And to take other sanitary precautions, destroy the buildings and the fodder and anything which might have become contaminated. Now the thing that bothers me about this program—and I realize this may be the best that can be done—the question is whether or not there is any chance to absolutely eradicate the disease in Mexico without following the same methods that we have always found necessary to follow in this country.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is what should have been done in Mexico if they had acted quickly. If they had let us know about it we would have been right on the job, but they concealed the fact that they had the disease for 2 months; and after it became established that they did have it and our authorities knew about it, since then we have been in negotiations with them for almost 2 months.

The Bureau of Animal Industry knew something was going on back on December 17 or 18, so it has been almost 2 months. I think it is too late to put on the kind of program which should have been put in effect at the beginning. Everyone I have talked to and knows the country thinks that you would not get 100-percent results with this program, and if you leave 10 percent of the animals you haven't accomplished your purpose. They could hide the animals in the mountains and do all kinds of things. This program will take a lot more time, but as this is brought to the population, it seems to me in that connection the Mexican Government has the job of selling the idea to their own people. They have got to go ahead and finish the job before they will have normal conditions in their own country and before we can restore normal relations between Mexico and the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question, then, is: Do you think that a program of this kind will result in entirely clearing up the Mexican situation and making it disease-free?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, I have got hopes that it will. Nobody can foretell that, but if you establish a definite quarantine line and stop all outbreaks on this side of the line, that is the first thing to be done; and then if you eliminate their livestock within the area and push that quarantine line south, and if you reduce the area by reducing the infected zone and keeping everything stamped out behind you, it seems that way you have a chance. That is the only way it can be done, and we must take that chance.

Now, if we don't get cooperation—the Mexicans must cooperate—you cannot make any exception because the man is the governor or is some favored individual. If you are going to protect him and say his cattle don't have to be destroyed, you had better quit. They have got to cooperate, and in making the decision Mexico must decide whether they are going to live with the foot-and-mouth disease or whether they will ever restore normal relations with the United States, not only as to trade in livestock but in many other commodities.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Has the Mexican Government made that decision?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not know that. I don't think we can answer all those questions until we authorize our Bureau to go down there and give them funds and try this thing out, and the quicker we do it the better; and if we find they won't cooperate, I don't think our people will spend any more money than necessary. If they will not cooperate there is not any use in our attempting to do the job. It must be a 100-percent job once they get started, and if the Mexicans do not cooperate to do the job, I would say our people might just as well pull out and come home.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand that the quarantine has been established.

Mr. MOLLIN. They have established a quarantine, but the fact is that the disease has spread.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Dr. Gillie has a map showing it jumped 55 or 100 miles.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir; I have that same map here. A man quit his job at a dairy in Mexico City and he went home, and he took the disease on his clothes or on his shoes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. What is being done in the territory where the new outbreaks occurred?

Mr. MOLLIN. That particular outbreak in Aguascalientes I understand has been suppressed. They do say that is the one spot where they have actually killed the cattle. Now there have been some other outbreaks that have been closer to the original infection, where they have killed some cattle, but I do not know for a fact; but according to Government reports they have not done a thorough job. Of course, they haven't had sufficient experience with this disease. I think as time goes on and they realize what they are up against and they realize that this embargo or quarantine that we have on at the line cannot be raised now as it was raised last fall—that was raised by an administrative whim—now the laws say you cannot raise that quarantine or embargo so long as we know foot-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico, and they are going to have to realize that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you believe, and those whom you represent believe, and those with whom you have been working, that is the livestock people, believe that the plan which has been proposed is the best possible plan that can be worked out and put into effect under the circumstances?

Mr. MOLLIN. I certainly believe that, Mr. Chairman, and I will say this, that if they get down there and get into practical maneuvers, they may find that they want to make changes and they should have authority to do it. It must be done on a mutual basis, but whatever is done will have to be done under Mexican police authority. Our people merely can advise and assist and provide the know-how and the materials, and so on.

I am sold on the idea this is the way to start, and I am sure, if there had been any other way possible after weeks of negotiations, that the other way would have been presented as the most practical way.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. HOEVEN. I like the emphasis you place on cooperation. I think that is the essential thing. We must have the cooperation of the Mexican Government. Unless you can eradicate the disease in Mexico completely, there is no need of pouring water into a rat hole. You say if the program is not successful, they can pull out and come home. I feel that is putting the cart before horse. I think we first should get the cooperation with the Mexican Government, and in that connection we have representatives of the Mexican Government in this city, namely the Mexican Embassy who can be consulted. I saw a statement in the press this morning wherein the Mexican Embassy denied a statement that had been made to the effect that the Mexicans were deliberately bringing the foot-and-mouth disease into this country. I do not know who made such a charge but it was fully denied. I would like to have representatives of the Mexican Government assure this committee that we will get cooperation. I think we should get in touch with them and have it explained that if we inaugurate this program and spend money, that we will expect the fullest cooperation in stamping out this disease.

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, the Mexican side of this Joint Agricultural Commission have approved this plan. It is my understanding before any work is actually done, there is going to be an assurance from higher up in Mexico. As I understand the position of our authorities, they are



of a mind, as you stated, that we will have to have the assurance in going on with this program of full cooperation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Well isn't that the first thing to be determined, whether we will have full cooperation?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think that is right, and we will have it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Did I understand you to say that the Mexican Commission had approved this program.

Mr. MOLLIN. They have approved it. They had this meeting in Mexico City. Dr. Fladness attended. He headed our delegation to it. It was a subcommittee of this Joint Agricultural Commission and they worked out four agreements, and the Mexican half of this Joint Agricultural Commission has approved the three principal of the four agreements. The fourth one is not important to the starting of the program and is left for further discussion.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Your understanding is that the Mexican half of the joint commission approved it?

Mr. MOLLIN. They did, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Is the President of Mexico a member of that Commission?

Mr. MOLLIN. No, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thought he was on that Commission.

Mr. MOLLIN. No, sir; not so far as I know. Professor Flores, the Under Agriculture head down there, is on it, and Leslie Wheeler is the head of our group.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who is their representative?

Mr. MOLLIN. I understand Professor Flores, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. I know him personally and he will see that it is done right.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They are the members of the Mexican Commission?

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexican Agricultural Commission is made up, as Mr. Mollin indicated, with Mr. Flores as chairman of the Commission. In addition to that in Mexico soon after the disease appeared they appointed what they called a Foot-and-Mouth Committee, and the President of Mexico is on that Committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Did they approve that program?

Mr. MOLLIN. We haven't had any official word that that Committee had approved the program.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness will be a representative of the State Department who is familiar with all negotiations with Mexico, and he will no doubt be able to give us full information as to just what the present status of these agreements may be.

Mr. MOLLIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in answer to the question that was raised a moment ago, there was an article in a Washington newspaper a few days ago that this answer from the Mexican Embassy no doubt referred to, and there was a suggestion that some people down there had threatened to infect herds in this country with foot-and-mouth disease. I think it was a very loose threat, probably no such threat was actually made, and I am very glad to know that the Mexican Embassy has denied that threat because that is just the wrong kind of stuff.

Mr. GILLIE. In connection with the outbreak that occurred in the Aguascalientes area, you recall that the other day there was a new

outbreak which occurred at Salvatierra, near the southern border of the State of Guanajuato. That is half way between the infected zone and Aguascalientes where all the cattle were destroyed.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir. I do not know about that. I have heard of that other outbreak in that half-way spot; I haven't the information as to whether those cattle have been destroyed.

Mr. GILLIE. I have just been informed of that, and since that new outbreak has occurred, you can see how infectious the disease is.

Mr. MOLLIN. It is a very great break for us that it spread west rather than north.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

We have with us this morning Mr. Ray of the State Department, who is familiar with the negotiations which have been conducted with the Mexican Government. I will ask Mr. Ray if he will come forward at this time.

Give your name and official position to the reporter for the record.

**STATEMENT OF GUY W. RAY, CHIEF, DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

Mr. RAY. My name is Guy Ray, and I am Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs of the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ray, you are familiar with the negotiations which have been conducted between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico with reference to cooperation in the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you relate to the committee the history and details of the negotiations, and tell us just what the understanding is at this time?

Mr. RAY. I think you probably have been told about the discovery of the disease and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RAY. And I think the first important step that we took in negotiations with Mexico was this Joint Committee on which the Mexican and American veterinarians were represented. They prepared a resolution which they called Resolution 1, and the gist of it was that Mexico was not able to cope with this disease because it did not have the scientific and technical knowledge and they did not have the equipment. Therefore, if Mexico was to control and eradicate the disease it would have to have the help of the United States, and this joint report was submitted to the two Governments. There was an exchange of notes between the Mexican Foreign Office and the Department of State, that is between our Embassies, and we authorized the Ambassador to hand a note to the Mexican Government, stating that the Government of the United States accepted Resolution 1; and the Mexican Government sent us a note saying that it accepted it; and that was the general principle that cooperation from the United States was absolutely necessary if the disease was to be finally eradicated.

Then subsequent to that we had Resolutions 2 and 3, which I think have been described to the committee, providing a general basis for cooperation and outlining briefly a plan to quarantine the zone and stamp the disease out in other places. In other words, the main ob-

ject and immediate object, I understand, was to keep it away from the border.

The question came up just a few moments ago as to whether the President of Mexico had approved it. Well, there cannot be any doubt he has approved it, because our Ambassador had conversations with him and the Mexican Foreign Minister got authority from the President of Mexico and the Department of Agriculture to send us a note saying that Mexico approved resolutions 2 and 3. Now that means that commits the entire Mexican administration, including the President; and I do not know of anything more binding than his exchange of notes unless it were his treaty, but an exchange of notes for ordinary purposes is always considered as binding on the two Governments. Now that is where we are for the moment.

With respect to legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Before you go into that, has there been any meeting of minds between those representatives of our Government and those representatives of the Mexican Government as to the character of the cooperation, the details—in other words—of the program? I am referring now particularly to the extent of the financial cooperation, on the part of the Mexican Government and on the part of this Government. Has that been discussed?

Mr. RAY. It has been discussed in a general way, such as in reference to more disinfectant and so on, because of questions by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but the thing that we need now, as I understand it, is a meeting with the Mexicans to work out the details and regulations on the basis of this understanding which we have already reached with the Mexicans.

Now I don't see how our Embassy in Mexico, with the help of the Bureau of Animal Industry people, could negotiate with Mexico for their cooperation unless we have something to back it up. In other words they would be playing poker with no chips.

The CHAIRMAN. You are referring now to this legislation. You mean it is necessary for this country to pass legislation authorizing participation on the part of the Department of Agriculture in this joint program before you would be in a position to work out the details. Is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is exactly what I mean; yes, sir. I don't see how we could instruct our Ambassador to go ahead and negotiate with the foreign Minister of Agriculture and the President of Mexico unless he could tell them that they have authority to cooperate; and one of the first questions they would ask him is: "Can you back this up? Have you any authority to cooperate?" And if his answer was no, that he had no authority, it seems to me that the negotiations would break down right then and there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what is your understanding as to the authority of the Mexican Government to cooperate? Do they have the necessary legislative authority to go ahead and carry out any agreements that might be made?

Mr. RAY. I am sure they have that authority. They have by a Presidential decree that sets up this Hoof-and-Mouth Commission; and the President himself, I understand, is head of this Commission and certainly was given authority to spend—it was a very small amount



of money, I think it was about \$200,000—but that gave them authority to go ahead and take the steps, and the legislative set-up in Mexico is somewhat simpler than ours. Congress is not in session at the present time in Mexico, and by decrees the President can establish, if there is any authority lacking, he can establish that authority by decrees which will have the effect of law until Congress meets, and that continues to have the effect of law until Congress ratifies it or turns it down.

I don't think there is any doubt about the Mexican Government having the authority and being able, just by the stroke of the pen, to have a decree by the President setting up any additional authority that may be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if Congress passes enabling legislation, there will be nothing thereafter to hinder the making of definite arrangements for cooperation?

Mr. RAY. I think we could go right ahead with it then, and I don't see how we could go ahead with it until we have that legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions on the part of members of the committee?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who represented the United States on the Commission?

Mr. RAY. I beg your pardon.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who represented the United States Government on this commission or committee that was appointed to meet with the Mexican representatives?

Mr. RAY. I think Dr. Simms can give you that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in the record at this point?

Mr. RAY. The members of the American party, I am sure, were Dr. Fladness and our agricultural man in Mexico, and then they had two other representatives down there, Mr. Wardlow and Mr. Shahan.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand they made certain recommendations. Is that right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. By the exchange of notes between the United States and the Mexican Government, No. 1 was accepted by the two Governments?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now do you have copies of that exchange of notes between the two Governments?

Mr. RAY. I don't have copies with me; no, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you have a copy of Resolution No. 1 that was agreed on?

Mr. RAY. I have with me No. 2 and No. 3, but I do not have a copy of Resolution No. 1.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will you put the resolution in the record at this point?

Mr. RAY. We have all three of them right here.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a copy right here. I think it would be a good idea to insert all three of the resolutions in the record at this point in your statement.

(The resolutions above referred to are as follows:)

#### RESOLUTION I

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by a joint Mexican-United States veterinary investigating committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem; the Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 25, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexico-United States Agricultural Commission recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest moment such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION III

Considering that foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals have caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represent a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,000,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment and materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.

2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to local slaughterhouses within the zone, of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.

Mr. RAY. We considered those exchanges of notes on Resolution No. 1, of which you have a copy, I think; and then there was another exchange of notes on Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir. Now we consider the exchange of notes definitely binding on the two Governments, and the important thing in the notes was the items and not the composition. With the exchange of notes it became definitely binding. It does not just bind the Commission of the Mexican Government but it binds the administration.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand you will furnish the reporter with copies of the resolution.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do so.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If we go into this program, is there an understanding between the Ambassador of our country and the President of Mexico that our country is to stand the entire expense of this program?

Mr. RAY. I don't believe there has ever been such a thing intimated. We have not been able to work out a definite agreement as to what the proportion of the expenses of each country will be, but I never heard the slightest intimation that Mexico expected us to bear the whole burden of it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you know whether our Ambassador had a discussion with the President of Mexico on the expense item?

Mr. RAY. They had general discussions but I don't believe they discussed figures because neither one had figures as to what it would cost; but the definite understanding is that it will not be an expenditure by us solely but there will be cooperation between the two. The Mexicans will bear a lot of the expenditure. They will necessarily have to bear them; such as sending their soldiers from one part of the country to another, and that may be 5,000 or 10,000 soldiers in one place. All that, of course, is a Mexican expenditure. Now the question whether certain carloads of disinfectants and so on would be bought by us entirely or partly by them is something that we can negotiate with the Mexicans as soon as we have some assurance that we can cooperate with them and that we have the authority to do it.

I don't believe any responsible official has any thought at all that this is going to be financed by us. I think they feel that they must put in what they are financially, physically, and economically able to do.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you believe that the Mexican authorities understand the extent of the program, as to what must be done to eradicate the disease?



Mr. RAY. I think the officials do. The people of Mexico may not, but the responsible officers of the Mexican Government, I think, are entirely impressed with the serious consequences of it, not only to Mexico but to us, and the very harmful effects it may have on their commerce with us and in tourist trade and in our relations in general; and the Mexican higher officials have taken it very seriously and tell us that they are anxious to cooperate and they realize that our interest in this only is in keeping it out of the United States; and they want to keep it away from the border and they want to cooperate with us in every way in stamping it out; and above all keep it out of the United States, which, after all, is the thing which is uppermost in our minds, to keep it out of our country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I agree with you on that. Has the State Department given any consideration about closing the border so as to stop transportation between Mexico and the United States?

Mr. RAY. We haven't considered actually doing it, but we have considered it as an eventual possibility and as a terrible thing for both countries if it had to come about. Now we would take that step—we are not veterinarians in the State Department and on those things we have to depend on the Department of Agriculture. Now if the Bureau of Animal Industry says we have got to close the borders or we have got to stop everything, humans and commerce and everything else, why it would be a terrible blow for Mexico and for us and we have considered that as an eventual possibility, especially if the disease got right along the border; but we haven't considered doing it at any definite date or under present circumstances.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Dr. Gillie mentioned a case where a hired man on a dairy farm carried the disease with him for about 100 miles. Now if that is the case, we have a lot of tourists traveling to Mexico, down in the infected areas, and we also have this recruitment of labor program. It seems to me those things are something that must be taken into consideration.

Mr. RAY. Well the question whether all tourists should be disinfected or stopped or whether commerce should be disinfected, and so on, are questions that I would rather leave up to the Bureau of Animal Industry, as to whether it is necessary or not. I am not a technician on foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I am not thinking so much about the tourists as I am about the automobiles and what they may pick up, what their tires may pick up along the highway. I don't believe all these farms are fenced in Mexico.

Mr. RAY. I can easily conceive, with my limited knowledge of the disease, from what I hear, that it might be a possible way of bringing it in; but I would not make a definite statement on it because I do not know.

Mr. GILLIE. I would like to ask Mr. Ray if the President of the United States or the Secretary of State has the authority to appoint a special representative who, we will say, treats with Mexican authorities on this disease.

Mr. RAY. I presume the President would have that authority but I don't conceive of any necessity for such an appointment because we have the Bureau of Animal Industry on whom we depend for the technical and scientific knowledge; and we have the Ambassador and

the agricultural and assistant agricultural attaché permanently stationed in Mexico who are familiar with the Government, and much more familiar than some new representative would be, to follow it all along, and who are experienced negotiators; and it seems to me that they are perfectly qualified to carry on any negotiations necessary.

Mr. GILLIE. Then it would not be necessary for either the Department of State or the President to appoint a special man to go down there to make all arrangements with the Mexican Government? In other words the Department or the President of the United States could rely on the Department of Agriculture to carry on as they saw fit?

Mr. RAY. I think we have the best machinery to carry it through in existence right now that we could possibly set up. If we appointed some new man he would be more in the way than he would be useful.

Mr. GILLIE. That is all.

Mr. WORLEY. You said, Mr. Ray, that the Mexican Government appropriated \$200,000 initially. Now does the President have authority to make appropriations when the Mexican Congress isn't in session?

Mr. RAY. Yes; he can authorize expenditures.

Mr. WORLEY. He can only authorize expenditures?

Mr. RAY. Yes; he can make expenditures when Congress isn't in session, for purposes like that. The Mexican President can issue decrees which carry appropriations with them, which have the effect of law until Congress comes into session. After Congress comes in session, if they do not take any action on it, it continues in effect until Congress either votes it down or ratifies it. If it takes no action, it just goes on.

Mr. WORLEY. The Mexican Congress would have to take action in order to nullify it?

Mr. RAY. Yes; in order to nullify it they would have to take negative action.

Mr. WORLEY. They would have to take action to nullify it?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; and when Congress isn't in session they have a permanent committee of Congress which clears these things for the President, and with the approval of this permanent committee he goes ahead and issues the decree. In this case it would be with the approval of the permanent committee and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and the President and Secretary of Agriculture would have authority for the decree and the authority for spending the money.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion would the Mexican Government cooperate to the fullest extent with us?

Mr. RAY. I believe they realize the seriousness of this and I think they will; and we have done our best to impress upon them the necessity of doing so.

Mr. WORLEY. One further question: What assurance have you that the Mexican Government will not repeat this same offense in the future?

Mr. RAY. Well, I think they have learned a lesson on this one. It is such an expensive lesson that I think without any urging from us there will be no danger that Mexico would repeat this in the next 20 or 30 years, or certainly until a new generation came in.

Mr. WORLEY. You do not suppose you could negotiate a more binding agreement.

Mr. RAY. We have had an agreement with the Mexicans which we signed out at Los Angeles last July or August, to negotiate a new sanitary agreement with them, but I am convinced that there is no danger, certainly not in the near future, of Mexico importing any more cattle, because the lesson is a very bitter one for them. Just the fact that they lose the dollar exchange from about a half a million cattle a year that they exported to the United States and that they are not getting now, that costs them \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, or probably more each year: and that alone is a very bitter lesson for them. Now I don't think there is the slightest danger of any repetition of this for quite a few years to come.

Mr. WORLEY. I understand there was opposition when these bulls were moved into Mexico from Brazil.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think this proposed legislation would be effective?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think it would be sufficient to get under way quickly?

Mr. RAY. I think we could get under way right away if you passed enabling legislation. They can go right ahead and negotiate the details with the Mexicans. If you are asking me whether they will eradicate the disease or not, I do not know.

Mr. WORLEY. Nobody knows that.

Mr. RAY. Without this we will not do anything and it will be spreading, and the first thing we know it will be up here and we will be in an awful fix; and it will not be a question of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 then, but a question of hundreds of millions.

Mr. WORLEY. I share your thought that we should go ahead as fast as we can go.

Mr. RAY. There is one thing I would like to say about the disease. It has existed in the quarantine of Brazil and Germany and England for many years, and the Argentines and Brazilians go ahead eating the meat and they say, "Why should you worry about this disease because we have it and we still eat good meat?"

Now as a matter of fact the cattle down there, there are some other diseases that they have that humans have. They become so accustomed to these diseases, and they have had them generation after generation, and they develop a sort of immunity, or semi-immunity, so that the disease does not hurt them much; but when our cattle catch it, it is very violent and has a much worse effect on our cattle or on our people than it does on the cattle that have had it for years and years, or you might say for generation after generation so that it seems to diminish in effect. But when our cattle get it, it is a very violent disease and it takes a much more virulent form than it does for them.

Mr. WORLEY. That is all, thank you very much, Mr. Ray.

Mr. HOEVEN. I understood you to say that the President of Mexico had authorized a \$200,000 appropriation.

Mr. RAY. I believe that was done a month or two ago, when it first broke out.



Mr. HOEVEN. Is there any limitation on the amount the President of Mexico may authorize when the Mexican Congress isn't in session?

Mr. RAY. I don't think there is any limitation.

Mr. HOEVEN. If he sought to authorize the expenditure of \$1,000,000, that would be valid and binding on the Mexican Government?

Mr. RAY. I am sure it would; yes, sir. That is, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, or whatever minister is concerned, and the permanent committee of the House and Senate which is always in session; and if necessary the President can call a special session of Congress.

Mr. HOEVEN. But without the Congress in session there would be no limitation on the amount which could be authorized?

Mr. RAY. No, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Did the State Department cooperate with the Agriculture Department in the writing of the present legislation?

Mr. RAY. The bill was written in the Department of Agriculture and brought over to me for clearance, and I discussed it with our Legal Division and they approved the text of the bill submitted to us, both in letter and in spirit.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. So you think the authority granted in this bill will do what our Government wants to do toward eradicating this disease?

Mr. RAY. I think it is the only hope we have of doing it. I could not give you assurance of what can be done.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What you want is for this Congress to pass this legislation giving the Government authority to go down and do this job; and then somebody gets the Appropriations Committee to appropriate the necessary money to use there.

Mr. RAY. That is exactly what we want: yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is what we discussed before.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And so far as the two departments are concerned, you are in agreement on the type of legislation necessary to do that job?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; we are in absolute agreement.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Ray.

Mr. RAY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Mr. Carl H. Wilken, of Sioux City, Iowa.

**STATEMENT OF CARL H. WILKEN, ECONOMIC ANALYST, RAW MATERIALS NATIONAL COUNCIL, FOR NORTH CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, AND DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. WILKEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council, at Sioux City, Iowa, and I am testifying in behalf of the North Central States Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture.

This association covers the 11 Midwestern States—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, etc., and is the center of our agricultural industry in the United States.

Now it happens that we are a long ways from the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, while on the other hand we are very close to it. Farmers in our area buy carloads of cattle from Texas and New Mexico and Colorado, from the range areas, and in the past we have even fattened cattle that were originally produced in Mexico, so that we know that the disease can spread very rapidly.

My testimony is in support of those who are advocating immediate steps to eradicate, or help to eradicate, the disease that has broken out in Mexico, and we are of the opinion that the sooner Congress gets busy with it the better it is going to be for everyone.

Now then, to me there are two principal questions that this committee must answer.

First, as to whether we ought to help Mexico stamp out the disease, and the answer to that question, I think, is obviously "yes."

The second question is: Are we willing to appropriate \$40,000,000 or whatever it may take to help stamp out the disease.

Now this committee is going to have to defend that sort of appropriation with other Members of Congress and with the American public.

The American public does not realize the importance of our livestock industry to our domestic economy and I want to discuss this particular angle with the committee—to point out that you cannot afford not to make such an appropriation and that everybody in the United States is benefited, rather than just the farmers themselves.

In the past I have pointed out to this committee and other committees of Congress that our agricultural industry is the foundation of our national income in a rather positive ratio of \$7 of national income for every dollar of farm. Now that is very important in considering this matter because supposing we have an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Texas and we were compelled to spend \$100,000,000 to kill animals and bury them that would mean a loss to the people of the United States of seven times that amount or \$700,000,000.

Now then it happens that our livestock industry is the reason why agriculture is the governing factor in our economy. Many of our experts in business and Government look upon the livestock industry as just something that happened, but it is very, very important.

In the 80,000,000 cattle and the hogs and sheep that we have, we have a gift from nature that almost surpasses the human understanding. Those 80,000,000 cattle and millions of hogs and sheep are like free labor, just working for us. They are in effect a factory processing nature's products—grasses and grains, etc., and in our economy the livestock as a factory processes the output of 530,000,000 acres of unimproved farm land, they process 145 million acres of grass and hay that we use to keep up the soil fertility and they consume 85 percent of the feed grains produced; and from a capital standpoint, just for comparison the livestock industry has as much capital invested as the steel and automobile industries combined, and when you are talking about protecting this livestock industry you are talking about the protection of our national income and of our standard of living, and you cannot afford not to make this appropriation and do it quickly.

Now the Divine Providence sometimes has a way of helping the human race, and sometimes it takes pretty drastic steps to protect it.

In many ways this outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is a blessing in disguise if we don't let it get away. In my opinion the stopping of these importations of cattle is going to mean about \$2 a hundred more for cattle producers of the United States, which would mean an increase in our farm income of about \$2,000,000,000 which will translate into about \$15,000,000,000 of national income and give us in 1947 the highest national income we have ever had.

Now then we have been thinking of putting the livestock industry in competition with meat from the Argentine if you please, and we have had it from Mexico, and as I pointed out, as far as our particular economy is concerned it is a blessing in disguise for the time being, and if we can spend this \$40,000,000 to stop the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease and have the increase in our livestock prices to create the national income we are going to have, it is one of the best things that could have happened. I thank you.

Mr. GILLIE. I am rather interested in what you have to say concerning the probable changes that might take place in our animal economy if this quarantine is kept on the Mexican border.

What effect would it have? I am asking you this question as an analyst. What effect would it have on the price of beef in this country when we do close the borders?

Mr. WILKEN. I think the effect in 1947 would be to keep the price of our livestock, in my opinion, at least \$2 per hundred higher than it would otherwise have been.

Mr. GILLIE. In what total?

Mr. WILKEN. I mentioned the approximate sum of \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. GILLIE. Two billions of dollars?

Mr. WILKEN. That is right, which would mean an increase of \$15,000,000,000 in national income.

Mr. GILLIE. And that would mean a loss of \$2,000,000,000 to the Mexicans?

Mr. WILKEN. No, it would not because they have an entirely different economic figure than we have.

Mr. GILLIE. What would be their loss?

Mr. WILKEN. Their return from farm income would not be over two times.

Mr. GILLIE. How much?

Mr. WILKEN. It would not be over two times. If they had a \$30 steer it would not mean more \$60 loss to the Mexican Government.

Mr. GILLIE. In round numbers what would it mean in a year's time?

Mr. WILKEN. I just referred to the sum of \$40,000,000 as the probable amount required to clean it up by using drastic methods. Whether it is right or wrong I do not know. I have no way to check into it. Whatever the cost, you ought to pay it, and as far as the Mexican Government is concerned, they will lose the bulk of their national income, whatever it would be, but it would not be anything to what we would have if we had an outbreak in the United States.

Mr. GILLIE. Their loss would be say \$10,000,000—I do not know whether that is putting the figure right—in not being able to ship livestock over into this country. Why it would pay them then, whatever the cost might be, it would certainly pay them to stamp this foot-and-mouth disease out, wipe it out.



Mr. WILKEN. That is true of any country, if you can get them to see it that way, because whether it is Argentina or Mexico, this livestock that they have is a very important part of their national economy. Whether you can get the Mexican Government to cooperate, or not, that is a question that has to be decided, but you are just saying if and when we take some steps, and say to them positively: "We are going to help you stamp this thing out, Congress has acted, what are you going to do about it?" Until you get to that stage you are wasting a lot of time.

Mr. GILLIE. The question was brought up by Mr. Andresen of the importing of foreign help, that is, seasonal farm help from Mexico. You are interested, of course, in these agricultural groups who are bringing in a lot of this seasonal help.

We were told in committee hearings the other day this seasonal help is recruited from farm zones. If that is the case you are going to bring these farm community boys from these infected areas just as sure as the wind. Don't you think it would be a good idea to just put the quarantine on all that group and prevent them coming in?

Mr. WILKEN. Then you will have to patrol the border because if you do that they will swim the river and come over. You will run into quite a problem as far as putting on a full blockade of the border, but whatever it takes it ought to be done because we cannot afford to risk the disease getting into our livestock industry.

Mr. GILLIE. Are those who swim the river what they call "wet backs"?

Mr. WILKEN. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Don't you think that should be reduced to a minimum, and it should be the duty of our Government to do it, and put on such a quarantine?

Mr. WILKEN. I don't think I would do it until I made an appropriation and tried out the Mexican Government to find out what they would do in the way of cooperating.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am referring to this swimming across the river.

Mr. WILKEN. You could prevent it but it would take plenty of strict surveillance of the border to prevent it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Now don't you think that the economic problem of Mexico is such, her relations with our country is such, that they are going to be vitally interested in seeing that the present economy they enjoy with us will not be destroyed by the sufferance of this disease? Don't you think they will cooperate?

Mr. WILKEN. I think so; yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And I don't think we need worry too much about it. I don't think they could be so short-sighted so that they would not stamp out the disease and let the national economy suffer by barring cooperation between the two countries?

Mr. WILKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think we are anticipating difficulties there which will never occur.

Mr. WILKEN. I don't think we have any right to question the thought of their cooperating until we get down there.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You would think they would want to cooperate for their own economy and the future of their country?

Mr. WILKEN. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much, Mr. Wilken.

We will now hear from Mr. C. C. Hanson, representing the southern commissioners of agriculture.

**STATEMENT OF C. C. HANSON, SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF  
SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. HANSON. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I am C. C. Hanson, secretary of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture. I am here this morning as a pinch hitter for Mr. H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture. He was called out of town. My headquarters is at Memphis, Tenn., and I am temporarily located now at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington.

The southern association is composed of the commissioners of agriculture of 13 States, the principal cotton-growing States, and they are also members of the national association.

This is a matter which the national association is handling for all of the States. It began on this work before your committee took it up, and also before any definite conclusions or recommendations of the Department of Agriculture had been made to you.

I think all I can best say here is to identify and file with you a letter signed by W. Kern Scott, president, and H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary, of the national association. It is dated February 7 in Washington and is addressed to Secretary Anderson, and it states in substance that the commissioners of the national association are 100 per cent behind whatever is necessary to be done to protect our livestock interests. I think that is the only thing you care to hear now. I will read the last sentence of the last paragraph which states:

We stand ready to back you in every way that we possibly can in securing the necessary legislation through the Congress to handle this situation.

The executive committee of the national association is composed of nine members. All were at the meeting except 1 and as a substitute for that 1 we had 10 or 12 commissioners of other States, who sat in with them, and this action was unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to submit that letter?

Mr. HANSON. Yes, sir; their position is summed up in those last words.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be inserted in the record. (The letter is as follows:)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS,  
SECRETARIES AND DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE,

*Washington 4, D. C., February 7, 1947.*

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON: We are all very much alarmed and concerned over the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle and ruminants in Mexico. We fear that this disease may get into the United States, if it has not already done so.

The executive committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture at a meeting in Washington today discussed this matter thoroughly, and took action to cause the various State livestock sanitary bodies to be mobilized in order to fight the importation of this disease. We want to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture to the fullest extent.

We believe that the United States Department should track down and trace every head of cattle that has crossed the American-Mexican border since the outbreak of this disease in Mexico and make doubly sure that these animals have not brought the disease into this country.

We believe that a strict border patrol must be maintained, and that we should lend to the Republic of Mexico all the assistance in the shape of personnel and equipment necessary to stamp out this disease before it can reach United States soil. This will take many millions of dollars but, regardless of cost, it must be done. It may tax diplomatic relations but, nevertheless, these obstacles must be overcome. We cannot afford and must not permit the foot-and-mouth disease to get into this country. We stand ready to back you in every way that we possibly can in securing the necessary legislation through the Congress to handle this situation.

Very respectfully yours,

W. KERR SCOTT,  
*President.*  
H. K. THATCHER,  
*Executive Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

If not, we thank you, Mr. Hanson.

We have with us this morning Mr. Raymond Bell, whom the Chair is informed has recently come from Mexico.

We would be glad to hear from you at this time, Mr. Bell.

#### STATEMENT OF RAYMOND BELL, LIVESTOCK RAISER, DURANGO, MEXICO

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Raymond Bell, and am here today coming unofficially from Mr. Flores, who is one of my dearest and closest friends. I have been in the livestock business in Mexico for 45 years. I think it is well known I have handled more cattle than any man living, in and out of Mexico. I am very familiar with it in all States of the country. I have known all of the Mexican officials for many years, and they asked me to come up and explain their desperate situation, and I will read from a few notes, and some of these notes will answer some of the questions you have asked.

The CHAIRMAN. These people who asked you to come here and explain their desperate situation, I did not hear who they were.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Oscar Flores, the Under Secretary of Agriculture asked me to come.

The CHAIRMAN. He asked you to present the views of the Mexican Government on this problem?

Mr. BELL. The Government's problem in handling this situation. Mr. Flores and other officials of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; and you are speaking now at the request of Mr. Flores?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear you.

Mr. BELL. They gave me a list of things they need urgently; the pumps and equipment that they need desperately. I can leave the list, but they mostly are short of men. They even asked for 10 experienced men in handling and repairing these power pumps for disinfecting. They desire to have men to operate this equipment in the disinfection of trucks and cars.



They are asking for 30 veterinarians just as fast as they can be sent there, and more later. All of this they need urgently, as well as funds.

They are completely out of funds, you might say, for the campaign. They said if I could buy this stuff—they gave me a list of what they would like to have, and told me to buy and they would pay for it some way during the time it would take for the American Government to give the funds they need, and I am attempting to get figures on that today.

Before I came up here I had a long interview with President Aleman, of Mexico, in his home; with the Secretary of Agriculture, Narciso Ortiz Garza; many other high officials of the Government, and some of the leading bankers and businessmen of Mexico. They all realized fully the situation, and that the American Smelting & Refining Co., with its products out of exportation, will be affected through disinfection and delay.

President Aleman has given Mr. Flores dictatorial powers in handling this situation. This was fully demonstrated a few days ago in the matter of the Brazilian bulls at Matamoras. Two weeks ago Dan Breen, a resident of Mexico City, and a Mr. MacCullum, of Brownsville, Tex., got an injunction which prevented them from moving these bulls back, as they were requested by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to Vera Cruz. That request came from Washington. However, a few days ago, in spite of the injunction, the military removed those bulls back to the infected districts.

Breen and MacCullum are said to be largely responsible for bringing these bulls from Brazil to Mexico.

Now, in answer to the charge made in the United States that the Mexican officials do not realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Flores made the following statement:

First, that at the outbreak of the disease in December 1946 he immediately called upon the American Ambassador and advised them that the disease existed, and asked for American technical help to confirm the same.

Second, that President Aleman had given him dictatorial powers to combat the disease.

Third, that notwithstanding the existence of the disease for 3 months, its spread due to the Mexican quarantine has been extremely slow, and during the last 30 days the spread has been virtually stopped, notwithstanding the lack of funds and equipment.

We had this outbreak which we spoke of in Auguascalientes where they killed all the cattle. That outbreak resulted from a dairy employee from Mexico City Dairy going to his home 200 kilometers away. In regard to the recent outbreak that was mentioned this morning in Salvatierra Valley, that was traced to a truck from the infected area; and they have that area surrounded at present with 4,000 soldiers, allowing nobody to come in or go out. That under their law they could not maintain for a single day in reality but they are maintaining it for 5 days. They will be forced to turn that little district loose because they have not the money to pay for the cattle they would have to kill, and they do not have the disinfectants or equipment with which to disinfect animals or anything going in or out of there.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did I understand you to say they are maintaining a quarantine in that area for only 5 days?

Mr. BELL. In this new outbreak they are maintaining it the best they can with 4,000 soldiers at present. They are trying to maintain the quarantine as best they can but I know they cannot do it thoroughly. They will try to keep quarantine and properly disinfect.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How large is the area?

Mr. BELL. It is in the Toluca Valley. They have 1,500 head of cattle, 2,000 sheep and goats, and 800 hogs. It is a small area. The topography of that country many of you probably have seen it. It is mostly in beautiful scenery. While the territory is very large there are large and small valleys and millions of acres of beautiful mountains that have not a blade of grass on them, so it is not a question like it would be in this country that every part of the land is in use for some purpose or other. They have these isolated spots.

They have 16,000 soldiers mobilized. I talked to the commanding general to get his idea of the quarantine. He and his brothers are the second largest cattle owners in Durango, which is the largest cattle State. All the army officers, their first idea is to buy a ranch and most of our big men in Mexico have invested in ranches, so we have their cooperation and their personal interests as well as the interests of their country. I believe they can maintain a quarantine around that district, and they will have a quarantine of the district which is more or less 200 by 400 kilometers and then have it surrounded by a 100-kilometer zone as a protective zone.

I believe that the Mexican soldiers under Mr. Flores can handle the situation better than any people in the world. They are Indians and can follow a trail for days and track down anybody crossing those lines. I talked very frankly with the general, whom I have known for years, and he felt that the quarantine could be maintained and no one would get by. In addition to the regular inspectors at each station there would be a man at each station from the health department and another man from the customs department, and it is pretty hard to buy three different officers. I tried it.

Mr. WORLEY. You believe they can maintain the quarantine?

Mr. BELL. Yes. Where you have three different officers, and in addition have health officers in jeeps and on horseback checking the inspectors at these quarantine stations, I am very sure they will cooperate. They know their own industry is ruined. The banks have millions loaned to these cattlemen. If they cannot sell their cattle in the market in this country they could ship them to the populated district of Mexico City.

Here is their plan that they have enlarged on since Dr. Fladness and his Commission were down there. The plan in order is to effect the slaughter of approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle as quickly as possible. That is the number they estimate in the district to be killed. All sick animals would be killed.

They plan to run all healthy animals through the slaughterhouses of Mexico City at the rate of 3,000 head per day as against the present consumption of 1,000 head per day, the increased slaughter to be effected by cutting the price of beef in Mexico to 25 percent of present prices. Due to the very high prices of beans and corn, due to crop failures, they undoubtedly will go to eating meat at that very low price.

It has been spoken of often that they do not realize the importance of this thing. They do. The papers have nothing else; they are full of it every day. There is a great deal of propaganda from the Argentine and Brazil that it does not amount to anything; that they are prosperous; that they have lived with it for many years.

Flores told me, as other officials did, even the President, that they could not maintain a successful fight very long without assistance.

They need technical advice; they are asking for it; they want it. They intend to do the work. Mr. Paronsta said to report to you they had plenty of soldiers and plenty of labor, what they needed was equipment and doctors, which they will be glad to have.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I understood you to say it is estimated 1,000,000 head of cattle would have to be destroyed?

Mr. BELL. One million head of cattle, but the big part of them will be slaughtered.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What percentage of them would be slaughtered?

Mr. BELL. Well, that I cannot answer. I do not know what percentage of them already have the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would the compensation received through the sale of those animals for slaughter be sufficient to pay for the cattle?

Mr. BELL. No; it would probably not pay for half of their value.

Mr. ANDERSEN. How do the Mexican authorities expect to raise the rest of the money?

Mr. BELL. They expect to get that assistance from the United States, as I have understood it. I cannot state it definitely. They were figuring on the United States bearing one-half of the expense and loaning them the money for their half. That is only the general talk I have heard among all of them.

As to being definite, here is another thing that brought up the subject of slaughtering. That was handled at a good many meetings of the Government and dairy associations in Mexico. The cattlemen of Veracruz were bitterly opposed to a slaughter campaign, but on February 6 President Aleman had the head men of these organizations in, explaining to them that it had to be done and they all agreed with him, and agreed to cooperate in this slaughter program.

Of course there will be some trouble and opposition. You heard the statement made that they will hide these cattle out. Of course they will, but we are sure the blood hounds of the soldiers will find them wherever they are hidden. It will take time but they can control it if they are given assistance.

Mr. ANDERSEN. What will be the effect in these areas where all these cattle are destroyed in the future?

Mr. BELL. It should be a very slight process. They will have to leave the land. I understand abandon it for a considerable time, and restocking would be a very serious problem.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But these people will have to live in the meantime until the land is restocked.

Mr. BELL. They are planning to open up more agricultural land to give employment to those people and give them more machinery instead of mules and oxen that they had formerly used. The oxen they will have to destroy, of course, and that will be opposed bitterly. For the immediate future they will have to be replaced with mules.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What about sheep, goats, and deer?



Mr. BELL. They expect to kill all that off. The deer are not so numerous in that part of the country on account of these barren mountains and comparatively small valleys. The valleys are of comparatively small area and are too thickly populated for there to be much game. I fully believe we can count on the fullest cooperation of the Mexican people in eradicating this disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How long have you been in Mexico, Mr. Bell?

Mr. BELL. It will be 45 years next April.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So you are rather familiar with the attitude of the Mexicans?

Mr. BELL. I know them very well; I speak their language and English and I have been a friend of practically all the Government people in the past and present.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you made any estimate as to the possible cost of this program?

Mr. BELL. I don't believe it is possible for anyone to make an estimate. They say if they cannot go ahead immediately, and have to wait 2 or 3 weeks, that that may make it cost several times what it would cost if you started today.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How far would \$10,000,000 go?

Mr. BELL. It would give them a start and boost their morale. They are very discouraged and they threatened when I first went to Mexico City on this thing on January 17. Three days later I had a visit with President Aleman and they were ready then, if they did not get help the 1st of February. Flores and the Secretary of Agriculture also said to throw up their hands and let it go, and vaccinate. Flores told me if they could not control with what they had they would start vaccinating. As to the consequences of that policy, there are in this country, Mr. Kleberg and others, who have described it far better than I could.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you a herd of cattle?

Mr. BELL. I own and operate two of the largest and best ranches in Mexico.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. BELL. Not so far. It is over 300 miles from our part of the country, but it might be there tomorrow.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Was this disease first found in bulls imported from Brazil?

Mr. BELL. I think undoubtedly it was. I worked on this from the early part of March, when I was first advised they were buying the bulls. I think the first quarantine was declared, I believe, on June 5. President Camacho, at that time, whom I have known for many years, sent for me. I offered to pay for the bulls myself if they were not landed, that is pay for the costs. Then other cattlemen came to me a few days later and then we offered to buy for a half a million pesos, later we offered 10,000,000 pesos if they would be killed. Later they sent a man who saw my lawyer and myself to ask us to come back about 11 o'clock at night. He said he had phoned the President and had been authorized to kill and bury the cattle. He said, "I will go over to the island and watch it done." Two days later at a dinner of those that had protested for the Brazil and Argentine Governments it was said that the State Department had taken it out of his hands; that they could not do it.

Now, I was in on this. I went to the Los Angeles meeting at the request of President Camacho and I know the whole history of it, as you probably do of the graft of some of the biggest officials of Mexico, but that is all water under the bridge. They have the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is water under the bridge, but do I understand you to say that the State Department in Mexico took it out of the hands of the President?

Mr. BELL. They took it out of the hands of Agriculture and presented it to the President in such form that for diplomatic reasons they could not kill these cattle. I never could understand it. It is easy to understand why Brazil would make objections, but why the Argentine did I could not see at that time. I know now why they did, on account of the propaganda—the money they are spending to get Mexico on the same basis as they are because they well know if it will spread over Mexico it will be only a matter of time until it jumps the border and is in the United States, which would be a most serious thing, and it would be a very great task for the Bureau of Animal Industry to eradicate it once it jumped the border.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You are satisfied that these bulls had the infection?

Mr. BELL. I am; as far as it can be ascertained when they landed on this ranch at Veracruz. That is where the disease first broke out. The Brazilian Ambassador made a public statement about 4 weeks ago in which he said that only one of those bulls had the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It only takes one to start it?

Mr. BELL. That is one too many.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been reported on very good authority, Mr. Bell, that it was the United States owners of some of these Brazilian bulls who persuaded the Mexican Government to go back on the Los Angeles agreement. Is that your understanding?

Mr. BELL. I am quite sure that is it. There was an American buyer wanting these Brazilian bulls, and Dan Breen, he lived in Mexico for many years. He was a promoter for many years and I cannot speak highly of him, and so he and a Mr. MacCullum were the ones who got the injunction which prevented the removal of the bulls from Matamoros to Veracruz.

Mr. Flores told me MacCullum was given article XXXIII last Saturday, calling for expulsion from the country; and Dan Breen also to be expelled for his activity. There were just as many Americans mixed up in the exportation of those cattle as Mexicans.

The CHAIRMAN. These were Americans who expected to bring the bulls in this country?

Mr. BELL. Yes; and in their first importation in October 1945 a large part of those bulls did come into Texas, and they are still in Texas, but evidently they were not carriers, and none of them had the disease. I believe there were more or less 140 of these bulls which had been transported there with the intention of bringing them into the United States and if it had not been for the outbreak where the United States declared this quarantine under the law you could not have prevented them from coming into the United States, because cattle coming into Mexico from any foreign country, after they have been there 60 days then they are considered as Mexican cattle. That I know from practice, because I have imported a good many cattle from Guatemala and San Salvador, but after 60 days they are Mexican cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, these 51 bulls at Matamoros, are they still there, or where are they?

Mr. BELL. No; they are the bulls I spoke of. In spite of the injunction Mr. Flores called in the military and removed them.

The CHAIRMAN. They were bought by Americans to be brought to this country?

Mr. BELL. Yes; and if they had bought them 2 weeks sooner and brought them across there would have been no way it could have been stopped. Fortunately the disease actually broke out and by the time they got to the border they could not cross.

Mr. WORLEY. What did those bulls cost?

Mr. BELL. From the best information we got—I worked on it for weeks—the average cost laid down in Mexico, if they had been permitted to land at once, instead of this expensive handling at Sacrificios Island, was more or less \$300 apiece.

Mr. WORLEY. What are they asking for them?

Mr. BELL. They sold for all the way from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each and I heard of one they said sold for \$35,000.

Mr. WORLEY. It is understandable why they should want to get them in.

Mr. BELL. Especially since the Secretary of Agriculture at that time was receiving most of the benefit.

Mr. WORLEY. Has Mexico taken any action in punishing these officers who were guilty of graft?

Mr. BELL. So far, no. It has been advocated to confiscate their properties and many of us intend to press that they are punished later; but we are so busy now trying to hold the line, and leave that subject for later.

Mr. WORLEY. You say the tentative plan is for the Mexican Government to borrow half of the necessary expenses?

Mr. BELL. That is my understanding. I could not answer that direct. I know Mr. Bemides, their head man, he told us individually at lunch they all expect that; they all spoke of that. I really thought it was a plan all worked out.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion, and I think your opinion is very valuable, you have had a long residence down there and you are acquainted with a lot of people, don't you think it is just as important for them to appropriate as much money as we do?

Mr. BELL. I certainly do.

Mr. WORLEY. Are they so destitute that they cannot raise more than a couple hundred thousand dollars, which I understand was appropriated?

Mr. BELL. That was appropriated when the thing first broke out, a quick appropriation. Mexico, of course, is in hard financial condition; the last government left them in bad shape. President Aleman, who is, I believe, the best man we have had for many years, he took office the 1st of December.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion will they appropriate all the money they can appropriate?

Mr. BELL. I think they will, in that they have said I should get this list of stuff, which I would be glad to leave here.

Mr. WORLEY. Would you mind?

Mr. BELL. No; these are notes I made.



The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be placed in the record at this point.

(The notes of the February 8, 1947, meeting in Mexico, D. F., are as follows:)

MEXICO, D. F., February 8, 1947.

Having been in the cattle business in Mexico since April 1902, and having been in touch with the importation of these Brazilian bulls from the very first and in Mexico City during the past few weeks studying over the situation with Mexican officials and the veterinarians sent from Washington, and having a very large acquaintance in the country and the confidence of the officials, I feel qualified in describing the present conditions.

There are needed urgently—

Motor-power sprays of 200-gallon capacity-----	50
Motor-power sprays of 100-gallon capacity-----	100
Motor-power sprays of 50-gallon capacity-----	200
Men experienced in handling pumps and disinfecting work to teach their men to operate-----	10
Veterinarians, and more as fast as they can be obtained-----	30
Carloads of caustic soda-----	2
Jeeps (there will be 85 quarantine stations to be watched)-----	100
Pairs of rubber boots, aprons, hats, and equipment for men working in infected places-----	150
Carloads of barbed wire, with the necessary staples for this quantity of wire-----	20

All of the above is needed urgently and, if necessary, they state they will pay for them in order to expedite shipment.

Funds are immediately needed.

Dan Breen, resident of Mexico City, and ——— MacCullum, of Brownsville, Tex., have delayed the removal of the Brazilian bulls that were in Matamoros to Veracruz by injunction and so forth. These men are said to be largely responsible for bringing these bulls from Brazil to Mexico. However, Mr. Flores told Mr. W. C. Green and myself this morning that the bulls would be moved today using the military, notwithstanding the injunction.

In answer to the charge made in the United States that the Mexican officials do not realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Flores had the following to say:

1. That at the outbreak of the disease in December 1946 he immediately called upon the American Ambassador and advised them that the disease existed and asked for American technical help to confirm the same.

2. That President Aleman has given him dictatorial powers to combat the disease.

3. That notwithstanding the existence of the disease for 3 months, its spread due to the Mexican quarantine has been extremely slow, and during the last 30 days the spread has been virtually stopped, notwithstanding the lack of funds and equipment.

4. The plan in order to effect the slaughter of approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle as quickly as possible is—

(a) To kill all sick animals; and

(b) All healthy animals to be run through the slaughterhouses of Mexico City at the rate of 3,000 head per day as against the present consumption of 1,000 head per day, the increased slaughter to be effected by cutting the price of beef in Mexico to 25 percent of present prices.

I have personally had a long interview with President Aleman, the Secretary of Agriculture Narciso Ortiz Garza, and many other high officials of the Government, and with leading bankers and businessmen, and know that they all fully realize the seriousness of the present condition, and I am fully convinced with sufficient funds, equipment, and scientific assistance to direct them that they can hold the disease in check and in time eliminate it completely.

The principal opposition to the slaughter campaign has been forthcoming from the dairy-herd owners of the valley of Mexico and the cattlemen from the State of Veracruz. However, at a meeting held February 6 between President Aleman and the leaders of the Veracruz and Mexico associations, President Aleman convinced them of the necessity for a slaughter campaign and they left his office completely willing to cooperate with him, thus removing the last real opposition to a slaughter campaign.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Bell, you are a citizen of the United States?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOFF. And you say you talked with the President of Mexico only a short time ago about this?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir; I got a message on the 7th. I did not want to see him at once, until I got more information. It must have been January 21.

Mr. GOFF. How did you come to the United States? Was it for the purpose of presenting the material you have on this memorandum?

Mr. BELL. That caused me from the first to give my time, which I can give. I have a son 37 years old perfectly capable of handling the ranches so I offered to do so. They offered to pay my expenses and I said, no, that I would spend all my time with you, and I was with different members of the committee down there every day and last Friday they requested me to come up here unofficially—that is Mr. Flores the Under Secretary of Agriculture, and the man in direct charge of this campaign.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Flores is Under Secretary of Agriculture of the Republic of Mexico?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOFF. Have you any doubt of the attitude of the President of Mexico now?

Mr. BELL. Not in the least. He talked very strongly and realized the importance or the danger of it. He told me a little story, it is very short so I will repeat it. In his own present dairy at the edge of the city, where I visited him, he had eight cows in the stable. He said he tried to exercise every precaution he could to disinfect his men in and out and he could not see where there had been any mistake at all but all eight of those cows are now sick with hoof-and-mouth disease. That, I thought, gave him an idea how serious it is.

Mr. GOFF. Was anything discussed about your making any representations to the Congress of the United States on behalf of the Government of Mexico?

Mr. BELL. No; at that time it was not discussed.

Mr. GOFF. Did you say you talked over the telephone as I understood you the day before yesterday?

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. GOFF. Who was it?

Mr. BELL. Mr. W. C. Green of the ———— cattle ranch in Sonora. He is in Mexico City and he and I both are trying to do what we can to help, and he communicates to me any information he thinks of value and I call him likewise.

Mr. GOFF. And although you do not represent them officially, that is, the President of Mexico, you are representing them unofficially at the request of Mr. Flores?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir; because it is apparent those people need immediate help; they are desperate.

They need some man who can say how desperate they are when they even ask for men to operate pumps, which most anyone in this country can do. The men in Mexico are not experienced with any kind of equipment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Bell, how many of those bulls are in the United States?

Mr. BELL. Of this last shipment none got through; none that we know of.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. When were the bulls on Matamoros brought in?

Mr. BELL. In October 1945.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. There is no danger from them now?

Mr. BELL. I don't think so. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been watching them very closely and I saw one of the men in San Antonio about 2 months ago that had eight of them and he said they showed no signs of disease in any of them.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Bell, do you know that they made an appeal, and if they did not, why didn't they through their diplomatic officials?

Mr. BELL. One of the first things you learn in dealing with Mexico City is that they are a very proud people. Their philosophy—I guess you would call it that—indicates that they are a very proud people. They felt, I believe, that the United States should make them the offer in their trouble and not to be asked. That came up through the Embassy. We tried to get them to request this help. They would not do it. They wanted some kind of an offer from the United States. I spoke with great frankness with President Aleman and told him that many times in my business career I had to borrow money when I was in trouble, and I said I did not ever remember a bank coming and asking me if I wanted help, but I had to ask for it. It did not do any good, and so this is some way to have Washington make them an offer of assistance, thus saving their pride. We have been working with them and we know how to get things done. We will have to use discretion when our veterinarians go down there, for they cannot order them “do this,” or “do that.” You cannot tell them what to do in that fashion. They have to be approached in a far different manner. That order to have something done will have to go through men like myself and others who have experience, to talk them into doing it and then we will get it done.

Mr. WORLEY. Was this proposed financial plan the suggestion of this country?

Mr. BELL. No; I am not sure; they have talked but it is my understanding this is what they thought it should be; that is my understanding from talks I have had with different ones. They were afraid to be refused, which accounts for this approach.

Mr. WORLEY. I didn't know whether it was in reverse or not; I did not know whether we had to offer them that or whether it was their request.

Mr. BELL. No; they simply wanted some demonstration from here so they would know they would not be refused. They did not want to take the chance of asking for assistance and being refused. I told them they would never know what you would do until they asked, and at the worst they could only be refused.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bell, you have made a very interesting statement.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, we have with us today Mr. James H. Steele, veterinarian, with the United States Public Health Service, who I would like to make a brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is past 12 o'clock and the committee has no authority to sit while the House is in session. However, if Mr. Steele cares to make a brief statement for the record, we would be very glad to have him do so.



**STATEMENT OF JAMES H. STEELE, VETERINARIAN, UNITED  
STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE**

Dr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, my name is James H. Steele, veterinarian trained in public health, with the United States Public Health Service.

I am interested in the human aspects of the transmission of the foot-and-mouth disease. In reviewing the literature of the world we find many references to the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease occurring in man, although not commonly.

It is suspected that man may be a latent carrier of the disease, besides also being a mechanical carrier.

It is important to learn what the true status of the transmission of this disease by man may be so our Public Health authorities will have this knowledge in regard to the question of the immigration and entrance of people from infected areas.

The outbreak of this disease in Mexico has brought it to the attention of all public health authorities, and it is desirable that this question be answered not only from a common health point of view but the detrimental effect it may have on the animal industry of the Nation and the national economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is concluded.  
(Thereupon, the hearing was concluded.)

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DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued February 11, 1947  
For actions of February 10, 1947  
30th-1st, No. 26

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to authorize regulation of importation and depositing of foreign garbage. Rep. Gillie introduced bill to authorize Department to cooperate with other American countries in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and discussed it. Rep. Shafer expressed appreciation for Secretary Anderson's response to suggestion for use of potato flour in bread. Rep. Hope introduced bill to authorize control of imports which would hinder price-support and other agricultural programs. House received supplemental estimate for fighting forest fires and proposed changes affecting other appropriations. Rep. Cannon introduced bill to change date for submission of Legislative Budget from Feb. 15 to Apr. 15.

HOUSE

1. GARBAGE IMPORTATION. Passed as reported H.R. 597, to protect American agriculture and the public health by regulating the importation and depositing in U.S. waters of garbage derived from foreign products (pp. 993-4).
2. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department as follows (H.Doc. 104) (p. 1009); to Appropriations Committee:  
To meet emergency expenditures for fighting forest fires on the national forests during the fiscal year 1947, \$3,944,000.  
For additional administrative funds in connection with an expanding timber sales program, \$410,000 (under "National forest protection and management") to be transferred from the appropriation "Acquisition of lands for national forests," under the Weeks Act.  
For additional administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation during the fiscal year 1947 due to extension of the lending authority of the Land Bank Commissioner until July 1, 1947 (Public Law 505, 79th Cong.), \$800,000 payable from the funds of the Corporation.  
Language providing authority for the payment, from funds currently available to the Department, of claims accruing on and after Jan. 1, 1945, under the Federal Tort Claims Act of Aug. 2, 1946, to be settled during fiscal year 1947.
3. POTATOES. Rep. Shafer, Mich., expressed his appreciation to the Secretary and the Department for their response to his suggestion that potato flour be used in the making of bread and other bakery products (p. 980).  
Rep. Rees, Kans., criticized the "mismanagement on the part of Government officials, with regard to the waste of thousands of bushels of potatoes" (p. 981).



4. RUBBER. Rep. Curtis, Nebr., urged congressional action to maintain the alcohol-rubber industry and stated that "now is the time for the Congress to give attention to future farm prices" (pp. 978-9).
5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Springer, Ind., inserted an Ind. Legislature resolution opposing Federal-aid programs and Rep. Rayburn, Tex., spoke favoring Federal-aid highway and soil conservation programs (p. 978).
6. ECONOMY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., spoke favoring economy in Government spending (p. 979).
7. REPORTS. Received the annual report of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation (FSA) for the fiscal year 1946 (p. 1010).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the Army Engineers' reports on the preliminary examination and survey of Rock River, Ill. and Wis. (H.Doc.112) and on the Delaware River and its tributaries (H.Doc. 113) (p. 1010).
9. SUGAR CONTROLS. Received a Wis. Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages resolution urging retention of controls and rationing of sugar (p. 1012).
10. PERSONNEL. Rep. Busbey, Ill., urged "that the Government establish a sound policy in regard to this question of loyalty" of Government personnel (p. 986).  
Rep. Miller, Conn., urged investigation of Government informational activities (pp. 994-5).
11. BUDGET; TAXATION. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., urged the reduction of Federal expenditures the elimination of "a minimum of \$7,500,000,000 from the Presidential budget," the cutting of taxes only after these reductions have been made; spoke in favor of H.R. 775, to provide for a study of executive departments to promote economy and efficiency; and inserted tables showing Federal grants and aids to States and local units (pp. 995-1000).  
Rep. Vursell, Ill., urged reduction of the budget to \$30,000,000,000 (p. 977).
12. COMMITTEES; EXECUTIVE AGENCIES. Agreed to H.Res. 90, authorizing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee to appoint subcommittees to investigate Federal policies, personnel needs and practices, and other aspects of the Federal Government as the need arises (pp. 988-91).
13. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. McGregor, Ohio, criticized Government orders to railroads which he claims are creating the boxcar shortage (p. 987).
14. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Rep. Gross, Pa., urged immediate action to suppress the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico (p. 986).  
Rep. Gillie, Ind., announced that the Agriculture Committee would hold hearings on the current outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico (p.988).  
Received from this Department proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1009).  
Received petitions and a memorial from the Ariz. Legislature urging action to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease (pp. 1010-1).
15. ADJOURNED until Wed., Feb. 12 (p. 1009).

SENATE

16. ANIMAL DISEASES. Received this Department's proposed legislation to authorize USDA to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradica-

tion of the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 954.)

Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial urging action to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease (p. 954).

17. TAXATION. Passed over on objection of Sen. White, Maine, H.R. 1030, to continue certain war excise taxes (p. 960).
18. RECLAMATION. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S.J.Res. 60, to authorize the San Carlos Irrigation and Drainage District, Ariz., to drill, equip, and acquire wells for use in the San Carlos irrigation project (p. 956).
19. SUGAR CONTROLS. Received an Iowa Legislature petition urging congressional provision for the immediate decontrol of sugar (p. 955).
20. PRICE CONTROLS. Received an Ariz. Legislature memorial urging a congressional investigation of the Office of Price Administration in Ariz. (p. 954).
21. FOOD AND DRUGS. Received the annual report of the Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1946 (p. 954).
22. MISSOURI RIVER BASIN. Received an Omaha, Nebr., C of C resolution favoring sufficient appropriations to complete this project (p. 955).
23. GRAINS; TRANSPORTATION. Received Farmers Grain Dealers Assoc. (N.Dak.) resolutions favoring removal of controls over boxcar supply, wheat bonus payments, and equitable adjustment of losses to farmer producers who sold their flax under Government pressure (pp. 955-6).
24. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Millikin, Colo., inserted his and Sen. Vandenburg's (Mich.) joint statement on the reciprocal trade agreements (pp. 957-8). Sen. Smith, N.J., endorsed the statement and inserted sundry newspaper items on the subject (pp. 958-60).
25. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Sen. Knowland, Calif., criticized and discussed with other members the recent report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the disposal of surplus property in foreign countries. He stated, "that record is misleading and inaccurate and ought not to be permitted to stand" (pp. 961-6).
26. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussed with other members provisions for the legislative budget as provided for in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (pp. 966-70).
27. HEALTH; FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Removed the injunction of secrecy from the protocol concerning the International Office of Public Health (pp. 951-4).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

28. ANIMAL DISEASES. H.R. 1819, by Rep. Gillie, Ind., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1010.) Rep. Gillie discussed the purposes of and need for this legislation, summarized the steps taken by the Department and other Government agencies which have led up to the introduction of the bill, and inserted resolutions of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-U.S. Agricultural Commission for cooperation in the project (pp. 1004-7).



29. **MARKETING; FOREIGN TRADE.** H.R. 1825, by Rep. Hope, Kans., to amend section 22 of the AAA Act reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act by extending that statute to all programs of the Department of Agriculture and agencies operating under its direction. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1010).
30. **RESEARCH.** H.R. 1815, by Rep. Case (N.J.), H.R. 1830, by Rep. Mills (Ark.), and H.R. 1834, by Rep. Priest (Tenn.), to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; and to secure the national defense. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 1010).
31. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** H.R. 1809, by Del. Bartlett, Alaska, to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1010.)  
H.R. 1826, by Rep. Hope, Kans., making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1010.)
32. **CLAIMS.** H.R. 1810, by Rep. Boggs, Del., to amend the Criminal Code to permit certain referees in bankruptcy to prosecute claims against the U.S. before the courts and the executive departments and agencies. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 1010.)
33. **FLOOD CONTROL.** H.R. 1813, by Rep. Bonner, N.C., to provide a preliminary examination and survey of the Pantego Creek and Cucklers Creek in N.C. with a view to control of their floods. To Public Works Committee. (p. 1010.)
34. **EDUCATION.** H.R. 1803, by Rep. Abernethy, Miss., to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education. To Education and Labor Committee. (p. 1010.)
35. **INFORMATION.** H.R. 1821, by Rep. Hagen, Minn., to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1010.) Also S. 554, by Sen. Hawkes (N.J.). (p. 956.)
36. **PERSONNEL.** H.R. 1822, by Rep. Herter, Mass., to permit former members of the armed forces restored to positions in the classified civil service to receive retired pay from the Army or Navy without regard to existing limitations on the amount thereof. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 1010.)  
H.R. 1824, by Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., to grant an exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities of governmental employees, and to provide a more equitable method of taxing purchased annuities. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 1010.)  
H.R. 1845, by Rep. Smith, Maine, to amend section 371, title 10, U.S. Code, military leave for Federal employees. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 1011.)
37. **RUBBER.** H.J. Res. 118, by Rep. Crawford, Mich., to strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 1011.)
38. **LANDS.** H.R. 1831, by Rep. Norblad, Ore., to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the U.S. for the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Ore., for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 1010.)  
H.R. 1832, by Rep. Peterson, Fla., to establish and maintain in the Bureau of Land Management a record of title to all lands held by the Federal Government. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 1010.)  
H. Res. 92, by Rep. Welch, Calif., to authorize the Public Lands Committee to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. To Rules Com-



"comes nearer a 51-49 proposition than anything I have been up against; I feel I could write a very good brief in defense of either side," adds: "There is something distasteful to me about any program of offsetting the bad with the good, because, when the bad happens one day, that is the day's news, and when the good happens another day, that is that day's news. Insofar as he might explain conditions here in commentaries or by quoting editorials, much could be said for that, but I am far from sure Mr. Benton's news broadcast will be as objective as he indicates.

"No responsible person would object to the libraries of information maintained by the State Department abroad and to its distribution of documentary material through the embassies. The chief argument here is obviously the distribution of spot news—there is no room for argument about much else."

Mr. Seymour, of the committee, says: "All that issues from the United States of America to foreign lands is propaganda, whether it be a farm implement or a motorcar, a motion picture or a package of old clothing, a missionary's toll, or an emigrant's letter home. These have been effective propaganda because they have not been propaganda. Our stature in the world is a measure of our merit and their effectiveness.

"Engagement in deliberate propaganda (in the purest sense) can only weaken our world position; the fact that other nations do it only underscores the point. Certainly our State Department ought effectively to acquaint other peoples with our official policies and significant expositions of them—adequately interpreted. To do more is to engage in propaganda in the sense which Mr. Benton commendably deplors."

The committee is in complete agreement with the State Department's distribution of official texts and operation of the libraries of American books and sources all over the world.

The committee, by unanimous vote, presents this final conclusion:

"The present uncertainties in international relations justify an effort by the United States Government to make its activities and its policies clear to the people of the world through the agency set up in the State Department. Your committee recognizes, however, the dangers inherent in government dissemination of news and suggests that the society appoint a special committee to review at intervals the work of the State Department agency and make its findings available to the membership."

Respectfully,

N. R. Howard, chairman, editor, Cleveland News; George Cornish, managing editor, New York Herald Tribune; Oveta Culp Hobby, executive editor, Houston Post; Edwin L. James, managing editor, New York Times; Ben M. McKelway, associate editor, Washington Star; Hamilton Owens, editor, Baltimore Sun; Ben Reese, managing editor, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Gideon Seymour, executive editor, Cowles Newspapers, Minneapolis.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I insert the exchange of letters between myself and Secretary Byrnes last summer, together with the introductory matter which accompanied them, just as it appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of August 12, 1946, on page A5172:

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, there are always a few willing to make any kind of charge, no matter how wild, unfounded, or dangerous in order to gain publicity. Some months ago I heard with concern some very sweeping statements to the effect that the State Department was honeycombed with communistically inclined employees who had pro-

Russian sympathies; but I did not see any proof.

Having known the honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. James F. Byrnes, of South Carolina, for many years, and having known the Honorable Cordell Hull and the Honorable Edward Stettinius, former Secretaries of State, it seemed to me unreasonable to believe that any one of them would permit the employment in the State Department of any person whose fundamental loyalty to the United States could be, in the least degree, questioned.

#### COULD BE SMOKE SCREEN

It seems to me, in fact, that the loose charges being made might in truth be coming, indirectly, from sources which might be very much interested in throwing up a smoke screen of Red-baiting in order to hide a movement of growing strength to forgive our defeated enemies, the Germans, and to force out of the State Department individuals who would not view with favor the restoration of Nazi power.

To any pro-German groups or individuals who would favor soft treatment for the Nazis any kind of antifascism or antinazism would be assailed as procommunism, for people like that cannot understand nor appreciate the democratic foundations of the American way of life, nor believe in loyalty to America first, last, and always.

#### ONLY 40 TERMINATED

To ascertain the true facts, therefore, in fairness to all Government employees and to the State Department, I wrote to the Secretary of State making inquiry about these charges, and his reply is so illuminating that I am impelled to place his letter as well as my letter to him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for all to read.

Please note, Mr. Speaker, that the Secretary reports that out of 3,000 individuals whose records have been carefully scrutinized, not hundreds, but only 40 have been terminated for security reasons.

For the same security reasons, Mr. Byrnes does not specify the precise nature of the reasons for discharge, but he gives no evidence that anyone was communistically inclined, and as I have said many times, these wild and reckless statements made on the floor and in newspapers are to be regretted. They were made, in my belief, to create prejudice in the public mind, and to discredit the administration; and I have no doubt that many of the cries of Communist infiltration actually came from individuals who had been turned down because of their German Nazi or Fascist connections.

MAY 24, 1946.

Hon. JAMES F. BYRNES,  
Secretary of State, Department of State,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: It has been charged freely on the floor of the House by some Members that hundreds, if not thousands, of employees have been eliminated from the State Department by the screening committee because of communistic leanings or activities or membership. In the interest of fair play, I most respectfully request that you inform me on these facts:

1. How many employees actually were examined and their records and applications reviewed?

2. How many were separated from service and for what reasons, by categories?

3. Of those separated, how many actually were found to have political disability, and of what nature, strong enough to be the principal basis of their separations?

4. Specifically, how many were found to have Communist or communistic affiliations, and how many Nazi and Fascist affiliations, and was any investigation made of pro-Nazi or pro-Fascist sympathies or allegiances?

5. Who were the members of the screening committee, how were they designated, and, in broad terms, what were their criteria?

I ask this information in the interest of the thousands and thousands of hard-working Government employees in whom I have every trust and confidence, and of whom I believe at least 99 percent are loyal American citizens. Some recent statements that have been made to create resentment and prejudice and reflect against the Department of State have actually had the effect of casting reflections upon the loyalty of employees and former employees most unfairly and unjustly, and I think a full statement of the true facts will correct many general misapprehensions.

Respectfully yours,

A. J. SABATH,  
Member of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, July 26, 1946.

DEAR ADOLPH: I have yours of May 24 expressing your concern with respect to certain allegations made on the floor of the House to the effect that "hundreds if not thousands of employees have been eliminated from the State Department by the screening committee because of communistic leanings or activities or membership." Such statements are incorrect and do a grave injustice not only to the employees of the Department but to Government employees as a whole, the great majority of whom are loyal American citizens. I therefore welcome this opportunity to answer your specific questions in the order in which they are presented.

(1) Pursuant to Executive order, approximately 4,000 employees have been transferred to the Department of State from various war agencies such as the OSS, FEA, OWI, OIAA, etc. Of these 4,000 employees, the case histories of approximately 3,000 have been subjected to a preliminary examination, as a result of which a recommendation against permanent employment has been made in 285 cases by the screening committee to which you refer in your letter.

(2) Of the 285 individuals who have been the subject of adverse recommendation as indicated in (1), above, the services of 79 have been terminated.

(3) Of the 79 actually separated from the service, 26 were aliens and therefore under "political disability" with respect to employment in the peacetime operations of the Department. I assume that factor alone could be considered the principal basis for their separation.

(4) With respect to the 79 thus separated, the following break-down is submitted:

Aliens .....	26
Failure to comply with foreign-service regulations, such as citizenship, for 15 years prior to foreign assignment and other reasons disqualifying the individual for service abroad .....	13
Close connections or involvement with foreign governments or their organs, past records indicating a high degree of security, risk, etc. ....	40
Total .....	79

The Department is equally concerned with disclosing subversive activities or associations of all kinds whether Communist, Nazi, or Fascist, in any employees present or prospective.

(5) Because of the security considerations involved in the mission of the screening committee, I do not feel at liberty to disclose publicly the identity of its membership. This committee, incidentally, has no power or authority to eliminate anyone from employment in the State Department. It simply makes recommendations which the Assistant Secretary for Administration may accept or reject in whole or in part in the light of all the relevant evidence.

I hope what I have said above corrects any misapprehensions which you may have entertained as to the Department's personnel



policy. Like any other administrative mechanism, it is not perfect. However, I am entirely clear that it has been fair to the Department's employees in its operation. It is my firm intention to see that it remains fair.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. BYRNES.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

#### GERHARD EISLER AND THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I presume these comments might better have been made to the Members of the Seventy-ninth Congress and not only to Members of the Eightieth Congress because the majority of those who led the fight last year to handicap, harass, and handcuff the activities of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were defeated at the polls by the voters last November as they should have been.

I think it is well, however, to call to the attention of the House the highly important hearings held in the Eisler case by the House Committee on Un-American Activities last week. We hope to make them available to every Member of the House by the time you are asked to vote on the citation for contempt proceedings which will be before us at an early date.

The Eisler case clearly demonstrates certain things, but the most important is the tremendous amount of work still to be done in weeding Communists out of positions of importance in this country. I think the facts revealed in the Eisler case alone more than justify ten times over all the expenditures that have been made by the Congress for the maintenance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities ever since Martin Dies originated it some 9 years ago. I urge you to read carefully the dramatic, significant, and tremendously important information in these hearings from the standpoint of the security of this Republic.

Had it not been that the patriotic Members of this House have supported the work of its Committee on Un-American Activities all through the years, Herr Eisler would now be operating in Europe with the important information on atomic warfare and on the other subjects to which he devoted his nefarious espionage activities while in America. Had the enemies of this committee, and those who have trumped up one pretext after another for opposing its works, criticizing its methods, crippling its functions, voting against the contempt citations it has been forced to bring to Congress, and attempting to deny it adequate or effective funds, been successful in their efforts to destroy or defeat the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Communists would now be enjoying an even greater heyday of freedom in and out of this Government than is true today.

Had those who give lip service to the denunciation of communism in this country but who write and work and vote against the only agency of Congress with authority to circumvent communistic activities been able to terminate the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, men like Marzeni would still hold high positions of confidence in the State Department, and Gerhard Eisler, who once served Hitler as an operative in France and now serves Stalin as an international transmission agent for Moscow, directives would still be undeterred in their plots and plans to undermine freedom and democracy. So these remarks are just to say, "Thank you, my colleagues," to those of you—and that means the big majority on both sides of the aisle—who have had courage enough to stand up to be counted when the chips were down and votes were being held which would either support or undermine the important work of the Committee on Un-American Activities. It has not always been popular to support this committee but it has always been good Americanism.

We expect to be before you soon for authority to greatly expand our staff of committee investigators and research assistants. If we are to do the job required, we shall need your assistance and cooperation on this matter. I feel confident that this support will be forthcoming from the great majority of Members of the Eightieth Congress.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Morgan L. Fitch, of Chicago, on assuming the presidency of the National Association of Real Estate Boards on January 29, 1947.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I did not hear all of the remarks by my good friend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]. I did hear the conclusion of his remarks, and I concur in them most heartily. My good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] says he is going to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD comments by certain editors; I assume New Deal editors whitewashing Mr. Lillenthal. I wish to call attention to the fact that New Deal columnists and commentators during the past few days have had much to say about various events, but not one word against Ger Eisler, the Communist spy, who was before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. That was the most important and significant event in this country during the past week. So far as the loyalty or disloyalty of Mr. Lillenthal is concerned, I am not going to dwell on that, but I think it is high time that the Government estab-

lish a sound policy in regard to this question of loyalty. The Government should not be put in a position of proving a person disloyal. No one should be given a position of high responsibility in the Federal Government if his loyalty to our Government and Constitution is in question. Any question of doubt should be resolved in favor of the Government.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### HOOF-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I am sure all the people in Pennsylvania join with the gentleman from Indiana in wanting to have the Federal Government withdraw from the State—in other words, push it back to Washington where it belongs. While the gentleman from Texas thinks we are wrong, I want to ask him a very pertinent question; Whether he and the other Texas livestock men would not feel much more secure today concerning the hoof-and-mouth disease which is now raging in Mexico if they had the State legislature and the veterinarians of Texas fighting the disease rather than to have the Department of Agriculture from Washington building a wire fence along the border to keep it out, as is being suggested.

Mr. RAYBURN. The trouble is that the State of Texas is not prepared for it and neither the State of Texas nor any other State is going to be prepared to fight this disease.

Mr. GROSS. You will admit that the wire fence which has been suggested by the Government here in Washington will not keep the hoof-and-mouth disease out. I want to be properly understood. I know enough about foot-and-mouth disease, having lived through it, that I want it stamped out in Mexico. But there is only one way to do it, and that is, to do it right, and a wire fence will not do it. If the Mexican Government wants our help sufficiently that they will cooperate to the extent that they will allow us to manage the program, I believe it can be cleaned out now cheaper than to fight it in our own country later on. As far as soil conservation is concerned, some good has been done. It has been sold to the farmers sufficiently that if they want it they will carry it on if the Federal Government is withdrawn. If it is good for the Federal Government to pay the farmer for digging ditches in his fields and rearranging his fields, it is a better thing for the Federal Government to pay him to paint his buildings, because nothing is better than well-kept buildings to strengthen a farmer's credit and prestige.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gross] has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the



RECORD and include an article from the Washington News.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution passed by the Indiana State Legislature.

Mr. BREHM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### THE BOXCAR SHORTAGE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call to your attention a real emergency that now exists in the Eastern and East Central States. Industries are closing, thousands of workers are being forced to remain idle, and various programs so essential to our economic life are being halted. Especially is the housing program for veterans being penalized.

This emergency is caused by boxcar shortage, a condition which results from a recent mandatory directive issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Defense Transportation, and compels the railroad companies to deliver to the Chicago area a minimum of 1,500 or 1,600 empty boxcars per day for distribution to Western States. A "rob Peter to pay Paul" program. This directive makes it mandatory for the railroad companies to haul boxcars empty from the East through the areas where plants are closed and men are forced to be idle because this order will not allow these cars to be loaded en route, although a large percentage of the products to be loaded in these cars is to be shipped to the general areas where the empty boxcars are going.

Mr. Speaker, because of this emergency, which is growing to larger proportions every day, I respectfully call upon the proper standing committee of the House—which I understand is the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, under the capable leadership of Hon. CHARLES WOLVERTON—to immediately investigate this directive and the conditions involved, so that a more equitable distribution of the equipment at hand can be made.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

#### THE LATE HONORABLE OSCAR CALLAWAY

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, there are a few Members of this body who served with the Honorable Oscar Callaway in the period from 1910 to 1916. You will regret to learn of his death on January 31 last in Comanche, Tex., from

where he was elected to Congress in 1910, serving what was then the Twelfth District.

Turning back the pages of the record of this House we find he was a leader in establishing the Federal Reserve Bank System, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and vigorously opposed certain measures which he believed would draw this country into World War I.

I personally knew Mr. Callaway for more than 20 years and had occasion to see him recently. He was stern in his admonitions, willing and liberal in his compliments, and reflected rugged honesty and deep conviction in his opinions.

I am sure the membership of this House join me in expressions of sympathy to his family and friends, adding the hope that those who are deeply affected by his passing may find solace in realms beyond the touch of human effort.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague and good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], in expressing my deep sympathy to the family of the late Oscar Callaway, once a Member of this House.

Oscar Callaway and I graduated in the same class at the University of Texas. I knew him intimately. As a college student he developed a great capacity for leadership. He was a man of fine habits, splendid ability, and high integrity. His courage knew no bounds. Nobody ever had any trouble in knowing how Oscar Callaway stood on any important question. His frankness did not always bring him political success, but he always fought for his convictions. He and I did not always agree on political issues, but I placed a high value on his friendship. He will be missed not only by his family but by his many friends in this House, where he served for several years, and by his countless friends all over Texas.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

#### COMMUNISM IN THE TVA

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel called upon to come to the defense of Mr. Lillenthal. Though I know of no reason why his patriotism should be challenged, he seems fully capable of defending himself. And, besides, that is a question for the Senate to determine.

However, I do regret the remark of my distinguished and able friend from Georgia, whom I love and honor, that the TVA is a hotbed of communism. We people who live in the area and who are served by that agency, know better.

As typical of some of the unfortunate remarks and to show how some people have been hurt by irresponsible charges that have been made, I want to relate to you a thing that happened last week before a committee of another body. One of our colleagues, the distinguished and able gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] was testifying. A member of the other body asked the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] about a boy named Buck Borah. I thought his reply was so impressive that I wrote it down. He said: "Senator, I heard Mr. Clapp say that Borah lost his life in the defense of his country. It looks like his blood might wash away whatever taint there may have been attached to him."

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. GORE. I shall be delighted to do so.

Mr. COX. Permit me to make just this brief observation: I hope the gentleman will not let his doubts of the information upon which my statement was based trouble him. If he wants me to spread the information upon the records of the House I shall be glad to accommodate him.

Mr. GORE. If the gentleman has reliable information regarding un-American activities in any Government activity he not only has my wishes that he do so but it is his duty to spread it upon the public record.

I have not heard any charge that any person now employed by the TVA, from elevator operator to members of the Board, is now or ever has been a Communist. I take it that in the employment of the several thousands of employees who from time to time have been employed by the TVA some mistakes have been made. It would be most unusual if this were not true.

Some several years ago the so-called Dies committee made an investigation of alleged communism in the agency but the chairman of the subcommittee who made the investigation, our former colleague, the Honorable Joe Starnes, has testified that he was in no way disturbed by the findings. It should be noted that since that time various appropriation bills and legislative proposals regarding the TVA, including the renomination of David Lilienthal to be a member of the board, has been before the Congress, but the RECORD does not show any reference to communism in the TVA in the consideration of any of these matters. I wonder why there is now so much to do about something which several years ago even the Dies committee thought inconsequential.

I have recently noticed reports that an alleged Communist is to be prosecuted for illegally concealing his identity in order to obtain employment in the Department of State. If true, this was an unfortunate mistake, but I have not heard, and I hope I do not hear anyone attempt to blacken the name of the former great Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, or to besmirch the Department of State because of this error.

All subversive elements in the Government should be expelled; must be rooted out. But, Mr. Speaker, let us be careful



lest we besmire the good name of innocent, patriotic American citizens.

Mr. COX. The statement made that communism flourished under the nose of Mr. Lillenthal is well-advised.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes today following the other special orders.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### MEXICO AND THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OF CATTLE

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, several emergencies have been brought to your attention this morning, but I am bringing to your attention a very important matter and a great emergency—the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

I have this morning introduced a bill to deal with this situation. I also wish to call to the attention of the House the fact that hearings will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the House Agricultural Committee on the current outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

Under the present statutes, the Department of Agriculture has authority to cooperate informally with foreign governments in suppressing outbreaks of this dread disease. Present authority, however, does not extend to engaging in eradication processes on a substantial scale, even when requested to do so by foreign officials. This legislation has been introduced at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, based on findings of a joint Mexico-United States Veterinary Survey Committee which has just completed a survey in Mexico. Do not forget the time of these hearings—4 p. m. today in Agriculture Committee, room 1310.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express rather an audacious opinion, I presume, but to the House of Representatives comes first the duty of writing a tax bill as well as the consideration of tariff and reciprocal trade agreements.

I am sorry that another body has done such a prodigious amount of meddling on those subjects prematurely.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[Mr. McDONOUGH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

#### INDIANA AND FEDERAL AID

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, during the next fiscal year the United States Treasury will pay out for the benefit of and directly to the citizens of the State of Indiana literally hundreds of millions of dollars. It will pay out millions of dollars in old-age assistance, millions of dollars for other social-security benefits to the citizens of Indiana. It will pay out much, much money for flood control; it will pay many, many millions of dollars to the veterans of the Second World War from the State of Indiana.

I wonder how the Indiana delegation and the Indiana Legislature feel about those expenditures out of the Treasury of the United States. It sounds very well to pass a resolution that they do not want any Federal help, but let them get down to the practical basis of refusing that help; then we will know how they really feel.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### INDIANA AND FEDERAL AID

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of this House to the fact, and it is a fact because I have kept track of it for over 25 years, that the State of Illinois pays into the Federal Treasury between five and six dollars for every dollar it gets back in every shape, kind, or form, of Federal subsidy and Federal aid. The State of Indiana probably pays in between three and four dollars, the State of Michigan \$5, the State of Pennsylvania between eight and ten dollars, and the State of New York some \$12 for every dollar it gets back.

It is a mighty good thing for these States to now realize that they better stand on their own feet and pay their own way and keep their dollars at home.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made before the Committee on Reciprocity Information.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### FEDERAL AID TO STATES

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I would think that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, would have limited his remarks quite materially because as a member of that great committee he certainly knows that so far as social-security payments are concerned for unemployment compensation, for old age survivors insurance, and for the payment of administration of the employment services in all of the States, every dollar of that money is provided by taxes levied upon the pay rolls produced in those States and funneled into the Federal Treasury. There is a great segment of our economy thinking in this country that believes the time has come when we should permit the States to levy and collect their own taxes for those purposes and to handle and administer those programs as they are doing under existing law.

It seems to me that we should rather be inclined to eliminate the items which I have referred to from the discussion at hand. As to the payment to veterans, that is a Federal responsibility and the Federal Government ought to take care of the veterans.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

#### AMENDING RULE XI (1) (H) OF THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (RELATING TO THE COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 90 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That rule XI (1) (h) of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(3) For the purpose of performing such duties the committee, or any subcommittee thereof when authorized by the committee, is authorized to sit, hold hearings, and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is in session, is in recess, or has adjourned, to employ such experts, special counsel, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such papers, documents, and books, and to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures within the amount authorized or appropriated as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the



misapprehension as to our purpose on this side of the aisle to cooperate in every well-considered proposal to discharge them fully and effectively.

We can best effect all these objectives and expedite the work of the Congress by deferring until April 15—until such time as we have information and experience on which to base the determinations required by the Legislative Reorganization Act—the report of the joint committee. The passage of the joint resolution will render it possible to make this provision of the Reorganization Act a service instead of a mere formality.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. GERLACH (at the request of Mr. TIBBOTT), for an indefinite period, on account of illness.

To Mr. JAVITS (at the request of Mr. JACKSON), for 1 week, on account of public business.

To Mr. JACKSON, for 3 days, February 12, 13, and 14, on account of public business.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 220. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. an easement for communication purposes in certain lands situated in Virginia and Maryland; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 221. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant and convey to the Virginia Electric & Power Co., a perpetual easement in two strips of land comprising portions of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 231. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the city of San Diego a right-of-way over land owned by the United States within the limits of Camp Gillespie, San Diego County, Calif.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 234. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Central of Georgia Railway Co. an easement for railway purposes in certain Government-owned lands situated in Bibb County, Ga.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 235. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Los Angeles, Calif., an easement for construction and operation of a storm drain in and under certain Government-owned lands situated in that city; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 276. An act to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 11 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, February 12, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

(Tuesday, February 11, 1947)

The Committee on Education and Labor will continue hearings on bills to

amend, revise, repeal, or modify the National Labor Relations Act in the caucus room, third floor, Old House Office Building, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, February 11, through Friday, February 14, 1947.

##### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

(Tuesday, February 11, 1947)

The Mines and Mining Subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands will meet at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, February 11, in suite 1324, to hear testimony of representatives of the administrative offices involved in the stock piling of strategic minerals and metals.

##### COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, February 11, 1947)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, February 11, 1947, to continue hearings on air accidents to be followed by executive session at 11:45 a. m. to consider H. R. 1777, by Mr. WOLVERTON, to amend section 1 of the Federal Power Act with respect to the term of office of members of the FPC; and H. R. 1778, by Mr. WOLVERTON, to amend the Federal Firearms Act.

##### COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Thursday, February 13, 1947)

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will hold hearings on Thursday, February 13, 1947, at 10 a. m. in room 219, Old House Office Building, on a bill to continue the authority for the Maritime Commission to operate ships.

(Tuesday, February 18, 1947)

The Subcommittee on Ship Construction and Operation and Maritime Labor of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet in open hearings on Tuesday, February 18, at 10 o'clock a. m. to consider the bill (H. R. 476) to provide aid for the readjustment in civilian life of those persons who rendered wartime service in the United States merchant marine, and to provide aid for their families.

##### COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Tuesday, February 18, 1947)

A meeting of the committee will be held in the Foreign Affairs Committee room, gallery floor, the Capitol, on Tuesday, February 18, 1947, at 10:30 a. m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

303. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

304. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 in the amount of \$1,003,469.34 and proposed authorizations for the expenditure of Indian tribal funds for the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 103); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

305. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$1,733.85 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$1,064,500 for the Department of Justice (H. Doc. No. 108); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

306. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$38,000, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget (H. Doc. No. 102); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

307. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting deficiency estimates of appropriation in the amount of \$9,583.08 and supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$4,242,605, in all, \$4,252,188.08, together with a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the District of Columbia (H. Doc. No. 107); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

308. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$269,500 for the Philippine Alien Property Administration, and an increase in the limitation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$40,000 for the Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice (H. Doc. No. 99); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

309. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$50,000 for the United States Soldiers' Home (H. Doc. No. 105); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

310. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 in the amount of \$20,000,000 for the Federal Works Agency, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 109); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

311. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the War Department—civil functions (H. Doc. No. 98); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

312. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$147,916,164 for the Federal Security Agency (H. Doc. No. 101); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

313. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$2,955,000 for the Federal Works Agency (H. Doc. No. 106); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

314. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$3,944,000 and drafts of proposed provisions affecting appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1947 (H. Doc. No. 104); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

315. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 in the amount of \$82,223,350, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations, for the Post Office Department (H. Doc. No. 100);



to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

316. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated June 6, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on, and a preliminary examination and survey of, the Rock River, Ill. and Wis., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on April 13, 1938, and the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted on March 5, 1938, and also authorized by the Flood Control Act approved on June 28, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 112); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

317. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting three copies of a report on the audit of the Gorgas Memorial Laboratory of the Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Inc., for the year ending June 30, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 110); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and ordered to be printed.

318. A letter from the Director, Federal Security Agency, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, transmitting the Annual Report of the former United States Employees' Compensation Commission covering operations of such Commission during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

319. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting supplemental and consolidated reports showing the number of officers above the rank of major during the 6-month period June 1 to November 30 with the average monthly flight pay authorized by law to be paid to such officers during this period; to the Committee on Armed Services.

320. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated July 12, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of report on the Delaware River and its tributaries submitted to Congress on August 4, 1941, with a view to determining whether any improvement for flood control on the Lackawaxen River and its tributaries, especially in the vicinity of Honesdale, Hawley, Prompton, and Seelyville, in Wayne County, Pa., is advisable, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, adopted on October 8, 1942 (H. Doc. No. 113); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with an illustration.

321. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting report of the proposed transfer of a barge for use by the American Naval Cadets and Marine Corps, Inc.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

322. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, transmitting the Annual Report of the Food and Drug Administration for the fiscal year 1946; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ABERNETHY:

H. R. 1803. A bill to promote the general welfare through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ALLEN of California (by request):

H. R. 1804. A bill to relieve the estates of certain members of the military and naval forces from the additional estate tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ALLEN of California:

H. R. 1805. A bill to provide for settling certain indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial in Paris, France; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. R. 1806. A bill to provide for payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of military personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1807. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to grant to the county of Pittsburgh, Okla., a perpetual easement for the construction, maintenance, and operation of a public highway over a portion of the United States Naval Ammunition Depot, McAlester, Okla.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 1808. A bill to provide for the admission of Alaska into the Union as a State; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 1809. A bill to facilitate the use and occupancy of national forest lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 1810. A bill to amend the Criminal Code to permit certain referees in bankruptcy to prosecute claims against the United States before the Courts and the executive departments and agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS of Louisiana:

H. R. 1811. A bill to provide dispensary treatment and hospitalization in Army and Navy hospitals for retired enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1812. A bill to include as Spanish-American War service under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration certain service in cooperation with the War Department during the Spanish-American War; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BONNER:

H. R. 1813. A bill to provide a preliminary examination and survey of the Pantego Creek and Cucklers Creek in the State of North Carolina with a view to control of their floods; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. BUTLER:

H. R. 1814. A bill to amend the act of July 6, 1945, relating to the compensation of postal employees, to provide for adjusting compensation of clerks assigned to terminal railway post offices, air-mail field transfer offices, and office clerks, and study allowance time credits for certain employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

H. R. 1815. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 1816. A bill to provide that there shall be at least one national cemetery in every State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

H. R. 1817. A bill to provide funds for engineering, planning, and construction of the Buford Dam on the Chatahoochee River, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ELLIOTT:

H. R. 1818. A bill to provide that in disposing of lands which have been acquired by the United States for national defense or war purposes a preference shall be given to the former owners of such lands or their successors in interest; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GILLIE:

H. R. 1819. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 1820. A bill to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, so as to provide an increase in pay for personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1821. A bill to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HERTER:

H. R. 1822. A bill to permit former members of the armed forces restored to positions in the classified civil service to receive retired pay from the Army or Navy without regard to existing limitations on the amount thereof; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 1823. A bill to create an Enemy Property Commission, to provide for the disposal of certain enemy property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1824. A bill to grant an exemption from income tax in the case of retirement pensions and annuities of governmental employees, and to provide a more equitable method of taxing purchased annuities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOPE:

H. R. 1825. A bill to amend section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act reenacted by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, by extending that statute to all programs of the Department of Agriculture and agencies operating under its direction, and in other respects; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1826. A bill making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. JONES of Washington:

H. R. 1827. A bill to authorize a naval academy in the Puget Sound area of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1828. A bill relating to the unauthorized wearing of the discharge button awarded by the Army and Navy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MEYER:

H. R. 1829. A bill to establish within the Department of the Interior a National Minerals Resources Division, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 1830. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H. R. 1831. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project, Oregon, for the purpose of consolidating holdings therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PETERSON:

H. R. 1832. A bill to establish and maintain in the Bureau of Land Management a record of title to all lands held by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. POULSON:

H. R. 1833. A bill to repeal an act granting certain public lands situated in Mono County, in the State of California, to the city of Los Angeles; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. PRIEST:

H. R. 1834. A bill to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.



By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 1835. A bill to make the Federal Bureau of Investigation an independent agency of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANKIN (by request):

H. R. 1836. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 so as to provide readjustment insurance for those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 1837. A bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Mill, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1838. A bill for the erection of a public building at Pageland, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1839. A bill for the erection of a public building at Great Falls, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1840. A bill for the erection of a public building at Clover, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1841. A bill for the erection of a public building at Blacksburg, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 1842. A bill for the erection of a public building at Kershaw, S. C., and appropriating money therefor; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. RIZLEY:

H. R. 1843. A bill to suspend the authority to make further reductions of duties under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 1844. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to grant easements in lands belonging to the United States under his supervision and control, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

H. R. 1845. A bill to amend section 371, title 10, United States Code, military leave for Federal employees; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1846. A bill to amend further the act of April 3, 1939, as amended; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. YOUNGBLOOD:

H. R. 1847. A bill providing for the conveyance to the city of Detroit, Mich., on the Fort Wayne Military Reservation; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 1848. A bill defining the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Interior with respect to the Colorado River under the treaty with Mexico of February 3, 1944; authorizing the construction, acquisition, and administration of works required for performance of said treaty on the Colorado River, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. J. Res. 114. Joint resolution to continue the authority of the Maritime Commission to operate vessels until July 1, 1947; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DOMENGEAUX:

H. J. Res. 115. Joint resolution to extend the powers and authorities under certain statutes with respect to the distribution and pricing of sugar, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANDREWS of New York:

H. J. Res. 116. Joint resolution to correct technical errors in the act approved August 13, 1946 (Public Law 729, 79th Cong., 2d sess.); to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FOOTE:

H. J. Res. 117. Joint resolution to change the name of Boulder Dam to Herbert Hoover Dam; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. J. Res. 118. Joint resolution to strengthen the common defense by maintaining an adequate domestic rubber-producing industry; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CANNON:

H. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to amend section 138 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KNUTSON (by request):

H. J. Res. 120. Joint resolution granting, in the case of income, estate, and gift taxes, deductions for contributions to the United Nations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan:

H. Res. 87. Resolution authorizing the expenses of the special committee authorized by House Resolution 36 of the Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. Res. 88. Resolution to amend rule XI (1) (g) of the Rules of the House of Representatives (relating to the Committee on Education and Labor); to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. Res. 92. Resolution providing for the printing of the study entitled "United States Versus Economic Concentration and Monopoly" prepared by the staff of the Monopoly Subcommittee of the Select Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. Res. 93. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Public Lands to make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 94. Resolution to provide funds for the expenses of the investigations authorized by House Resolution 93; to the Committee on House Administration.

## MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to cause the proposed sale of the town of Dragerton, Utah, to be withdrawn from sale as a unit and to offer it for sale to present occupants, veterans and others in units of one house and lot in each sale; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Iowa, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to utilize Schick General Hospital at Clinton, Iowa, with its suitable facilities and very desirable location for the permanent care of veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States requesting action to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCKLEY:

H. R. 1849. A bill for the relief of Raimundo Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1850. A bill for the relief of Peter George Ladas and Helen Ladas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COX:

H. R. 1851. A bill for the relief of A. J. Davis, Mrs. Lorene Griffin, Earle Griffin, and Harry Musgrove; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELSAESSER:

H. R. 1852. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jacinta Santos Harn, Dr. Charles S. Harn, Helen Harn, Winifred Mary Harn, and James Harn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNANDEZ:

H. R. 1853. A bill for the relief of Leon H. Watson, doing business as Leon Watson & Associates; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEARHART:

H. R. 1854. A bill for the relief of Aram Stepan Ajderian, Arsholus Ajderian, and Sona Ajderian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT of Alabama:

H. R. 1855. A bill for the relief of Elbert Spivey; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HALE:

H. R. 1856. A bill for the relief of Antonios Varlamos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 1857. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Herbert R. W. Lauterbach and others for overtime labor performed at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., in excess of the legal day of 8 hours; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 1858. A bill for the relief of Glen G. Wetzel and others; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONKMAN:

H. R. 1859. A bill for the relief of Phillip Lee Sjoerdt Hulzenga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 1860. A bill for the relief of Shiro Takemura; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McMAHON:

H. R. 1861. A bill for the relief of Domenico Recline, formerly known as Giuseppe Magnano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 1862. A bill for the relief of William H. Powell and Loretta B. Powell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1863. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Enta Kitajima; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 1864. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ralford D. Smith, of Fitzgerald, Ga.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRICE of Florida:

H. R. 1865. A bill for the relief of Asa Sheldon Parsons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RABIN:

H. R. 1866. A bill for the relief of Paul Goodman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSS:

H. R. 1867. A bill for the relief of Frank P. Martin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 1868. A bill for the relief of Yu Yuen Yu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

89. By Mr. BUTLER: Petition signed by Taylor B. Light and 72 other citizens of Akron, N. Y., relative to liquor advertise-



ments in newspapers, periodicals, etc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

90. By Mr. GOODWIN: Petition of Clifford G. English, of Somerville, Mass., proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to relieve the distress of the people and the Nation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

91. By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona: Petition of the State of Arizona, requesting action to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

92. Also, petition of the State of Arizona, requesting the maintenance of adequate tariff rates on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

93. Also, petition of the State of Arizona relating to the former prisoner-of-war camp at Florence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

94. Also, petition of the State of Arizona relating to concession stands operated by the blind in Federal buildings; to the Committee on Public Works.

95. Also, petition of the State of Arizona requesting an investigation of the administration of the Office of Price Administration in Arizona; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

96. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of the Ohio Civil Service Employees Association, relative to the legislation creating the national social-security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

97. By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of the State of Arizona, requesting action to prevent the spread of the foot-and-mouth disease; to the Committee on Agriculture.

98. Also, petition of the State of Arizona,

relating to concession stands operated by the blind in Federal buildings; to the Committee on Public Works.

99. Also, Senate Memorial No. 1, requesting an investigation of the administration of the Office of Price Administration in Arizona; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

100. Also, petition of the State of Arizona, requesting the maintenance of adequate tariff rates on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

101. Also, petition of the State of Arizona, relating to the former prisoner-of-war camp at Florence; to the Committee on Armed Services.

102. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Resolution adopted by the Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages at their annual meeting held at the Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., January 28, 1947, asking that rationing and price controls be retained on sugar until the supply more closely approximates the demand; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

103. Also, resolution adopted by the executive council of Wisconsin Bankers Association at its meeting held in Milwaukee on January 29, 1947, regarding Federal income tax rate schedule; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

104. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad urging repeal of Crosser amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

105. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Cassius M. McDonald, petitioning consideration of

his resolution with reference to redress of grievances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

106. Also, petition of division of social education and action, Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requested legislation that would alleviate the suffering of the displaced persons in Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

107. Also, petition of Friends Committee on National Legislation, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to sufficient provision for the resettlement of displaced persons; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

108. Also, petition of the United Home Owners of Illinois, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to request for legislation permitting property owners to secure a 30 percent increase in price of the rentals now in force; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

109. Also, petition of the City Council of the City of Cambridge, Mass., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to control of atomic energy; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

110. Also, petition of Admiral Yates Stirling, Sr., Federal Post, No. 110, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to claims of unfair practices against veterans by the labor board of the New York naval shipyard at New York; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.



Lincoln, that austere and tragic figure, was a great American. To so limit his breadth of character is to minimize the sacrifices and virtues which set his figure in bold relief on the horizon of our past national history.

For Abraham Lincoln, like the oceans, like human kindness, and like friendship, belongs to all of mankind. His memory is not one around which any people, any creed, or any race can lay lines of partition and say, "This is ours." It is said that during the Nazi invasion of Poland and the Low Countries the patriots of those lands kept among their few and precious possessions clippings which bore the immortal words of Mr. Lincoln. They were words which could have brought torture and death to the possessor had they been discovered.

Lincoln is legend, although his death has occurred within the memory of living man. He rose from the soil of his beloved land to the highest gift within the power of his people to bestow, yet he remained always the simple man, the sage prophet, the homely philosopher. Like a sudden burst of fire, he rose to meet his destiny, and in dying violently he inscribed his works and his words upon the heart of a saddened world.

This, then is the man to whom we pay tribute in this hour. He was one of the inspirational gifts of a divine power which has always raised a man to meet the challenge of a dark and foreboding era in our national history. There is no rhyme and no reason to these arisings. We can only walk in faith, secure in the knowledge that this land which did produce a man of destiny can yet in honesty and simplicity produce others to the glory of America and the world. There is, and can never be a place in this Nation for "strong" men, as we connote the word to mean tyrannical power and oppression, but there will always be a need for men strong in principle, character, determination, and faith.

In a strictly partisan sense, Abraham Lincoln was a Republican, but in the sense of great and abiding statesmanship, he was first of all an ardent exponent and a lover of all that was good in national and international life. We have a constant need of men of far-sighted vision, but fate, perhaps possessed of a frugal nature, projects one upon the earthly plane but seldom.

Lincoln loved freedom—loved freedom not as a generality, but as a living fact. When he sadly set his hand to the Proclamation of Emancipation he wrote one word only—freedom, and signed the document with his own blood. But he could not, and would not, compromise his conviction "that no nation can survive half slave and half free" with any transient opportunism or political expediency. His ears must have already heard the distant rumblings of the guns across the Potomac and his sad, tired eyes must have seen the bloodied fields of a score of Gettysburgs. Still, we can imagine that the hand was steady and the eye clear as he scrawled the familiar A. Lincoln on the fateful page. Here was an intellectual honesty which no organized pressure could swerve, and no puerile argument defeat.

Mr. Lincoln was, with a stroke of his pen, culminating and bringing to fruition the dream of all the ages, the dream which had motived the men and women of all time since man, upright and dignified, had emerged from the dim mists of antiquity 4,000 years before in the Valley of the Nile. Mr. Lincoln realized then, as we must inevitably realize today, that the quest for freedom is a continuing process and that this fragile commodity must be shielded against the forces and elements which would take it from us. We do not enjoy the fruits of liberty as a divine right, but only because of the fact that men and women of all ages were willing to lay down their lives to defend it. We cannot know, but we can surmise with reason that liberty was uppermost in the minds of the slaves who toiled the great blocks of granite down the Nile River and hoisted them into place on the pyramid of Cheops. Liberty was but a flickering spark in the Valley of the Kings, in Babylon, in China and Yucatan, and the great migrations across the plains of Asia stirred it into a weak flame, which was to burst into open fire in the city-state of Athens, 500 years before the birth of Christ.

Here for the first time in the history of man, the individual was conceded a dignity of person and opinion that transcended anything known to that time. The world was preparing a way for the Mr. Lincoln as yet unborn. Here in Athens was the first franchise, here the first studious application to the sciences of humanity and of living. But even in Athens, great as it was, the relationship between men was principally and largely a relationship as between a slave and a master, as between a cringing and torn back and a hand wielding a whiplash. But there were free men in Athens, and the course of liberty was moving onward and upward. Even during the Dark Ages milestones along the highroad to freedom were multiplying and the hand of timeless destiny was drawing closer to a new world and a wilderness cabin of logs. Let those who will proclaim that there is no plan, that things happen in a helter-skelter manner, without direction, without volition. Let those who so contend, trace the course of our liberties.

Magna Carta, with all of its implications for liberty. The enunciations of men firm and united in their quest for personal freedom of action under law. Men, if you please, of initiative and enterprise, prepared to face the obstacles and exigencies of a dangerous life with a smile, so long as will their hands, their hearts, and their minds remained unfettered. The moving finger wrote and, having writ, moved on, and men sailed unknown seas armed with only an unconquerable faith that somewhere there existed something greater than the world of their day had ever dreamed.

While all of the centuries were rolling past, men were dying and new civilizations were falling into step to take the place of those which had preceded them. Battles and wars for freedom were fought. Men died on the rack, on the cross, by flogging and torture. All of the forces of tyranny, of oppression—yes, of governmental control—were utilized to stem the predestined force that was lead-

ing into the hills of Kentucky. Crowns toppled, and the thrones crumbled into dust, and the frantic incantations of swaying scepters were invoked to deprive the soul of man of his privilege of owning his own soul in fee simple.

Indeed, the path was not always smooth. There were eras when it appeared that the flickering fire would burn out and that the whip was, indeed, to win the eternal struggle with the bared back. But there was always a man to fan the dying spark into new life and to add to the fire with the unquenchable fuel of human faith. In the mountain passes of Greece, in a cave in old Scotland, at Calvary, there was always a man to shield with his living flesh the hopes and the dreams of mankind. The lash had no power to reach these progenitors of our liberties, those who with sword, pen, and parable, built themselves into the very foundation work of what we now enjoy. How great an obligation is laid upon those of us who seek in these dark hours of international and domestic turmoil to hold steady to the straight path of principle and ideals.

There was no Atlantic cable, no skyway of communication to flash the word of the new world. There was only the song of a new day, but the chords spread afar and fell on the incredulous ears of the peasant at work in a feudal field as his fathers had toiled in the same fields for so many centuries. The music of hammer and saw merged with the clanging of the cathedral bells, and the bell ringer heard them. On all of the streets and all of the dark and twisting alleys of an old and tired world men heard the call to freedom. The John Smiths, the Roger Williams, the William Penns heard the call to bring strong hands and stronger hearts to a new order of things, to a hand where any man by merit and character might rise above a caste into which cruel, unthinking fate had plunged him, and where a man might rule his own life without the interference of governmental overseers.

Men came—yes; and women, too—seeking this new earth, seeking the things denied to them in the lands of their birth. Trees were being felled in the Colonies, and there were homes for those who would build them. Perhaps you could not build them on an 8-hour schedule with portal-to-portal pay, but men with a dream did not think in terms—well, let us say they were "rugged individualists," that once virtuous term now smeared with the vitriol of those who hold individualism to be incompatible with the common good. They were men and women who felt a complete interdependence one upon the other, because they were builders and not destroyers, and they early realized that the welfare of a great new land and the people who populated it depended not so much upon the drab and dreamless drones in their society as it depended upon men of vision and determination who could come face to face with the realities of frontier life and wrestle those problems into submission. Was there an onus placed upon the name of a man who built a sawmill to turn out the planed planks for the homes of all? Was there an envy in the hearts of his fellow men and



women, that his ability to start from scratch and achieve a position of relative wealth and responsibility in turn gave them all an additional measure of comfort and security? Of course, there was not.

Our forefathers gladly assumed what small part there was for each to play toward building a simple and sound order of things in the interest of their new world. There was virtue to initiative, to enterprise, and to thrift when they lifted the torch of liberty and bore it with them to Philadelphia, to sign what has been so rightfully called "the greatest document ever struck off by the mind of man." Read it again. And in reading, try to find one single phrase which implies that government is the paternal agency of ultimate appeal, the all-embracing, all-knowing, all-controlling instrumentality of our individual destinies. Thank God there is nothing to imply, nothing to suggest, that this Government of ours was ever intended to be anything but an impartial arbiter of our disputes among ourselves, the provider of just law and our voice in our dealings with the other nations of the earth. The representative republic was never intended to be the guiding spirit in every waking moment of every citizen's life. Mr. Lincoln made this clear in his address to the Congress on July 27, 1848. He said, and I quote:

We see it, and to us it appears like principle, and the best sort of principle at that—the principle of allowing the people to do as they please with their own business.

The bondage exercised by the Government over a free people was strongly opposed by Mr. Lincoln as was the bondage inflicted by one individual over the body and soul of another. There was no middle course to his direct manner of thinking. Freedom was entirely freedom or it was entirely bondage. His concept of the relationship between peoples and their governments was in direct refutation of what we have seen in our day emerge as a parasitic growth upon the classic design of the house of the Republic. Hundreds of thousands of freeborn Americans, completely indoctrinated and saturated with the dangerous delusion that the Government and its agencies can be called upon at any time to support them or to take sides in disputes between races, creeds, colors, and economic groups.

Where now, Mr. Lincoln?

The priceless heritage which is ours to enjoy, to cherish, to maintain, and in turn to pass on to our posterity is changing to ashes in our grip. Again that sacred flame, nourished by the living bodies of our dead, flickers and gutters in the vast winds of our petty discords. There is no fuel on the flame. The incentive to economic success, to the development of new and unusual tools to meet the crying need of a world in distress, the will to succeed, the determination of true achievement, all these have been subordinated by a calculated search to achieve a dull and neutral gray shade of social and economic life in which no great peaks of human achievement, of human wisdom, of human initiative can tower above the morbid plane of governmental control.

Mr. Lincoln was either entirely right or he was entirely wrong when he said—and again I quote:)

Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread. \* \* \* When all government, in little as in great things, shall be drawn to Washington, it will become venal and oppressive.

What foresight is evident in these considered and solemn words, spoken long before the Members of this Congress were born. Yet, in spite of the relative antiquity of the phrases, they might have been spoken on the floor of this House during the course of the past several years. The people of America believe that Mr. Lincoln was right. They stamped an approval upon their ballots last November.

This is a decisive hour. This is an hour to stand up and be counted; be counted either as one who believes, as Mr. Lincoln believed—who believe as this House believes, that this land is good, that this system is good, and that the cornerstones of our Representative Republic are still initiative, freedom of enterprise in the lawful conduct of economic affairs, and a just profit on an honest investment. The only alternative to this is chaos and anarchy, and the American public have a right to demand that those who are not prepared to stand in honesty and forthrightness for these principles, step out of offices of authority and yield their places to men and women who believe that the Representative Republican form is the greatest political concept in all history. We must, if we believe in the Washingtons, the Jeffersons, and the Lincolns of our history, believe in freedom of the individual to decide when and where he will work, and under what conditions of employment. We cannot believe it a proper function of Government to coerce either management or labor, except as presently necessary to restore some semblance of balance to a situation in which the dice are loaded and Government is anything in the world but an impartial and fair arbiter. If Government, as such, is to ever regain its rightful position of dignity, and again achieve the respect of the American people, it must cease to be a biased referee, who appears to be constantly beating one or another of the parties to any given argument over the head. If such punitive measures showed any indication of knitting us together as a unit, there might be some argument advanced for the disagreeable practice, but to date, the tactics have served only to set race against race, labor against management, creed against creed, minority against minority, and citizen against citizen.

These are days in which our vision is sometimes obscured, and we see as through a glass darkly. The tempests of passion and controversy, which swirl about this House and about our beloved land are confusing and oftentimes depressing. But they are not new. George Washington knew them, and Abraham Lincoln was enveloped by them. It is no moment for recrimination and vilification. It is rather an hour for cautious deliberation, for remedies carefully weighed in the scale of public interest,

and then for rapid and certain action. Whatever course we pursue, we must pursue it in the certain knowledge that it will not be universally popular. That philosophy was, more than anything else, the strength of Mr. Lincoln, as it must be the strength of any man who is to be remembered in this House as anything more than a name on a roll call. Popularity purchased at the price of expediency can prosper no man beyond tomorrow's letters and today's telegrams, and the faulty steel of the sword of opportunism has caused more fatalities in the arena of politics than has the steel-pointed pen of principle, wielded with determination and in defense of personal dignity and individual freedom.

Mr. Lincoln believed that what prospered the majority of the American people, prospered the minority, as he believed, and I quote:

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left. (First inaugural address, March 4, 1861.)

The winds of hatred may be expected to blow, the torrents of criticism may be expected to rain upon our heads, and the raging waters of alien philosophy may be expected to assault anew the very foundations of this great institution, but so long as we keep with us the constant remembrance of the simple and honest dignity of the man to whom we today pay a small measure of tribute, we shall leave these legislative halls with heads high and with conscience clear.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] is recognized for 20 minutes.

#### THE FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OF CATTLE IN MEXICO

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that more Members of the agricultural group are not here at this time, because I have a very important message. I wish to speak this afternoon about the foot-and-mouth disease that has gotten into Mexico and at this time is raging over great portions of that republic, in fact, in 10 of her States.

I have just placed an emergency bill in the hopper authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to extend full scientific, technical, and financial cooperation to the Republic of Mexico to combat this epidemic.

Under present Federal statutes, the Department of Agriculture has authority to cooperate informally with foreign governments in suppressing outbreaks of this dread disease. Present authority, however, does not extend to engaging in eradication programs on a substantial scale, even when requested to do so by foreign officials.

My bill removes this limitation and authorizes the United States Government to mobilize its full resources in combating outbreaks of foot-and-mouth dis-



ease in any American country where such outbreaks present a direct threat to our vast livestock industry.

This legislation has been introduced at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, based on the findings of a joint Mexican-United States veterinary survey committee which has surveyed the situation in Mexico. The findings and recommendations of this committee will be appended to my remarks, but, in brief, they are as follows:

First. That foot-and-mouth disease has been existent in Mexico for approximately 3 months.

Second. That the disease has invaded at least 9 States and the Federal District, comprising a vast area between Mexico City and Vera Cruz.

Third. That the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industry of the United States.

Fourth. That the facilities of Mexico alone are insufficient to successfully cope with the situation.

Fifth. That full cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States is imperative if the disease is to be wiped out, and the threat to American livestock removed.

Mr. Speaker, though known for centuries to be one of the world's most contagious and devastating livestock maladies, foot-and-mouth disease has been curbed in the United States by veterinary science. The United States has repelled eight invasions of this disease, and since 1929 has been entirely free from it. Each outbreak, by prompt work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with the States, has been stamped out as quickly as possible.

Dr. John R. Mohler, for many years Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has estimated that the entire cost to the livestock industry and to the State and Federal Governments of these eight outbreaks exceeds \$200,000,000. The most serious outbreak was in 1914, when it was necessary to slaughter 172,222 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep in 22 States, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000.

The malady is caused by a virus so infective that it will cause the disease in dilutions as great as 1 to 10,000,000. Practically all cloven-footed animals, including deer and other wild animals, are susceptible. In malignant form, foot-and-mouth disease may kill or render valueless fully half the animals in a herd. The disease also permanently impairs the productivity of animals less severely affected. Man is fairly resistant to the infection but sometimes acquires it. He may also carry it on his clothing. Infection, however, has been most commonly traced to affected animals, their fresh meat and milk, unsterilized garbage, and other contaminated products.

There are various methods of eradication, once the disease has gained a foothold, but the slaughter method is accepted as the most effective. It is much wiser to slaughter a few animals than to allow such a costly disease to become permanently established, as it has in most nations of the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a summary of developments in the Mexican outbreak of

foot-and-mouth disease, and the following information is based on this report:

The outbreak first occurred in the State of Vera Cruz in east-central Mexico and has spread, since late in 1946, to nine Mexican States and the Federal district—for the most part in a westerly direction.

The area containing the affected herds is under quarantine maintained by Mexican authorities with the aid of troops. About 2,000,000 head of cattle are estimated to be in the quarantined area and about 9,000,000 in other parts of Mexico.

At the invitation of the Mexican authorities, the United States has five veterinarians, all experienced in foot-and-mouth disease control, on the scene of the outbreak to render technical assistance. Another is organizing the border defenses.

Since the outbreak in Mexico no cases of foot-and-mouth disease have appeared in the United States, nor have any appeared in the northern States of Mexico. The nearest affected herd is about 350 miles from the border.

One area of potential danger is in the vicinity of Matamoros, Mexico, near the Texas border close to the Gulf coast, approximately opposite Brownsville, Tex.

As far as can be determined, comparatively few of the affected cattle in Mexico have been slaughtered as a means of control and eradication.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, though lacking in authority to engage in disease eradication work in Mexico, are prepared to take such action immediately if cases of foot-and-mouth disease appear in the United States.

The Bureau already has selected, for the purpose, qualified key veterinarians, and instructed them to be ready for immediate assignment. Much of the equipment already is available.

The origin of the outbreak in Mexico is of particular interest in view of the repeated charges that the sanitary embargo against South American livestock was a smoke screen used by United States livestock interests to avoid competition. The disease came to Mexico through the importation of zebu bulls from Brazil, where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. A relatively small shipment of approximately 130 head was received in October 1945. Our Government immediately protested the acceptance of this shipment as being in violation of the sanitary treaty between this country and Mexico. The protests were ignored and after a brief quarantine period on Sacrificios Island adjacent to Vera Cruz, the bulls were allowed to land. Eighteen head were subsequently moved into the southern part of Texas.

There is no record that this first shipment of bulls brought foot-and-mouth disease with them, and the few head now in Texas are under the closest scrutiny.

A strong protest was again made late in March 1946, when information was received that a second and larger shipment was being assembled in Brazil for consignment to Mexico. As the protests were unavailing, the Secretary of Agriculture on May 28, closed the border to Mexican cattle.

At a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission held in

Los Angeles in July, it was agreed that these bulls would either be returned to Brazil or shipped to Europe for relief purposes. However, the Mexican officials permitted these bulls to move from the quarantined island to the mainland, and in September, 327 of them were transferred to a ranch in the state of Vera Cruz not far from the port.

In a very short time after the bulls were moved to this ranch, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among them and among other cattle on this ranch. However, no report of this outbreak was made to the American Government until December 18, and our veterinarians did not definitely diagnose the malady as foot-and-mouth disease until December 26.

The border quarantine, which had been lifted by our Government on October 18—at the height of the meat famine—was, of course, immediately reimposed. A strict quarantine has been in effect since that time.

From December 31 to January 3, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, meeting in Washington, discussed problems of control and eradication with two Mexican officials. It was arranged that the Bureau of Animal Industry would detail four veterinarians to Mexico to join a like number representing that Government to make an intensive survey with a view to determining as nearly as possible the extent, spread, and the various conditions and circumstances that would influence control and eradication measures.

In the meantime a number of bulls from the second importation had been moved to ranches in Mexico, near the Texas border at Brownsville. At the time the Mexican officials were in Washington in early January this was a subject of discussion and Bureau officials were assured that the animals would be removed to south-central Mexico, but the latest information I have is that the bulls have not as yet been moved.

Several conferences on the situation between Mexican and United States officials were held during the month of January, both in Washington and in Mexico City, and certain agreements were reached.

As a result of these conferences, the Secretary of Agriculture directed letters last Friday to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, reporting on the outbreak, pointing out the danger to the American food supply and American livestock and dairy interests, and urging that legislation be enacted which would enable the United States to cooperate with Mexico in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease.

The Secretary's request followed resolutions adopted by the joint Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recommending immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the two countries toward the control and eradication of the disease. The Mexican and United States Governments have exchanged diplomatic notes accepting these recommendations:

The recommendations include:

First. The sending to Mexico promptly of essential equipment and personnel.



Second. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals out of Zone 1—the affected area—and to prevent the movement of such animals into Zone 1 except for immediate slaughter.

Third. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to slaughterhouses within the zone, of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

Fourth. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

Fifth. That steps be taken immediately to establish, at the earliest possible time, a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

Sixth. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine that may be exposed, be adopted and applied in all instances.

In asking for additional legislation to cope with the Mexican emergency, the Secretary pointed out that Congress has long recognized the serious nature of foot-and-mouth disease by its action to prohibit the importation of livestock and livestock from countries where the disease is present.

The Secretary also stated that in the past, Congress has authorized special funds with which to complete successful eradication measures in this country during former foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks.

On January 21, it being apparent that emergency legislation probably would be needed to deal with the situation, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, appointed a special five-man subcommittee to study problems arising from the epidemic in Mexico. Members of this subcommittee, in addition to myself, are Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois; Mr. BRAMBLETT, of California; Mr. WORLEY, of Texas; and Mr. GRANGER, of Utah.

On January 22, our foot-and-mouth subcommittee held informal hearings and received testimony from representatives of several leading farm organizations, including the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, the American National Livestock Association, the National Association of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Grange.

All who testified expressed very grave concern and alarm over the outbreak of this disease in Mexico. They expressed the belief that it would inevitably spread to the United States if prompt and effective action were not taken. They pledged their united support to any

United States program for combatting the disease, and said that they were unanimously in favor of United States aid to the Mexican Government.

Two immediate protective steps were recommended to our subcommittee:

First. That the United States expedite the construction of a barbed-wire fence along the entire United States-Mexican border.

Second. That funds should be provided to augment the present entirely inadequate force of United States inspectors now assigned to the border.

Livestock leaders asserted that the first attack should be directed against spread of the disease north of the present area of infection, by promptly slaughtering all newly infected cattle in this section. This, they asserted, would give us time to breathe and map plans for wiping out the disease entirely.

Unless the disease is stamped out in Mexico, it was pointed out, it will be a perpetual hazard to United States livestock. The danger zone is not confined to the Mexican border area alone. The disease is just as likely to spread to New York as it is to Texas because it can be carried by human beings, it was said.

Our subcommittee has been in constant contact with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, including Dr. B. T. Simms, its Chief, and Dr. S. O. Fladness, the assistant chief. Both have participated in conferences with Mexican Government officials concerning the outbreak, and have assisted in mapping plans for joint United States-Mexican action to control and eradicate the disease. I have the utmost confidence in these men, and in their associates. They are capable of putting up a most effective fight against this outbreak if Congress acts promptly to give them the necessary funds and authority.

I would like to insert, at this point in the RECORD, the resolutions of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, which have been approved by both the Mexican and the United States sections of the Commission:

#### Resolution I

Resolutions of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission which have been approved by both the Mexican and the United States sections of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by joint Mexican-United States Veterinary Investigating Committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends:

Immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

Mexico, D. F., January 25, 1947.

#### Resolution II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest possible moment, such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

Mexico, D. F., January 27, 1947.

#### Resolution III

Considering:

That foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals has caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represents a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,000,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment, and in materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.

2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement to local slaughterhouses within the zone of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.



4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.

Mexico, D. F., January 27, 1947.

#### Senate Joint Resolution 2

Joint resolution relative to memorializing and petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation to control and eradicate and prevent from entrance into this country of the disease of animals known as foot-and-mouth disease (aphthous fever) now present among animals of several states of the Republic of Mexico

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture has been advised by the United States Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico, that the disastrous livestock disease known as foot-and-mouth disease has appeared and exists widespread in several states of the Republic of Mexico, and diagnosis of the disease has been confirmed by both Mexican, and United States Government veterinarians who have conducted extensive field investigations; and

Whereas the United States Government through action of the Secretary of Agriculture on December 30, 1946, added Mexico to the list of countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists and thereby prohibited the importation into the United States from that country of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants, or swine, and the meat thereof; and

Whereas in accordance with the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, the United States Department of Agriculture will continue to cooperate with the Mexican authorities in dealing with this serious threat to the livestock industries of the two countries, including the production of meat and milk in the United States; and

Whereas the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico apparently has existed there for some time and may be associated with the importation of Zebu bulls from the Republic of Brazil; and

Whereas there have been outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States in the past, including two in the State of California, and these have been eradicated only after great expenditure of public funds and losses to livestock owners; and

Whereas the method of eradication used in previous outbreaks in the United States has been to destroy or burn or deeply bury all animals in affected herds and those directly exposed thereto, the last outbreak in the United States being in 1929; and

Whereas any disruption of our food producing processes would be serious to the public welfare, the disruption of commerce and the adverse effect on the economic life of the people would be disastrous, and the difficulties and expenses that would be entailed in effectively eradicating this disease, should it spread to California, would be tremendous; and

Whereas time is of the essence if this disease is not to be permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas it appears that the Government of the Republic of Mexico may need immediately the expert assistance and the finan-

cial help of the Government of the United States in curtailing this disease; and

Whereas it is to the immediate interest of all the people of the United States that the disease be controlled and eradicated in the Republic of Mexico before it is permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas the full administrative and financial assistance required by the United States to deal with the present outbreak in Mexico may not be included in existing laws, involving expenditures in a foreign country in the interest of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly,* That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully memorialized and requested to take such steps as may be necessary, by legislation or otherwise:

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To provide assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted and requested by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico commission empowered to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexico border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of the foot-and-mouth disease into this State; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the secretary of the senate is hereby directed, forthwith, to send a copy of this joint resolution by telegram and by mail to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in the Congress from the State of California.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. D'EWART. What does the gentleman think of the danger of this disease being brought into the United States by the spring flight of birds from the South to the North?

Mr. GILLIE. The danger, of course, is very, very great. In the first place, you must consider that the foot-and-mouth disease is one of the worst if not the worst disease that we have to contend with in modern history. There are several ways in which this infection can be carried. It is carried by birds, but that is not the principal way in which it is spread. It is carried by the carrion, by the crows and by pigeons. It is carried more by pigeons from one farm to another, from one farm that has it to another farm. It is carried that way. While birds are not so important, probably, the general source of infection is by meat and meat products. It is carried on your clothes, it is carried from one place to another in that way, it is carried by automobiles going from one farm to another, it is carried by corn

or grain of any kind going from one farm to another, also by hay and garbage. That is the principal source of spreading the disease.

Mr. D'EWART. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman is to be complimented in bringing to the attention of the Congress a very real threat to the livestock industry and agriculture of this country. This cannot be too forcibly brought home to the Members of Congress and I wish to compliment the gentleman for bringing this before us.

Mr. GILLIE. May I say that I remember very well in 1941 when this epidemic broke in my State of Indiana and my county. We had several herds that were completely destroyed. Along with Government officials I assisted in trying to eradicate the disease and I know from first hand knowledge about the situation. Certainly we do not want to have it in our country under any circumstances and we must do our best at any cost to keep this disease out of the United States. No matter how much it may cost, it is a whole lot better to fight the disease in Mexico than to have it come into this country.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to join with my colleague from Montana in complimenting the gentleman and at the same time to offer him my wholehearted support in anything that we can do to keep this disease beyond our borders. It is within 300 miles of the international border now and the livestock people all over the Southwest especially as well as throughout the West, are tremendously apprehensive and crying out to us to do something to stop the spread and ravages of this terrible disease.

Mr. GILLIE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein two resolutions, a resolution of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission that has been approved by both the Mexican and United States sections of the Commission and also copy of Joint Resolution No. 2 of the California State Legislature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1946

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946—section 138—provides for a joint legislative committee which shall report to the two Houses of Congress, not later than February 15, a legislative budget



for the ensuing fiscal year, "including the estimated over-all Federal receipts and expenditures for such year," and a recommendation fixing the maximum amount to be appropriated for that year, including a reserve for deficiencies if deemed necessary.

The act also provides for a concurrent resolution, subject to action by both Houses, recommending adoption of the joint committee's report and fixing the total to be appropriated for the ensuing year and providing for an increase in the public debt if the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated receipts. If the situation is reversed the report is to recommend a decrease in debt. The purpose of this legislation is highly desirable.

It is always important and it has always been important—and in our present financial condition it is more important than it has ever been before—to correlate revenue and expenditure and use every effort to reduce expenses, and to make as substantial a payment upon the public debt as the public revenues may warrant. But the joint committee has now been operating for some time, and it becomes increasingly evident that any attempt at this time to fix the over-all totals, of either revenue or expenditures, would be purely speculative. The data are not available. The Committees and the Subcommittees on Appropriations, for example, have had no opportunity to bring in the representatives of the departments or time to make their own investigation and to fix any even tentative figure with any assurance of accuracy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this afternoon a joint resolution amending section 138 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to change the date by which the joint committee must make its report from February 15 to April 15, a delay of 2 months.

Three purposes will be effectuated by that delay. In the first place, the committees of the House and the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations will by that time have had opportunity to hold hearings and to correlate essential data, and we will have available some definite factual information upon which to predicate a conclusion as to the total of appropriations needed and a clearer view of the business outlook and the total revenue expectations.

Furthermore, the routine business of the Congress will be expedited. The time of the committees and of the most experienced men on these committees has been diverted for the time being to this futile work of trying to shape conclusions in the absence of necessary factual data when they should have been engaged and should now be engaged in whipping into shape appropriation bills to be reported to the House. Within the experience of the oldest Members here we have never been so far behind as we are today with the preparation of the annual appropriation bills, and if we are to adjourn within the time that has been indicated—somewhere near July 1—it is high time that instead of longer diverting the attention of the key men on these committees to so impractical a task we permit them to turn their attention to

the transaction of the regular business of the House in conducting hearings and examining the necessary data and investigating the Government's requirements in detail in order to get the appropriation bills into the House and over to the Senate in time for enactment before the end of the fiscal year.

The third reason is that a very large proportion of these expenditures are in support of the armed services, and for diplomatic and international activities. We will not know until after the Moscow Conference, which convenes in March, just what our international relations and our world responsibilities will be. The determination of the Moscow Conference will aid materially, if not decisively, in determining the amount of money we will require for national defense and for international obligations.

At this time this largest segment of the public expenditure must remain wholly indeterminate until we know what our world commitments are to be, and what will be the requirements for expenditures in international affairs in the next fiscal year. If we would delay this report until April 15 we could, in the meantime, proceed immediately to the routine work of the Congress and get the appropriation on legislative program of the Congress under way. We would have an opportunity to accumulate and evaluate facts upon which to predicate an over-all figure for expenditure and revenue, and so actually proceed to achieve the real and very commendable purpose of the Reorganization Act.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, there is a widespread misapprehension as to the purpose and function of the President's budget. A great many seem to have the idea that when the President's budget comes down we are expected to adhere rigidly to the figures written in the budget message. Nothing could be further from actual budgetary procedure. If that were true, it would be unnecessary for the Congress to act at all; it would be left to the President. As a matter of fact, as will be observed from the disposition of the President's budgetary recommendations, ever since the adoption of the budget system, that the President's figures are merely an over-all ceiling above which the Congress is not expected to go.

It has been reported repeatedly in the newspapers and on the radio that members of the Committee on Appropriations or members of the House of Representatives have said that the President's budget could not be cut. Why, Mr. Speaker, so far as I am able to determine no such statement was ever made by any member of the Congress and certainly not by any member of the Committee on Appropriations. That would be absurd. We have every year cut the President's budget and cut it materially. Of course, when the President sends the budget

down to us he expects us to adhere to it as closely as our findings permit. At least expects us not to go above it, but naturally he expects it to be cut as much as the situation will permit and as deeply as changing conditions and further study will justify—not arbitrary cuts arrived at by wishful thinking but any reductions supported by factual findings. The activities of the Government are so numerous and diversified, touch so many sections of the globe, and so many factors of our economic life, that considerations may have changed materially between the time the estimates were prepared and revised and the time they were considered by Congress.

I want to say, too, Mr. Speaker, I believe it is the desire of all minority members of the Committee on Appropriations, to cooperate in reducing expenditures of government. It is imperative. It must be effected wherever it will not interfere with the efficiency of the functions of government.

And at the same time national revenues must be maintained. When appropriations are deducted from the national income there must be sufficient funds remaining with which to make substantial reductions in the national debt.

In these prosperous times, with the largest national income in the history of the Republic, we cannot continue to carry undiminished a national debt of such magnitude that annual payments of \$5,000,000,000 will not extinguish it for 50 years to come.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that so far as the minority of the committee are concerned, if there should be any variation either one way or the other, we believe we should cut the budget too much rather than not cut it enough, we are now setting a standard which will be remembered for many years to come. If we are to err at all, let us err on the side of rigid retrenchment.

We announce such a program during debate on the last appropriation bill before the House last August. It is our purpose to continue that program of rescission and retrenchment which we so effectively put into operation in the Seventy-ninth Congress. We have in mind the objective laid down by the President in his 1947 budget message in which he looked forward to an ultimate peacetime budget of \$25,000,000,000. We shall not be able to attain that objective immediately. We cannot cut off war activities and war expenditures overnight. It took us 3 years to reach the peak of the war effort. Necessarily, the liquidation of wartime agencies likewise requires time. But just as rapidly as it can be effected, we expect to cooperate in the retrenchment of expenditures and, wherever possible, in the reduction of the budget.

There are other requirements. The mail must be delivered. Taxes must be collected. Veterans must be rehabilitated. Farm guaranties must be fulfilled. Our armed forces must be maintained at a strength sufficient to insure national safety and international respect.

These are obligations resting on the Eightieth Congress. Let there be no



80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1819

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Mr. GILLIE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate  
4       with any other American country in the control and eradica-  
5       tion of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and  
6       rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or  
7       eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related  
8       industries of the United States. Arrangements for the co-  
9       operation authorized by this Act shall be made through and  
10      in consultation with the Secretary of State.

11       SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to



1 make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder  
2 or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required  
3 in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

4 SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used,  
5 without employing the authorization in section 2, for the  
6 purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft,  
7 printing and binding without regard to the Act of March 1,  
8 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the Dis-  
9 trict of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limita-  
10 tion contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees  
11 Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control or eradicate  
12 such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative  
13 may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to  
14 accept from the interested country appointments without  
15 compensation or with nominal compensation.

16 SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
17 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The au-  
18 thority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in  
19 substitution for the authority of existing law.





80<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1819

## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

By Mr. GILLES

FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

# ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

---

## HEARINGS

BEFORE

## THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

**H. R. 1819 (S. 568)**

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE  
TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUN-  
TRIES IN THE CONTROL AND ERADI-  
CATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH  
DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

---

FEBRUARY 10, 11, AND 12, 1947

---

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON : 1947



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# ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 New House Office Building, at 4 p. m., Hon. Clifford R. Hope, chairman, presiding.

Other members present were Hon. August H. Andresen of Minnesota, Hon. Anton J. Johnson of Illinois, Hon. Reid F. Murray of Wisconsin, Hon. Cliff Clevenger, Hon. George W. Gillie, Hon. Edwin Arthur Hall, Hon. Charles B. Hoeven, Hon. Chester H. Gross, Hon. Ernest K. Bramblett, Hon. Paul B. Dague, Hon. John W. Flannagan, Jr., Hon. Orville Zimmerman, Hon. Stephen Pace, Hon. Walter K. Granger, Hon. Eugene Worley.

Also present were the following Members of Congress: Hon. O. C. Fisher and Hon. Milton H. West, of Texas; Hon. Wesley A. D'Ewart, of Montana; Hon. Frank A. Barrett, of Wyoming; Hon. Antonio M. Fernandez and Mrs. George L. Lusk, of New Mexico; Hon. John Phillips of California; Hon. A. L. Miller of Nebraska; Hon. Edward H. Rees, of Kansas; and Hon. Charles L. Russell, of Nevada.

Hon. Richard M. Kleberg, former Member of Congress and member of the Committee on Agriculture was also present.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The committee was called together at this rather unusual hour because we wanted to have an opportunity to hear Dr. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who is leaving the city in the morning. We were not in a position to consider this matter until the House met this noon, in that before that time the committee had not had anything referred to it in the way of legislation.

Now the Committee on Agriculture does have a bill before it which has been introduced by our colleague, Dr. Gillie. That bill has been referred to the committee and we have had drafts of it passed around among the members of the committee. This is a bill which was sent up from the Department and Dr. Gillie has introduced it. He is chairman of the subcommittee which was appointed some time ago to look into this matter, and he and other members of the subcommittee have worked with the Department in trying to work out a program.

I think before we hear from Dr. Fladness I would like to have Mr. Gillie give us a report of what his subcommittee has done up to date.



STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN  
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to do so, since I have today introduced emergency legislation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to extend full scientific, technical, and financial cooperation to the Republic of Mexico to combat the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease now raging in that country.

Under present Federal statutes the Department of Agriculture has authority to cooperate informally with foreign governments, suppressing outbreaks of this dread disease. Present authority, however, does not extend to engaging in eradication programs on a substantial scale, even when requested to do so by foreign officials.

My bill removes this limitation and authorizes the United States Government to mobilize its full resources in combating outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in any American country when such an outbreak represents a direct threat to our vast livestock industry.

This legislation has been introduced at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, based on the findings of a joint Mexican-United States Veterinary Survey Committee which has surveyed the situation in Mexico.

At this point in the record I should like to place a copy of Secretary Anderson's letter to the Speaker of the House, requesting emergency legislation, and also a copy of my bill:

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the letter of Secretary Anderson and the copy of the bill may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter and bill are as follows:)

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C., February 7, 1947.

The SPEAKER,  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, is a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in Mexico and is spreading. Unless effective control and eradication measures are adopted there is very great danger that this malady will continue to spread and will invade this country. Such an invasion would seriously threaten our national food supply. The Congress has long recognized the seriousness of this disease as evidenced by its action in prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants or swine or of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, or pork from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist (sec. 306 (a), 46 Stat. 689, approved June 17, 1930). The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission (established under Executive Agreement Series 421), realizing the gravity of the situation, has approved a resolution of its Subcommission on Animal Industry which recommends cooperation between the two countries in controlling and eradicating the disease.

It has been, and is, the established policy of this Department to keep this country entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease. On those occasions when the disease invaded our country in spite of our quarantine regulations we have, through the use of funds provided by the Congress for this purpose, completely eradicated it by slaughtering infected and exposed animals, disinfecting premises on which infection occurred, and maintaining strict quarantines until the danger period passed. Less drastic measures have not proved successful in stamping out the disease.

When the Department was advised that an undiagnosed disease of cattle resembling foot-and-mouth disease was presented in Mexico two veterinarians, experienced in diagnosing this malady, were immediately sent to Mexico to assist the Mexican authorities in arriving at a diagnosis. The enclosed statement gives the pertinent facts in regard to the situation in that country at present.

Our livestock producers are very much alarmed over the situation and are urging prompt and vigorous action on our part.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

A similar letter is being sent to the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used, without employing the authorization in Section 2, for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, printing and binding without regard to the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitation contained in Section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appointments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

MR. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, in a few moments the committee will have an opportunity to question Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who has made a very thorough study of conditions in Mexico. Dr. Fladness is a member of the United States-Mexican Veterinarian Survey Committee which has reported:

First, that foot-and-mouth disease has existed in Mexico for approximately 3 months;

Second, that the disease has invaded at least nine States and the Federal District, comprising a vast area between Mexico City and Vera Cruz;

Third, that the disease already has become so widespread as to constitute a grave menace to the livestock industry of the United States;

Fourth, that the facilities of Mexico alone are insufficient to successfully cope with the situation; and

Fifth, that full cooperation between the Government of Mexico and the United States is imperative, if the disease is to be wiped out, and the threat to American livestock removed.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to state to the new members of the committee that we have with us today Mr. Kleberg, who is a former member of this committee and a former Member of Congress. [Applause.]

THE CHAIRMAN. We are all glad to have you with us again. Members who have served with us are always welcome, and I want to say

that Mr. Kleberg was very able, distinguished, and respected, in the House, and as a member of this committee for many years. We are all very sorry that he left us. We are particularly glad to have him with us today on this matter which is before us.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, though known for centuries to be one of the world's most contagious and devastating livestock maladies, foot-and-mouth disease has been curbed in the United States by veterinary science. The United States has repelled eight invasions of this disease, and since 1929 has been entirely free from it. Each outbreak, by prompt work of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with the States, has been stamped out as quickly as possible.

Dr. John R. Mohler, for many years Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, has estimated that the entire cost to the livestock industry and to the State and Federal Governments in these eight outbreaks exceeds \$200,000,000. The most serious outbreak was in 1914 when it was necessary to slaughter 172,222 head of cattle, hogs, and sheep in 22 States, at a cost of nearly \$6,000,000.

The malady is caused by a virus so infective that it will cause the disease in dilutions as great as 1 to 10,000,000. Practically all cloven-footed animals, including deer and other wild animals, are susceptible. In malignant form, foot-and-mouth disease may kill or render valueless fully half the animals in a herd. The disease also permanently impairs the productivity of animals less severely affected. Man is fairly resistant to the infection but sometimes acquires it. He may also carry it on his clothing. Infection, however, has been most commonly traced to affected animals, their fresh meat and milk, unsterilized garbage, and other contaminated products.

There are various methods of eradication, once the disease has gained a foothold, but the slaughter method is accepted as the most effective. It is much wiser to slaughter a few animals than to allow such a costly disease to become permanently established, as it has in most nations of the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a summary of developments in the Mexican outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, and the following information is based on this report:

The outbreak first occurred in the State of Vera Cruz in east-central Mexico and has spread, since late in 1946, to nine Mexican States and the Federal District—for the most part in a westerly direction.

The area containing the affected herds is under quarantine maintained by Mexican authorities with the aid of troops. About 2,000,000 head of cattle are estimated to be in the quarantined area and about 9,000,000 in other parts of Mexico.

At the invitation of the Mexican authorities, the United States has five veterinarians, all experienced in foot-and-mouth disease control, on the scent of the outbreak, to render technical assistance. Another is organizing the border defenses.

Since the outbreak in Mexico no cases of foot-and-mouth disease have appeared in the United States, nor have any appeared in the northern States of Mexico. The nearest affected herd is about 350 miles from the border.

One area of potential danger is in the vicinity of Matamoros, Mexico, near the Texas border close to the Gulf Coast, approximately opposite Brownsville, Tex.



As far as can be determined, comparatively few of the affected cattle in Mexico have been slaughtered as a means of control and eradication.

Officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, though lacking in authority to engage in disease eradication work in Mexico, are prepared to take such action immediately if cases of foot-and-mouth disease appear in the United States.

The Bureau already has selected, for the purpose, qualified key veterinarians, and instructed them to be ready for immediate assignment. Much of the equipment already is available.

The origin of the outbreak in Mexico is of particular interest in view of the repeated charges that the sanitary embargo against South American livestock was a smoke screen used by United States livestock interests to avoid competition. The disease came to Mexico through the importation of zebu cattle from Brazil, where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. A relatively small shipment of approximately 130 head was received in October 1945. Our Government immediately protested the acceptance of this shipment as being in violation of the sanitary treaty between this country and Mexico. The protests were ignored and after a brief quarantine on Sacrificios Island adjacent to Vera Cruz, the bulls were allowed to land. Eighteen head were subsequently moved into the southern part of Texas.

There is no record that this first shipment of bulls brought hoof-and-mouth disease with them, and a few head now in Texas are under the closest scrutiny.

A strong protest was again made late in March 1946, when information was received that a second and larger shipment was being assembled in Brazil for consignment to Mexico. As the protests were unavailing, the Secretary of Agriculture, on May 28, closed the border to Mexican cattle.

At a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission held in Los Angeles in July, it was agreed that these bulls would either be returned to Brazil or shipped to Europe for relief purposes. However, the Mexican officials permitted these bulls to move from the quarantined island to the mainland, and in September, 327 of them were transferred to a ranch in the State of Vera Cruz not far from the port.

In a very short time after the bulls were moved to this ranch, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among them and among other cattle on this ranch. However, no report of this outbreak was made to the American Government until December 18, and our veterinarians did not definitely diagnose the malady as foot-and-mouth disease until December 26.

The border quarantine, which had been lifted by our Government on October 18, at the height of the meat famine, was, of course, immediately reimposed. A strict quarantine has been in effect since that time.

From December 31 to January 3, representatives of the Department of Agriculture, meeting in Washington, discussed problems of control and eradication with two Mexican officials. It was arranged that the Bureau of Animal Industry would detail four veterinarians to Mexico to join a like number representing that Government to make an intensive survey with a view to determining as nearly as possible

the extent, spread, and the various conditions and circumstances that would influence control and eradication measures.

In the meantime a number of bulls from the second importation had been moved to ranches in Mexico, near the Texas border at Brownsville. At the time the Mexican officials were in Washington in early January this was a subject of discussion and Bureau officials were assured that the animals would be removed to south-central Mexico, but the latest information I have is that the bulls have not as yet been moved.

Several conferences on the situation between Mexico and United States officials were held during the month of January, both in Washington and in Mexico City, and certain agreements were reached.

As a result of these conferences, the Secretary of Agriculture directed letters last Friday to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, reporting on the outbreak, pointing out the danger to the American food supply and American livestock and dairy interests, and urging that legislation be enacted which would enable the United States to cooperate with Mexico in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease.

The Secretary's request followed resolutions adopted by the joint Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recommending immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the two countries toward the control and eradication of the disease. The Mexican and United States Governments have exchanged diplomatic notes accepting these recommendations:

The recommendations include—

(1) The sending to Mexico promptly of essential equipment and personnel.

(2) The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals out of zone I (the affected area) and to prevent the movement of such animals into zone I except for immediate slaughter.

(3) A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to slaughterhouses within the zone, on animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

(4) The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

(5) That steps be taken immediately to establish, at the earliest possible time, a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

(6) That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area designated zone I the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine that may be exposed, be adopted and applied in all instances.

In asking for additional legislation to cope with the Mexican emergency, the Secretary pointed out that Congress has long recognized the serious nature of foot-and-mouth disease by its action to prohibit

the importation of livestock and livestock products from countries where the disease is present.

The Secretary also stated that in the past, Congress has authorized special funds with which to complete successful eradication measures in this country during former foot-and-mouth diseases outbreaks.

On January 21, when it had become apparent that emergency legislation probably would be needed to cope with this situation, our chairman, Mr. Hope, appointed a special subcommittee of this committee to inquire into the problem. Appointed to this subcommittee, in addition to myself, were: Mr. Simpson, of Illinois; Mr. Bramblett, of California; Mr. Worley, of Texas; and Mr. Granger, of Utah.

On January 22 our subcommittee held informal hearings and received testimony from representatives of several leading farm organizations, including the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, the American National Livestock Association, the National Association of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Grange.

All who testified expressed very grave concern and alarm over the outbreak of this disease in Mexico. They expressed the belief that it would inevitably spread to the United States if prompt and effective action was not taken. They pledged their united support to any United States program for combating the disease, and said that they were unanimously in favor of United States aid to the Mexican Government.

Two immediate protective steps were recommended to our subcommittee:

First, that the United States expedite the construction of a barbed-wire fence along the entire United States-Mexican border; and

Second, that funds should be provided to augment the present entirely inadequate force of United States inspectors now assigned to the border.

Livestock leaders asserted that the first attack should be directed against the spread of the disease north of the present area of infection, by promptly slaughtering all newly infected cattle in this section. This, they asserted, would give us time to breathe and map plans for stamping out the disease entirely.

Unless the disease is wiped out in Mexico, it was pointed out, it will be a perpetual hazard to the United States livestock.

Our subcommittee has been in constant contact with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, including Dr. B. T. Simms, the Chief, and Dr. Fladness, the Assistant Chief, who are here this afternoon. Both have participated in conferences at Mexico City concerning the outbreak, and have assisted in formulating joint Mexican-United States plans for controlling the disease.

I have the utmost confidence in these men and in their associates. They are capable of putting up a most effective fight against this outbreak, if Congress acts promptly to give them the necessary funds and authority.

In conclusion I would like to ask permission of the chairman to place in the record at this point the resolutions adopted by the California State Legislature, the National Wool Growers Association,



and the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association, asking Congress to pass legislation to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the resolutions may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolutions above referred to are as follows:)

The following resolution, dealing with the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico, was adopted by the National Wool Growers' Association, at its recent annual meeting in San Francisco:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2

Adopted in Senate January 14, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Secretary of the Senate.*

Adopted in Assembly January 16, 1947.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

This resolution was received by the Secretary of State this — day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1947, at — o'clock — M.

\_\_\_\_\_,  
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

CHAPTER —

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2, Relative to memorializing and petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass appropriate legislation to control and eradicate and prevent from entrance into this country of the disease of animals known as foot-and-mouth disease (aphthous fever) now present among animals of several States of the Republic of Mexico

Whereas the United States Department of Agriculture has been advised by the United States Embassy in Mexico City, Mexico, that the disastrous livestock disease known as foot-and-mouth disease has appeared and exists widespread in several states of the Republic of Mexico, and diagnosis of the disease has been confirmed by both Mexican and United States Government veterinarians who have conducted extensive field investigations; and

Whereas the United States States Government through action of the Secretary of Agriculture on December 30, 1946, added Mexico to the list of countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists and thereby prohibited the importation into the United States from that country of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants, or swine, and the meat thereof; and

Whereas, in accordance with the terms of the Mexico-United States Sanitary Treaty, the United States Department of Agriculture will continue to cooperate with the Mexican authorities in dealing with this serious threat to the livestock industries of the two countries, including the production of meat and milk in the United States; and

Whereas the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico apparently has existed there for some time and may be associated with the importation of Zebu bulls from the Republic of Brazil; and

Whereas there have been outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States in the past, including two in the State of California, and these have been eradicated only after great expenditure of public funds and losses to livestock owners; and

Whereas the method of eradication used in previous outbreaks in the United States has been to destroy or burn or deeply bury all animals in affected herds and those directly exposed thereto, the last outbreak in the United States being in 1929; and

Whereas any disruption of our food producing processes would be serious to the public welfare, the disruption of commerce and the adverse effort on the economic life of the people would be disastrous, and the difficulties and expenses that would be entailed in effectively eradicating this disease, should it spread to California, would be tremendous; and

Whereas time is of the essence if this disease is not to be permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas it appears that the Government of the Republic of Mexico may need immediately the expert assistance and the financial help of the Government of the United States in curtailing this disease; and

Whereas it is to the immediate interest of all the people of the United States that the disease be controlled and eradicated in the Republic of Mexico before it is permitted to spread to the United States; and

Whereas the full administrative and financial assistance required by the United States to deal with the present outbreak in Mexico may not be included in existing laws, involving expenditures in a foreign country in the interest of the people of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, jointly,* That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully memorialized and requested to take such steps as may be necessary, by legislation or otherwise:

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To provide assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted and requested by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission empowered to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations, to all limportations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of the foot-and-mouth disease into this State; and be it further

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed, forthwith, to send a copy of this joint resolution by telegram and by mail to the President of the United States, the President pro Tempore of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and to the Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives in the Congress from the State of California.

\_\_\_\_\_  
*President of the Senate.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Secretary of State.*

Attest:

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

We, the National Wool Growers, in convention assembled consider the present outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico to be the most serious menace to the livestock industry of the United States and to the economic life of the United States (except the two world wars) that has existed in this country in the lifetime of any citizen of this country.

We firmly believe that the Government of the United States and all necessary agencies including the Department of Agriculture and the Army should be made available immediately to prevent the spread of this infection to our country.

We urgently petition the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Congress of the United States to forthwith take vigorous steps to carry out this request.

We urge the proper authorities to contact the Rockefeller Foundation and request that they cooperate in every way possible to the end that through their world-wide experience in the control of epidemic diseases and their prevention they may extend their facilities and men in this national emergency.

We further urgently request that all available manpower and all needed resources be directed to the end that a rigid quarantine be extended throughout the Mexican border. That every assistance possible be extended to the Mexican Government in the control of the disease within the borders of that great country, to the end that the hazard of spread may be minimized and that funds be made available for all agencies in this extraordinary emergency.

The Arizona Cattle Growers' Association called a meeting in Tucson, Ariz., on January 20, at which the following groups were represented:

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.  
 The South Dakota Stock Growers Association.  
 The California Cattlemen's Association.  
 The California Department of Agriculture.  
 The Sonora Cattle Growers Association.  
 The Chihuahua Cattle Growers Association.  
 The Lower California Cattle Growers Association.

After a full discussion of mutual problems of the two countries relative to the foot-and-mouth disease all groups listed above representing associations in the United States met and made the following recommendations:

Whereas at a joint meeting of representatives of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the California Department of Agriculture, the California Cattlemen's Association, and South Dakota Cattle Growers Association, and concurred in by telegram from the president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the following steps are recommended:

That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary by legislation or otherwise—

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To offer assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission empowered to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations as may be recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of the foot-and-mouth disease into this country;

(e) To help maintain all quarantine lines established within Mexico north of the infected areas.

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the record the resolution passed by the Texas Legislature.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolution above referred to is as follows:)

#### H. S. R. No. 37

#### RESOLUTION

Whereas the livestock and animals in Mexico have been infected with the hoof-and-mouth disease; and

Whereas such infection has been spreading rapidly over the whole Republic of Mexico and is now within 250 miles of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas there is no known cure for hoof-and-mouth disease and it threatens to wipe out the cattle industry in its spread into the United States; and

Whereas it is believed that the disease is dangerous to people: Therefore be it *Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas*, That the Legislature of Texas petitions and requests the Congress of the United States to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the spread of the hoof-and-mouth disease into this country; and be it further



*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Congress of the United States, each Member of the Texas delegation, and a copy to the Honorable Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

EDWARDS,  
GILMER,  
REAMS,  
KAZEN,  
MOORE OF VAL VERDE,  
PETERS,  
BELL OF DEWITT.

W. O. REED,  
*Speaker of the House.*

I hereby certify that H. S. R. No. 37 was adopted by the House on January 28, 1947.

CLARENCE JONES,  
*Chief Clerk of the House.*

[SEAL]

MR. BRAMBLETT. Mr. Chairman, could I also include a resolution adopted by the California Dairy Council?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolution above referred to is as follows:)

CALIFORNIA DAIRY COUNCIL,  
*San Francisco, 4, Calif., February 1, 1947.*

Re Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

HON. ERNEST K. BRAMBLETT,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. BRAMBLETT: The brief which Mr. McKinney, secretary, California Cattlemen's Association, addressed to you under date of January 28, 1947, gives a connected and complete history of the present foot-and-mouth outbreak in Mexico, the manner in which it was introduced from Brazil, where the disease is endemic, and the related developments up to the date of the brief. I can add nothing to that phase of the matter.

Purpose of this communication is to provide you with reliable information which you may find useful in convincing others of the disastrous consequences to the food supply and the economy of the American people contingent upon an outbreak of the disease among farm animals in this country.

Since the disease does not exist here now and no outbreak has occurred since 1929, it seems perfectly obvious that no stone should be left unturned to guard against its invasion by any of the many ways by which the infection can be carried, many of them unknown to most people.

Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in any type of meat animal are a sufficiently serious menace to the welfare of their owners, as well as to the public meat supply, to warrant prompt measures for protection.

In the case of dairy cattle, the menace is far greater due to their concentration in herds which are kept together in closely restricted areas and not allowed to roam. Furthermore, someone must leave or come to the farm daily for the purpose of hauling the milk to a processing or distributing plant. This greatly enhances the danger of carrying infection to other herds, particularly because the collector visits many farms in the course of his daily rounds.

Milk is used by more people of all ages and social levels in the United States than any other one food article. Slaughter of a dairy herd curtails the milk supply in its immediate area. It also adds to the curtailment of meat supplies—both veal and beef.

Something more than one-half of the total milk supply in the United States, and more than 65 percent in California, is consumed in the form of fluid milk and cream. Any depletion of this supply is a potential danger to the physical well-being of our people.

Furthermore, since the dairy business is the largest single agricultural industry in the United States, and in California, its economic position is of the highest general importance.

We of the dairy industry feel that the public interest in its milk supply is paramount to all other interests, and we respectfully urge you and your colleagues to exert every effort to see that the appropriate officials of the executive

arm of the Federal Government proceed without delay to provide the Nation with the utmost possible protection against the invasion of this dread epidemic. That, we insist, comes first.

Next, we have the right to ask that all possible assistance of whatever nature be extended to Mexican authorities in order that the disease may be promptly exterminated throughout that country. This goes beyond demonstration of our Nation's good neighbor policy. It is a highly essential precaution. So long as the disease exists anywhere in Mexico we are never free from danger. If that country can be kept as free of foot-and-mouth disease as is the United States, we can protect ourselves against incursions from other countries. We can never rest easy until we are sure of this.

I am enclosing two copies of an illustrated circular in which you will find much valuable information. The photographs on the front cover are those of slaughtered beef and dairy cattle in trenches, ready for burial and destruction. All of these pictures were taken during the 1924 outbreak and in various localities in California.

Also enclosed is an emergency circular of the University of California, which is a reprint of Farmers' Bulletin 666 and issued by the College of Agriculture in 1924. I have marked some passages in the circular which are just as applicable today as they were at the time the reprint was made.

It was a real pleasure to make your acquaintance. Do not hesitate to call upon me for any information or service which might be helpful to you in discharging your responsibilities in this highly explosive situation.

Cordially yours,

SAM H. GREENE,  
*Executive Director.*

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, any resolution any member wishes to offer may be inserted in the record at this point.

NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
*Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 23, 1947.*

HON. GEORGIA LUSK, M. C.,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MRS. LUSK: The threat of hoof-and-mouth disease in New Mexico is the most serious problem which has ever confronted the livestock industry of this State. Its dangers cannot be overemphasized.

Unless the disease is eradicated in Mexico before it is allowed to spread into the northern part of that country it may well mean the end of the livestock business in New Mexico. This is not an overstatement.

If the disease does spread to northern Mexico and into New Mexico it will probably mean that the Department of Agriculture will endeavor to create a buffer area in this State, Arizona, California, and Texas, and eradicate all livestock in this area for the protection of the rest of the United States.

You can readily understand what this would mean to the economy of New Mexico.

Enclosed you will find a copy of recommendations made by this association, together with other States, at a meeting at Tucson, Ariz., last Monday. We urge your wholehearted cooperation and assistance in this matter and feel confident we can expect to receive your full support.

Albert Mitchell will be in Washington the latter part of this month with further details on this problem. He will, no doubt, contact you and discuss the matter with you.

With best regards, we are,

Very truly yours,

NEW MEXICO CATTLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,  
GEORGE A. GODFREY, *President.*

#### RESOLUTION

The seriousness of the infection of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico warrants immediate action as evidenced by the fact that within 1 week the disease has spread into three additional Mexican states, making a total of eight, while investigations and diplomatic overtures were being made.

Therefore a joint meeting was called at Tucson, Ariz., on January 20, at which the following groups were represented:

The New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.  
The Arizona Cattle Growers Association.  
The South Dakota Stock Growers Association.  
The California Cattlemen's Association.  
The California Department of Agriculture.  
The Sonora Cattle Growers Association.  
The Chihuahua Cattle Growers Association.  
The Lower California Cattle Growers Association.

Following a full discussion of mutual problems of the two countries relative to the foot-and-mouth disease question, all groups listed above, representing associations in the United States, met and made the following recommendations:

Whereas at a joint meeting of representatives of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, the California Department of Agriculture, the California Cattlemen's Association, and the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, and concurred in by telegram from the president of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, the following steps are recommended:

That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby respectfully requested to take such steps as may be necessary by legislation or otherwise:

(a) To appropriate adequate funds to the United States Bureau of Animal Industry to prevent, control, and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease in this country;

(b) To offer assistance to the Republic of Mexico in locating, diagnosing, and eradicating foot-and-mouth disease in that country to the fullest extent permitted by the appropriate officials of that country;

(c) To create a joint United States-Mexico Commission, empowered by law to deal with this problem and to control, eradicate, and prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease in each of said countries;

(d) To close the United States-Mexican border, in addition to the present quarantine regulations as may be recommended by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to all importations or traffic of whatever kind or nature that may carry the infection of foot-and-mouth disease into this country;

(e) To help maintain all quarantine lines established within Mexico north of the infected area.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we have with us Dr. Fladness, and I am going to ask him if he will appear at this time.

Dr. SIMMS. Pardon me. I do not think that Dr. Fladness is here. He is in a committee over at the Senate and in his absence, if you will permit me to substitute for him, I will be glad to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. You have been in Mexico also, as I understand, and we will be glad to hear from you.

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir; I was not in Mexico; Dr. Fladness went down, but I did not go.

The CHAIRMAN. You, of course, are in a position to tell us of the program that you worked out in the Department for cooperation with the Republic of Mexico, and what you expect to undertake if Congress passes legislation giving you that authority.

I think at this time the committee would like to have you tell us just what the details of that program are. First, for the purpose of the record, tell the reporter your full name and your official position in the Department of Agriculture.



**STATEMENT OF DR. BENNETT T. SIMMS, CHIEF, BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

Dr. SIMMS. I am Bennett T. Simms, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, Doctor.

Dr. SIMMS. The situation in Mexico at present is that hoof-and-mouth disease is embryonic in a fairly large territory, probably involving something like 40,000 to 50,000 square miles, in which the disease is either actually present or near enough so that we could say that size area should be considered infected.

Historically, so far as we know, it appeared in the state of Vera Cruz somewhere around the first of November, last October or the first of November. It spread apparently rather rapidly, so that by the time the Mexican authorities were aware of the presence of the malady, and were attempting to make a diagnosis, it had already spread into the adjacent state of Puebla.

We were advised on the night of December 17 that there was an undiagnosed disease in cattle in the state of Vera Cruz. That is, our State Department had that information. We got it on the 18th. We immediately extended through our agricultural attaché an indication that we would be glad to come to Mexico and assist in such a diagnosis. They extended an invitation and on the 26th of December Dr. Fladness, working with their representatives, had made a definite diagnosis. You can see from the sequence of this how closely we followed the discovery of that disease.

The Mexican border was immediately closed on an order from our office that no inspection on the border would be made; and, of course, the Secretary issued the order, which is a necessity when the disease is found. He issued the order as soon as they found that the disease existed, and restrictions were immediately put into effect that made it impossible for any cattle, sheep, or other ruminants or swine, to be imported from that country, and the border has been closed since that time.

The disease has continued to spread, perhaps not quite as rapidly in the last 30 days as up to that time, but now it involves some nine States; and, as I said a while ago, it embraces an area all told, perhaps, of the size of the State of Missouri or thereabouts.

There have been two outbreaks that may be new ones. One is in Aguascalientes, northwest of Mexico City. The advice we have been able to get on that is that the cattle involved in that outbreak have all been killed and disposed of, and we understand that situation has been handled fairly well.

In talking with the Mexicans in the first place we sent these two men down to get back of the effort. They worked on the diagnosis, which was immediately concurred in by the Mexican authorities, and the Under Secretary of Agriculture, who is a large livestock owner, and one of their veterinarians, and we sent four men back to Mexico with them to work with them to try to determine the extent of the disease and the adequacy of the quarantine measures which they are attempting to enforce.

Following that there was a conference in Mexico of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission. Our representatives were Dr. Fladness, Dr. Shand, and Don Stoop, our Assistant Agricultural Attaché in Mexico City. They represented us on that Commission, Dr. Shand acting as my substitute as it was impossible for me to leave for Mexico.

Working with the three Mexicans on this Commission, they passed certain resolutions which were sent on the Commission itself. This was a subcommittee of the Commission, and the Commission approved resolutions 1, 2, and 3, which set up the premise that the two countries should cooperate in the fight against the disease. That was in resolution 1.

Resolution 2 was that there should be set up immediately as drastic a quarantine as could be set up and enforced.

Then resolution 3 sets up somewhat in detail the procedures which would be followed in attempting to control the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman put those resolutions in the record at this point, if they are available?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, the resolutions are available and we can put a copy of them in the record for you.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection a copy of the resolutions may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The resolutions are as follows:)

#### RESOLUTION I

Resolutions of the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission which have been approved by both the Mexican and the United States sections of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by joint Mexican-United States Veterinary Investigating Committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends:

Immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 25, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission, recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest possible moment, such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

## RESOLUTION III

Considering:

That foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals has caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represents a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,00,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment, and in materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.

2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement to local slaughterhouses within the zone of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

Dr. SIMMS. These resolutions went to the Agricultural Commission, as I said and they were approved after a little bit of delay. We did not know exactly why, but last week we got the approval on the part of the Mexicans of these three resolutions, and as soon as those resolutions reached us, there was prepared for the Secretary for submission to you a proposed enabling act. That act is the one which was under discussion, as I understand it, when we came in just now.

We have been asked a good many times as to whether we have men in Mexico and what we are doing. You gentlemen realize, of course, that the advice that we have had from our Solicitor is to the effect that we do not have the authority under the present act for our Bureau to go to Mexico and do any extensive work in the control or eradication of this disease. Our authority is restricted to our own country, plus, of course, informal cooperation with other countries; but this



enabling act, which is before the Congress now, does carry such authority for the Secretary of Agriculture.

The State Department has already, with the Mexican Department, made Resolution No. 1 a matter of record and cooperation between the two.

Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3 are under discussion, and I believe an exchange of notes is already under way.

Now I could go considerably more in detail, but perhaps this gives enough of the background. I am at your pleasure. If you would rather have a further discussion of the entire question, I will be glad to go into it more extensively; or if you prefer to ask me questions, I will attempt to answer and give you information on any questions you ask.

The CHAIRMAN. Maybe there are some questions which members would like to ask you concerning the program.

If you are in a position to do so at this time, we would like for you to tell the committee just what measures you have in mind taking in cooperation with the Mexican Government if this legislation is enacted giving you the authority for joint action.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Dr. Simms a question from the standpoint of a layman. I am not familiar with the symptoms of the disease and could the doctor go over it just briefly and tell us what the symptoms are and just how serious the hoof-and-mouth disease is. I do not pretend to know anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. We will have the Doctor explain that.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I understood the Doctor to say that the Mexican Government and the United States have approved Resolution No. 1. Is that correct?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now Resolution No. 1 which has been approved by both Governments, gives you the right to go in there and cooperate with the Mexican government in the eradication of the disease.

Dr. SIMMS. Resolution No. 1 simply sets up the authority to cooperate. It says the two countries should cooperate in the fullest manner in the control and eradication of the disease. In other words, that is permission on the part of the Mexican government to come in and work with them, and it does not spell out any methods or procedure.

Mr. WORLEY. Didn't it require a statute to be enacted by the legislative body in Mexico? Do you have full powers to enter into such an agreement?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; their State Department has that authority, and this legislation will cover us giving us the same authority, to work outside of our own country.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I understand your reply to Mr. Worley to be that it will not be necessary for the legislative body of the Mexican Government to approve it?

Dr. SIMMS. We were advised that when their State Department agreed with our State Department, that that was the necessary authority.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If we pass this resolution, does that give authority to go down in Mexico and assist them in eradicating the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; this gives us the authority to do it.

Now the final delegation as to what will be done will, of course, have to be worked out. This Resolution No. 1 does not work out the details. It sets up the authority only.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. But this resolution would give you the authority to go down there and work with the Mexican officers in the detailed program?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now have the Mexican authorities the authority to meet with you in this emergency program?

Dr. SIMMS. According to what they have told us, when our State Department and their State Department approve what they call the notes on this, that does make it official from the standpoint of Mexico, and that has been done insofar as Resolution No. 1 is concerned.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, on that very point, if our State Department has agreed with the State Department of Mexico, why should it be necessary for Congress to pass legislation here?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, I am not a lawyer in any sense of the word, but our solicitor advised us that would be the correct procedure and we are following it.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be necessary for Congress to pass legislation before you can get money from the Appropriations Committee.

Dr. SIMMS. Our solicitor advised us that the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration of the Department of Agriculture was set up to do certain things entirely within the United States, and that did not give us authority to do things outside of the country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is correct. Why, then, wouldn't it be necessary for the legislative body of Mexico to take such action?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, if the Mexicans were coming into this country to work with us, I think our Bureau under the present set-up will have the authority to work with them; that is, if the Mexicans were coming here to work. You see, we are going to Mexico to work. If Mexicans were coming here, I think our present authority would be sufficient.

Mr. ANDRESEN. This is somewhat similar to when the Federal Government went to Florida to destroy the Mediterranean fruitfly. The Legislature in Florida asked for the assistance of the Federal Government and asked us to come down and fight it.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, they probably did in regard to the Mediterranean fruitfly.

Mr. HALL. Have you any estimate as to how much this would cost?

The CHAIRMAN. I think we should go ahead and ask Dr. Simms questions, and then we will come to the cost.

Dr. SIMMS. The program which we are proposing at the present time is set out in the second resolution, that as complete a quarantine be established as possible to prevent the spread of the disease in further territory. That is the first step.

The CHAIRMAN. Now on that point, that is something the Mexicans will have to do for themselves.

Dr. SIMMS. You are quite right; the Mexicans will have to do that themselves. Of course, we don't have and never can have the authority to tell the Mexicans in their own country what they must do. It is the Mexican Government that does that. The Mexicans have proposed that they will use the Army in enforcing their quarantine. In

fact, they called out the Army, which was called out right at the beginning to help enforce the quarantine, and they have assured us, that is the ones with whom we have talked, that they will attempt in every possible way to maintain an effective quarantine, more effective than it has been maintained up to the present time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire what Mexico is doing at this time, where they are calling on the Army to enforce their quarantine? Are they doing anything about it?

Dr. SIMMS. They have slaughtered animals in at least several areas where there were outbreaks which occurred outside the zone in which the disease had its start. They haven't slaughtered in the enzootic zone where it attacked a relatively large percentage of the herds, but they have slaughtered some of the herds. I will not say all because I do not know. I do not know whether they have as yet diagnosed all outbreaks outside of the enzootic zones, but they have slaughtered some animals outside of those zones and I do not know as yet that they have paid any indemnities. They have given a statement that they hope some day they will be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what will we do? What will the United States do if we pass legislation giving you authority to proceed to cooperate with the Mexican Government?

Dr. SIMMS. We propose to work with the Mexican Government, in the first place, in establishing a rigid quarantine to stop the spread of the disease in this direction, or in any direction, particularly to stop the progress of the disease toward our border.

The CHAIRMAN. The Mexican Government will have to establish that quarantine, even though we may assist them in some ways.

Dr. SIMMS. We will furnish the technical assistance and as far as funds are concerned, I do not know whether the Mexicans would ask for a loan or ask for an outright grant to finance their end of it; but in talking with us, the Mexican Under Secretary of Agriculture, who is a large stock owner, and the Chargé d'Affaires said the same thing, indicating that Mexico was not able to finance this program and that they would need help from our country in order to carry on this work successfully.

Mr. PACE. Do you think the language of the proposed bill is adequate to authorize loans or grants to the Mexican Government?

Dr. SIMMS. Our solicitor thought it was. He drew it up and he thought it was broad enough so that it would enable the Secretary to do anything that was thought a necessity.

Mr. PACE. It authorizes—

The Secretary of Agriculture \* \* \* To make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

Frankly, I have some doubt of that language—

"is authorized to make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act."

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I wanted to ask about that language. Section 2 of this proposed bill provides:

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.



Mr. PACE. I don't think the law should grant that authority.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you find any disposition on the part of the Mexican Government to indemnify cattle owners whose herds were destroyed?

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexican authorities who were here said frankly they cannot launch a slaughter program with indemnification for the slaughtered cattle unless they got funds from somewhere. They said they could not do it themselves. The northern Mexico cattle owners are very seriously concerned. As you know, under normal conditions almost half a million cattle moved from northern Mexico into the United States every year. This is their market and with that border closed as it is today, those cattle—I will not say how much of a beating they have taken but they have taken a severe beating as far as those cattle in northern Mexico are concerned, because northern Mexico's agricultural economy depends on that half a million cattle which move across the border. They are intensely interested in keeping the border open and they know it can only be opened when the hoof-and-mouth disease has been eradicated.

The proposal that we are making, insofar as control is concerned, does not include the actual slaughtering of a very large percentage of the cattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you proceed, then, to describe what plans you have, if Congress gives you the authority?

Dr. SIMMS. In the first place, I said there would be developed and established a quarantine as complete and as definite as we can make it. That, of course, will be enforced by the Mexican authorities; but we plan and expect, with their consent and cooperation, to have advisers there who are working with them and they will see that this quarantine is being effectively handled. Of course, we have a fairly good number of experienced men in foot-and-mouth disease in our Bureau, men who have gone through previous outbreaks, and there are other men, and we will equip them with the best advice we can give them and they will work with experienced men in maintaining the quarantine.

Now, then, the second thing we propose is a gradual closing in on the infected area through an orderly marketing procedure of the animals in the infected area which we expect to go to market.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest we get a complete statement from Dr. Simms and then we can decide whether this language is what the committee wants to include in the bill. You may proceed, Doctor.

Dr. SIMMS. We propose a program of the orderly marketing of the animals from the quarantine area; and, of course, the number of cattle which are in the zone in which the disease started, on many of these farms the animals have already gone through foot-and-mouth disease and have apparently made recovery. Then those animals can go to the slaughterhouse and can be used for food, and in that way they, of course, can be salvaged rather than killing and burying them.

Nevertheless, we recognize the probability that on many of these ranches and farms the infection will still be present, and if we did nothing, although those cattle look as if they recovered, the infection might still hold over and sooner or later spread from that place. We know infection will live in such things as straw and hay for considerable periods of time and new animals may contract the disease although the ones that suffered may show no more symptoms.

This orderly marketing program would do certain things: In the first place it would provide food for the people in that area, who, of course, are on relatively low diets. If we undertook a complete slaughter program, killing only the animals that are used for meat and the animals used for milk production, but also the oxen that are used for draft purposes, we would disrupt the agriculture of the area rather completely, and probably it would result in a great deal of privation. Those statements come to us from the Mexicans who have sat in conference with us.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, the Mexicans could carry out a program of that kind themselves, could they not? And why is it necessary for you to go in and assist them in that sort of a program?

Dr. SIMMS. We have reason to believe, unless they are getting some assistance from the outside, that the program would not be carried out successfully.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean financial assistance?

Dr. SIMMS. Technical assistance and advice, and probably financial assistance even to carry out that program, and they tell us now, and I am just quoting what they have said; they tell us that they cannot carry the financial burden alone. There would, of course, be some indemnification involved with this program, too, because in any new outbreaks there would be slaughtering of the animals and indemnification.

Mr. GRANGER. Is the slaughtering program going to be carried on by the Government of Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; there would be no movement of animals within the area prescribed in which the disease was present. There would be no animals of any sort or any number of animals moved from the infected territory to disease-free territory. What it would be would be a closing in on the infected territory, trying to make the infection an ever-smaller one, and finally the last of the area would be cleaned out.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that cover the extent of the program?

Dr. SIMMS. I might add one more thing: That is not the program, of course, followed in this country, where we have adopted a complete slaughtering, disinfection, and quarantine involving every farm on which it occurs. Some of the people in Mexico when we first talked with them, they were sure that was the program we should follow; but as they sat and talked with our committee and as we asked questions and as they asked questions, they felt that they did not have the personnel, financial resources, nor the backing of their country to do it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How long would it take to carry out such a program?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, we are getting almost entirely into the realm of guessing because we don't have any idea how long it would take, but we believe it would be a question of years rather than months.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I think this is a good time to answer Mr. Hall's question as to what you estimate the cost of the program will be.

Dr. SIMMS. Well we feel again on the cost that it would be very largely a guess. We have discussed figures all the way from a few million dollars up to \$50,000,000. In this country where we followed the slaughter program, we usually found that the indemnities ran to more than half of the expenses; and when an outbreak, for in-

stance, costs us \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000, the indemnities probably made up a little more than half of that; but we never had an outbreak in this country in which the number of animals involved was anything like the number probably involved in Mexico at this time.

Mr. WORLEY. How many actual cases do you estimate there are now in Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. I am sorry I could not do any more than make a fair guess on that.

Mr. WORLEY. Please give us your guess on it.

Dr. SIMMS. In the State of Vera Cruz there are almost 1,000,000 head of cattle alone. That is the largest cattle population of any in the States infected, but the disease is in some 9 States.

Mr. WORLEY. What is the entire cattle population of Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. The entire cattle population is about 11,000,000, according to the 1940 census.

Mr. WORLEY. How many of those are in the infected areas?

Dr. SIMMS. In the infected areas in the States mentioned it would run close to 2,000,000, and we would guess there were more than half a million cases. That is just a guess.

Mr. WORLEY. Over half a million known cases?

Dr. SIMMS. I would not say there were half a million known cases because there are a great many farms where an actual diagnosis was not made.

Mr. PACE. Have they found that they have actually had the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. I might say that they have slaughtered in relatively small numbers where the disease has occurred outside of the zone in which they admitted the disease is well established.

There were many of the herds that had the disease 2 months ago; and, in fact, none of the herds, taking it from an over-all standpoint, almost none of them have been slaughtered. They have slaughtered relatively few in an attempt to stop the spread in adjacent territories or in new territory.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Doctor, what percentage of the cattle die from the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. The percentage of death has not been very high, probably anywhere from 1 to 5 or 6 percent, depending on how many young calves and old animals there are. Young calves die at the rate of from 4 to as high as 50 percent. Of the young animals 1 year to 2 years old, a very high percentage recover; maybe the loss of them will be 1 or 2 percent. Then on old cows and bulls, cows heavy with calves, the losses are fairly high. But the over-all death losses are not very high.

Mr. HALL. According to Dr. Gillie's bill the employees from the Department of Agriculture I assume at least would be given leave of absence. Is that it? They would go to attend their duties, they would work there, but retain membership on your pay roll?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; we would expect the men assigned to Mexico to still be employees of the Department of Agriculture, so that would be an item in the expense. Oh, yes; surely. The expense of sending the men, both their salaries and maintenance expenses, travel, and so on, would be borne by the Bureau.

Mr. HOEVEN. Who is going to supervise the expenditure of this money in Mexico?



Dr. SIMMS. The supervision of the expenditure of the funds, of course, would depend on what was in the appropriation measure that Congress passed.

Mr. HOEVEN. Would the American Government handle that, or would you turn the money over to the Mexicans and have them handle it?

Dr. SIMMS. I would surely never recommend to the Congress that we appropriate funds and then turn them over to the Mexican Government to handle. If we were asked to come in, if we were furnishing the money, I think we should have something to say how it should be spent.

Mr. HOEVEN. And you would assure us then that the money would be handled by the American representatives?

Dr. SIMMS. I assure you that would be my request to this Congress, and if Congress so provided, then that is the way it would be handled.

Mr. HOEVEN. Then, Doctor, you propose to pay indemnities for cattle that are slaughtered and pay the Mexican owners? Is that right?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, it is proposed that indemnity would be paid for animals killed.

Mr. HOEVEN. How many animals would be involved?

Dr. SIMMS. It would be very difficult to make an estimate. It would probably, no doubt, involve not more than thousands, not up to one million.

Mr. HOEVEN. You are going to ask for a certain appropriation and I only want to be sure that the American Government will handle the money.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; I agree with you on that.

Mr. HOEVEN. And if the disease spreads you will be back here for another deficiency appropriation.

Now I would like to know how far we are going on that cattle program. I realize the seriousness of the situation, but we are taking on a problem which we must approach cautiously and should give it very careful consideration.

Dr. SIMMS. I would be the first one to agree that we should put forth our very best efforts, and I would want any committee before whom I appeared to understand it thoroughly. In spite of the very best efforts we can put forward with the expenditure of time and effort and funds, we agree that it might not be successful; and we would do the best we could, but I personally would not want to ask.

Mr. HOEVEN. May I ask one more question? What information have you that the Mexican Government cannot finance the program or contribute to it?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't have any. I have the word of the Mexicans who came here and talked to us. I am sure the State Department is discussing that with the Mexicans.

Mr. HOEVEN. I do not know anything about the condition of the Mexican Treasury, but certainly we should have some authoritative information. I for one would like to have assurance that the Mexican Government cannot contribute to any financial program.

Mr. GRANGER. I think the gentleman should assure us that this infectious disease should be stopped. I think we should consider that if there is any doubt of the Mexican Government not being able to do it. We should make sure this disease is stamped out.

Mr. HOEVEN. I agree with you that we want the disease stamped out, but I think we want to be assured of just what the Mexican Government can or cannot do, financially or otherwise.

Mr. GRANGER. I agree with that, and I don't think we can stop.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I don't remember whether you were up here in midsummer or not. I think you were, perhaps—when we were providing for the quarantine station out on Sacrificio Island.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLEVINGER. We were apprised of the fact. I remember after I got home, after we had taken that action, there was plenty of alarm expressed by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. I wonder whether you could tell us whether or not the policy to open the border and let these cattle through, in other words, to let 650,000 cattle come in, some of which went into the State of Nebraska, whether in that connection there was any dissatisfaction on the part of your people as to the advisability of doing that thing. I cannot conceive you people advising the President that was the thing to do.

Dr. SIMMS. That is a fairly long story, and I will try to make it as brief as I can and give the salient facts.

We closed the border between the United States and Mexico, as you know, when the bulls were landed on Sacrificio Island. We had a conference with the Mexican authorities last July about the bulls still on the island, and we reached a satisfactory understanding with them, which was that those bulls would not be landed in Mexico. That is a matter of record, that they would be sent back, taken away from that island and none landed on the mainland; and then when those bulls were removed, we were to send a commission to Mexico to work with the Mexicans to determine whether there was foot-and-mouth disease in that country or not.

Then the Mexican Commission was overruled, and the bulls were landed, being landed on the 28th of September. We did object then to the Mexican Commission and the Mexican Government against their importation, according to our agreement with the Mexicans, and we had our representatives advise the Mexican Government of our position in the matter, concerning our objection to their admission to the mainland. Subsequently there was a second shipment which was also protested. However, we saw no indication of the foot-and-mouth disease and so reported to the Secretary of Agriculture. At that time the first shipment had been out of Brazil a year, and the second shipment had been out of Brazil 6 or 7 months. We took that action sometime in June or July.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Congress went home on the 29th day of July. That was the time we adjourned, and almost immediately when I got home there was this pressure for these cattle with headlines in the newspapers that the President opened the Mexican border for unlimited shipments of cattle.

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexican border was opened approximately the middle of October.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Did you fellows express any protest or concern when they provided for that landing of the bulls on Sacrificio Island?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, there was absolutely no pressure on us to allow the Mexicans to bring those bulls onto the Mexican mainland. We protested and we were supported by the State Department, but despite that they landed those bulls on the mainland.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Have you restrictions on the movement of hides from Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. We have a prohibition on hides, and frozen meat is absolutely prohibited.

I still have a question to be answered from the gentleman over here [indicating Mr. Hall], as to the symptoms of the disease.

Mr. HALL. My only question in putting forth that question, Doctor, was simply to get an idea as to how serious conditions were; and I think you answered that there was a slight percentage of deaths.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; but while the death losses are not high, the affected animals are very seriously ill. Fat hogs, for instance, they shrink up to just a skeleton with the skin around it. A fat steer is just barely able to walk when he gets over it. They are left lying and they hobble around. A milk cow goes dry and gives practically no milk, and in many instances gives no milk until freshened again.

A fairly good percentage of cows never breed again, so while the death rate is not high it is a mistake for people to think that it is not a very serious disease. In some cases it will affect nearly every animal in the herd, whereas in other cases it will affect 20 or 30 percent of the herd and the rest of them will get by.

Mr. HALL. The statement was made that this disease could jump from county to county and State to State; in fact, that could travel great distances, and I just wondered if it could come as far north as New York State.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; it could. It is possibly the most infectious of all the diseases known to medical science, with the possible exception of pandemic outbreaks of influenza, such as occurred in 1919, when 15,000,000 people died of the influenza. There is nothing in medical science which compares in infectiousness with the hoof-and-mouth disease except influenza.

Mr. HALL. Does it affect all dairy herds?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; it affects any and all cloven-footed animals, particularly cattle; they are particularly susceptible to it. Sheep and goats are fairly receptive to it, and the wild cloven-hoofed animals, such as antelope and deer, and I recall in the 1924 outbreak in California we killed over 22,000 deer in Stanislaus National Forest, where we found that about 10 percent were infected.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We had an outbreak in 1924, did we not?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; we had an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in California in 1924 and 1925 and we had one in Texas.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How long did it take to exterminate them?

Dr. SIMMS. The California outbreak in 1924-25 was first diagnosed in February 1924. It had been there for a short while prior to diagnosis and we burned the last affected animals in the late spring of the year 1925.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How much did the Government spend in that campaign?

Dr. SIMMS. I believe it was somewhat under \$10,000,000. I have forgotten the exact figures, but it was up to \$10,000,000.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What was the death rate during that outbreak, if you recall?

Dr. SIMMS. We slaughtered approximately 160,000 to 175,000 animals, hogs and cattle, in that outbreak.



MR. ZIMMERMAN. What contribution to that campaign was paid by the State of California, and in the other case by the State of Texas, in fighting the disease?

DR. SIMMS. I cannot give you offhand just how much of that almost \$10,000,000 that California put up, but that was the total put up by Federal and State; I could not give it offhand, but I could put it in the record for you.

MR. BRAMBLETT. I can give the California figure. It was \$200,000,000.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Can you give the figure in cattle and sheep?

MR. BRAMBLETT. It cost \$200,000,000 to eradicate that disease. California's control cost was \$200,000,000. This was on the outbreak in 1924.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Then if we appropriate the money to go down in Mexico it will be very high.

DR. SIMMS. We believe from European experiences that if the disease appeared here, that it would make the production of meat and milk anywhere from 5 to 20 percent more expensive. That is based on European records, the best we can get.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. I would like to ask you whether that disease varies in intensity or type.

DR. SIMMS. Yes; it does. There are three types of foot-and-mouth disease, three different viruses, and in areas where all three types of the disease are present the herd may have the disease and get over it, and then have a second type of the disease 30 days later, and then it might have a third attack in another 30 or 60 days. In many instances where you have more than one virus present the second outbreak will be much more serious than the first one was.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. This question was handed to me by our good friend Mr. Kleberg, who lives near the Mexican border. It is whether there is an appreciable loss of cattle recovering from the disease where they are on dry pasture.

DR. SIMMS. So far as I know there is no material difference in the losses, provided the grazing conditions are such that the animal can eat when it begins to recover and can get to the grass. Now where they have to go long distances for their food and water when they are still crippled, you can see the fact that they cannot cover the territory very well would make their grazing a serious operation.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Could the disease be transmitted by air passengers?

DR. SIMMS. Yes; we recognize the human as being normally a possible spreader, but in some instances a rather serious spreader. Now in general this is true, of course, when you speak of the human carrier. The human carrier has the virus usually somewhere on his clothing, on his shoes, coat, overalls, and so on. In general the man who is actually in contact with the stock will change his clothes, will change his shoes before he gets on an airplane to go somewhere, and we would have that thing as a possible aid in behalf of the spread by airplane. Nevertheless we should bear in mind that normally there is a possible danger in that the people might be carriers, whether they would come by airplane, automobiles, or what not, coming from farms and ranches where the disease is present and where they have been in contact with it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Under the language of this bill it provides :

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country \* \* \*.

Do you think we should amend it to say "any adjacent American country," or would it be limited in the scope of the bill?

Dr. SIMMS. That particular language was used after consulting with our Solicitor. Some suggested just saying "Mexico" in the bill, and somebody else suggested that we say "Canada and the Latin countries," and finally that was the language that was used that you have before you now.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. In other words, if we specify "American countries" it would take in Canada and all the Latin-American countries?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But we are primarily concerned with the country which is adjacent to our country?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And so far it is not in any country which is not adjacent to us?

Dr. SIMMS. Sure; the country immediately adjacent to us is Mexico.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I wanted to use the word "adjacent" to see what your reaction would be.

Dr. SIMMS. I am a little bit troubled about how this will work out. I understood in the outbreak in California you went in and slaughtered all the livestock.

Dr. SIMMS. That is right; all the cloven-footed animals on all farms where the disease was prevalent.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What did you do about the buildings?

Dr. SIMMS. In general buildings were not destroyed. Occasionally an old, dilapidated building, the owner would say that he could burn it down easier than he could disinfect it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did you make a clean job in killing horses and chickens?

Mr. SIMMS. No; cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats. The horses were not killed, but they were kept in quarantine and we watched out, anticipating trouble, before they were allowed to go off the ranches.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did I understand you to say the Mexicans have designated the quarantine areas?

Dr. SIMMS. They have designated quarantine areas and if we go down there, we will have a saving in that the quarantined area will be set out where the disease has been found.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In other words, the disease has been found in nine different States?

Dr. SIMMS. That is correct.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are all those areas quarantined?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; to some extent. We are not well satisfied with the adequacy of their quarantine. They are attempting to maintain quarantines at the present time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, according to the map Dr. Gillie showed us the other day, we found infestation appearing a good many miles away.

Dr. SIMMS. Fifty or one hundred miles; yes. The disease was found in Aguascalientes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That area was placed under quarantine?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; it is under quarantine at the present time. There were some herds that were infected there and they have slaughtered those herds, according to the advice that we have. Those herds have been slaughtered and buried and the Army maintains quarantine.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It would not be able to clear all the areas where the disease has been found and placed under quarantine?

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I mean to have all the livestock slaughtered.

Dr. SIMMS. In this new outbreak we think they should surely be slaughtered and quarantine maintained on the other areas, and maintain quarantine on those areas as far as we can.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The disease spreads pretty fast?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; the disease does spread pretty fast.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It was discovered in November?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. When you were first informed?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; it probably happened in Mexico some time around the first of November. Of course, there were no attempts made to control the disease whatsoever up until around the first of January. You see, it was the 26th of December when they had a positive diagnosis.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But you knew the bulls were infected?

Dr. SIMMS. No; we did not know the disease was there until the 26th of December.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What I am fearful of is this, Doctor: You want them to perform as good an operation in Mexico as you did in California.

Dr. SIMMS. I think all of us, Mr. Andresen, are fearful of that.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And, of course, if you do not go at it 100 percent effectively, why everything we will be doing will be wasted.

I agree that the committee should try to get some more information before we go after it like we went after the corn borer and the Mediterranean fruitfly, and that was in this country where we dealt with our own States. I know the effect of the disease. We took some drastic action; but in this case we should be careful what we do.

Mr. GILLIE. I want to go back and touch on the work which has already been done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. As I understand it, when the cattle were shipped from Brazil, they were landed on Sacrificio Island, off of Vera Cruz, where they were kept for 90 days. Is that right?

Dr. SIMMS. They remained there more than 90 days. They were unloaded the 9th of May on the island, and then transferred to the mainland on the 28th of September. That is about 128 days, or something like that.

Mr. GILLIE. Did I understand the Bureau wanted to release those animals or hold them for a longer time?

Dr. SIMMS. We never inspected the bulls on Sacrificio Island. We protested to the Mexicans that they were breaking their agreement with us in bringing the bulls in, and we stood adamant all the way through, according to our agreement. They should not have been landed on the island under our agreement.

Mr. WORLEY. What was the attitude of the Mexican Government in regard to those bulls?



Dr. SIMMS. They said there was no danger; that is, they were the ones who were favoring bringing the bulls in. They said there was no danger.

Mr. WORLEY. And they continued to import them under the guise that there was no disease present? And what is there to prevent a repetition of another import of infected cattle?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, as far as I am concerned, I don't have an answer to that one, and I think we should bear that in mind as a possibility.

Mr. GILLIE. Isn't it a fact that the membrane of the mouth and tongue slough off in a good many cases and they cannot eat?

Dr. SIMMS. That is right.

Mr. GILLIE. In other words they cannot eat because they have a tender mouth.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; they have a tender mouth and tender feet. Their feet are so tender they cannot get to the feed and their mouth is so tender that they can hardly eat. It is very hard for them to eat tough, dry grass, and with their sore feet they cannot go any distance at all for water.

Mr. GROSS. Doctor, I know just enough about the hoof-and-mouth disease that I want to get rid of it. Now these bulls were on Sacrificio Island from May to September.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir; that is right.

Mr. GROSS. And the disease did not show up during that time?

Dr. SIMMS. We were told no disease showed up.

Mr. GROSS. They were never inspected by our doctors?

Dr. SIMMS. No, sir; we probably did not inspect the bulls. If our inspectors had looked at the bulls and said they did not see any evidence of the disease, why the Mexicans would have said that the bulls were all right and they would have landed them immediately.

Mr. GROSS. How long after the bulls were landed was it before the disease broke out?

Dr. SIMMS. As a matter of fact the disease broke out probably in something like 90 days, or maybe less.

Mr. GROSS. Maybe if you had inspected them you would have found the disease before they were landed.

Dr. SIMMS. No, I don't think we would have. There is that possibility but I don't think we would have.

Mr. GROSS. How soon after the disease develops can it be discovered?

Dr. SIMMS. I might answer your question this way: An exposed animal could come down with the disease, in the case of cows usually in 2, 5, or 6 days, but an animal might be carrying the virus without actually exposing other animals to it immediately. For instance, an animal might have the virus on him, but as long as he did not come in contact with other animals he might not pass it on immediately. For instance, one animal might have it on the skin and it would not pass it on immediately.

Mr. GROSS. Are all animals susceptible?

Dr. SIMMS. Practically all animals of the cattle family are susceptible, more or less.

Mr. GROSS. You say that these bulls were entered over our protests?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. We called the attention of the Mexican people to the fact that they had not asked us for help, and finally when the subcommittee of the Mexican-American Agricultural Commission

came out with these recommendations approved by the State Department of the Mexican Government and the American Government, why then the Mexican Government said that was the equivalent of Mexico's approval of the bill; that they admittedly needed help, but the Mexican Foreign Office, if you asked specific questions, the Mexican Foreign Office did not file with our Government a specific and definite request for help in that form.

Mr. GILLIE. Well, then, if we came in and tried to help them eradicate the disease, would they consider the seriousness of the disease so important that they would let us come in and map out a program, and will they cooperate when we give them this help? In other words, do they want us to come in and clean it up with their cooperation?

Dr. SIMMS. I think the more intelligent livestock people, and particularly the livestock people in northern Mexico, are very anxious to have all the help that we can possibly get there. They are very anxious to get rid of this disease.

Mr. GILLIE. But should not there be that attitude on the part of the Government rather than those individuals?

Dr. SIMMS. I think it is the men in authority more than the Government who are anxious to have it eradicated. Take, for example, their Secretary of Agriculture. The President himself set up a Commission, and he himself became a member of that Commission. The Under Secretary of Agriculture is a large cattle owner, and I think Congressman Kleberg is well acquainted with him. The Under Secretary of Agriculture is a large cattle owner and we think that he is definitely in earnest and convinced it will be a catastrophe if they don't get rid of the disease. On the other hand, we know there are people in Mexico—in fact, we know there are people in Mexico who are not at all enthused about getting rid of the disease.

Mr. GILLIE. Don't you think if we go into this, that we should have the cooperation of the Mexican Government to the extent that they would lend their cooperation to us in eradicating this disease, and that we should map out the program?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And it looks to me as if we don't have that cooperation up to this point.

Dr. SIMMS. Well, as I said, the different State departments are becoming more conscious of this danger all the time. At the present time the Mexicans have not spelled out to us what they expect to do or what they expect us to do.

Mr. GILLIE. They should be willing to cooperate to the fullest extent in eradicating this disease. We also should have a program carried on from house to house to clean it up. We should have the fullest cooperation on their part.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And they should realize the seriousness of the matter.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir. Gentlemen, I realize the seriousness of this thing and I realize the complexity of the problem. I am naturally an optimist.

Mr. GILLIE. In other words, they should be willing to help themselves.

Dr. SIMMS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Let me ask you this, Dr. Simms: Is it possible for us to have an effective quarantine against Mexico, and should we just forget about Mexico and have a strict quarantine?

Dr. SIMMS. Do you mean that we just let Mexico alone and keep the disease out?

Mr. WORLEY. Yes; if we cannot secure their cooperation and if they are not interested.

Dr. SIMMS. I believe with the very best efforts we could afford, with the border quarantine, border fence, and border controls, that the disease would occasionally break over the boundaries. I would not want to predict how often it would happen. I believe it would happen. The Europeans have attempted to do control by border quarantine between states, and even as effective as the Germans have been in the past in some of their detail work, it broke through the German quarantine lines.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think it would be cheaper to carry out the recommendations provided by this bill?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; if the Mexicans will work with us.

Mr. WORLEY. That is an unknown quantity?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; that is an unknown quantity. This is just what one man thinks. If we went down and saw the Mexicans would not work with us, we might just as well come home.

Mr. GROSS. You could not work with them if they would not work with you.

Dr. SIMMS. That is my opinion. If they do not want to work with us, the only thing to do would be to come home; otherwise we might be working there for the rest of our lives.

Mr. GROSS. Do you say that some of the cattlemen of Mexico are enthused over this program?

Dr. SIMMS. Some of the cattlemen whose cattle have recovered are not excited. I would not say that is a general thing, but some of them are not enthused over the possibility of a slaughter program since their cattle got over it.

Mr. GROSS. When we had these outbreaks it did not matter as to whether I wanted to go along or not. The Government must take that attitude down there. If they do not take that attitude, we haven't a Chinaman's chance. They have the authority to kill, and they should do it where necessary, just like we cleaned up TB. If you do not get that cooperation from the Government, you haven't much chance.

Dr. SIMMS. We have told the Mexicans with whom we talked that they must use their army to enforce their quarantine and enforce any action that is taken.

Mr. WORLEY. You don't think you will get much cooperation unless they go along with you? In other words, if you went down there and condemned cattle on your own you would not get much effective cooperation?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't think you would get much cooperation unless you had funds to indemnify the owners in the area where the disease broke out.

Mr. WORLEY. What do you think it would cost?

Dr. SIMMS. Before we could put figures on a program like that we would like to know what the Mexicans themselves want to do and have them rather definitely spell it out. We would want to



know how fast do they want to move with this program; how many men are they wanting to put in the field to work with us, and then we could figure how many men we ourselves would need.

Mr. WORLEY. Have you had any discussions in regard to that question?

Dr. SIMMS. Yes; we are trying to arrive at some sort of a figure.

Mr. WORLEY. We cannot act intelligently until we know something definite about the proposed program.

Dr. SIMMS. We realize the situation. We would be foolish to come in today and ask for an appropriation which we cannot tell you how much we want, and I do not think we can tell you how much we want until we go further in our discussions between our State Department and the Mexican State Department; and all of this is taking time and the disease may be spreading in new territory while that is happening.

Mr. WORLEY. How much time do you think it will take before you can come to a definite decision in regard to that?

Dr. SIMMS. I think we ought to be able to know in maybe, if things move along as they should, 2 or 3 weeks, when we should have some specific requests. If it was in this country I would say 2 or 3 days.

Mr. WORLEY. Is there anything we or you can do to expedite it?

Dr. SIMMS. Well, we have attempted to expedite it as much as we could.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. GROSS. When you get to considering their range cattle, their range cattle are worth about 40 percent of what our cattle are worth here.

Dr. SIMMS. Their range cattle are, in general, thin and in general not fit to market at the time. You see, they market them to us for us to fatten them on fresh grass, and finally maybe they go to the feed lot, or maybe they go to the butcher shop just on grass. On the other hand, their dairy cattle are high priced because their dairy cattle in Mexico City, in that milkshed, they have been infected and they are high-bred cows that they bought in Minnesota or Wisconsin and they paid the freight on them, and so those cows represent a lot of money by the time they get them down there. The beef animals would be cheaper but the dairy cattle in the Mexico City milkshed would be higher.

Mr. GROSS. To what extent do they have infection in the Mexico City milkshed?

Dr. SIMMS. The amount of milk going on the Mexico City market is supposed to have dropped 40 percent.

Mr. GROSS. Well, those fellows would really want cooperation.

Dr. SIMMS. You would think they would.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Dr. Simms, I would like to talk with you a little bit and ask you what the Department proposes to do or is contemplating doing in the event that you should get an outbreak in this country. Are you set up to operate, and how fast?

Dr. SIMMS. We have done this: We have selected the men who have had foot-and-mouth disease experience in the past. We have alerted some of them. We have located disinfectants. We have located rubber goods, coats, shoes, and so forth, that we would need to secure, and we have located the automobiles with which to travel. Of course, we have located rifles for shooting infected animals. We know where

men can be located and we have located the automobiles with which to travel. Of course, they will drive cars which already belong to the Bureau. They have also located digging machinery for digging trenches, which machinery is located in practically every county now so it will not have to be moved long distances. If we had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, we think it would be a question of less than 24 hours before we would be set up and have men on the ground stamping it out.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. What are you doing about it?

Dr. SIMMS. Of course, on the border there has been built a fence. It has been under construction for many years. We know our fence will not keep out the hoof-and-mouth disease, but it will help, and it is just one of the adjuncts. We have had our border patrol and border forces are under survey, and beginning the day after tomorrow in Texas there will be a conference with Dr. Fladness, who has gone down there and who, together with the border inspectors, will set up a rather detailed program for increasing the strength of the border patrol so as to keep all Mexican cattle out of this country.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Would you carry it so far as to restrict all animal movement?

Dr. SIMMS. All the cloven-footed animals are by law restricted.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. You brought out the fact a few minutes ago about travel. If there was an outbreak, would you shut the Mexican border completely?

Dr. SIMMS. If there were an outbreak, it would be without our jurisdiction to control the movement of all people back and forth across the border, but we are maintaining an inspection service where we attempt to take care of such things as hay or straw or bedding that might be brought in, and we are trying to work with the immigration authorities in seeing that in the recruiting of farm labor that these people who come here have their clothes examined, or perhaps their clothes are given some sort of sterilization or a change of clothes, if they come from areas in which the disease is prevalent.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Has the Department any extensive plans to go into research in case the disease does develop in this country; that is, research from the standpoint of prevention and cure, because there are a good many people who believe you cannot stop it in Mexico?

Dr. SIMMS. We are not doing any research with foot-and-mouth disease. It is so infectious that we have always taken the stand, long before I started working with the Bureau, which I think to be a wise stand, that it is too dangerous to work with in this country. I will state that we sent a commission to Europe which studied the hoof-and-mouth disease, but since that commission has come back we have done no research with the disease. Now it is under discussion and we are hoping if this disease starts in Mexico, that we can find it possible to do some active research work in Mexico, with the permission, of course, of the Mexican Government, in this infected center; and then after Mexico stamps the disease out we would automatically close the laboratory. We have such plans under way.

There is a vaccine which has been developed in Germany which does give immunity, and that does give fair protection for a short while. Some people have been, we think, too enthusiastic about vaccine. They think it can be used to eradicate the disease, but it has

not been successful in either the control or the eradication of the disease.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. I understand that Prof. Jacob Traub, of the University of California, has worked on the disease, and I wonder why he and his group did not possibly go to Mexico where they would have an opportunity to conduct their research work.

Dr. SIMMS. We are hoping we will have a team down there at work as soon as we can do it. It will mean, though, probably where we will have to find buildings which we can rent and either rebuild them and furnish them with equipment and supplies, or we may have to start from scratch and put up a building which will take considerable time.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. Are humans susceptible to the disease?

Dr. SIMMS. There are a few cases of people having foot-and-mouth disease, and some of them have been definitely diagnosed as such, but they are relatively few and far between. In most instances it is a very light disease in the human, a disease somewhat comparable to chickenpox in its virulence.

Mr. BRAMBLETT. No human being was ever known to have died of it?

Dr. SIMMS. I don't recall ever having seen a record of a death of a human from this disease.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further questions, we thank you very much, Dr. Simms.

Dr. SIMMS. I appreciate this opportunity to come before you. I have tried to answer your questions and I hope that you have got something out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Phillips, do you desire to make a statement?

#### STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN PHILLIPS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. PHILLIPS. I wonder, Mr. Chairman, if you would not want to have listed in the record the names of all Members of Congress who have been here during this hearing.

Before Mr. Dwight L. Rogers left he handed me a telegram which he asked be put in the record, and I ask unanimous consent to put it in the record. The telegram is as follows:

KISSIMMEE, FLA., February 8, 1947.

HON. DWIGHT L. ROGERS, M. C.:

Florida cattlemen very much alarmed over spread of foot-and-mouth disease spread from Mexico. Our association requests your strong support at hearing on United States participation scheduled for Monday, also the appropriation act which will follow.

FLORIDA STATE CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION,  
IRLO BRONSON, President.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in addition to Mr. Rogers who was present and had to leave, there are present Mr. O. C. Fisher and Mr. West, of Texas; Mr. D'Ewart, of Montana; Mr. Barrett, of Wyoming; Mr. Fernandez and Mrs. Lusk, of New Mexico; Mr. Phillips, of California; Dr. Miller, of Nebraska; Mr. Russell, of Nevada; and Ed Rees, of Kansas. I had a conference up in Mr. Rees's office about civil service and we adjourned to this meeting.



Mr. Chairman, may I go off the record for something I want to say for about a minute?

(Discussion off the record.)

The quicker this committee can do something about this matter, the better it will be for the country. We realize the seriousness of this outbreak of the hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico and urge that there be no unnecessary delay. As soon as this committee can pass on this matter, then it will be a matter for the Subcommittee on Appropriations to act; and the quicker we act, the better, because there is at stake and we want to save the entire cattle economy of the United States.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to inquire if that concludes the hearing here. If it does not, I think that Mr. Mollin, the Secretary of the National Livestock Association, would like a moment or two to comment on this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. No, we do not intend to conclude the hearing this evening. The committee cannot meet tomorrow morning but I will ask that the committee meet at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon for further consideration of this matter.

Mrs. LUSK. I would like permission to include a resolution adopted by the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection Mrs. Lusk will be permitted to submit the resolution and it will be inserted in the record either here or at the beginning of the hearing where we have other resolutions.

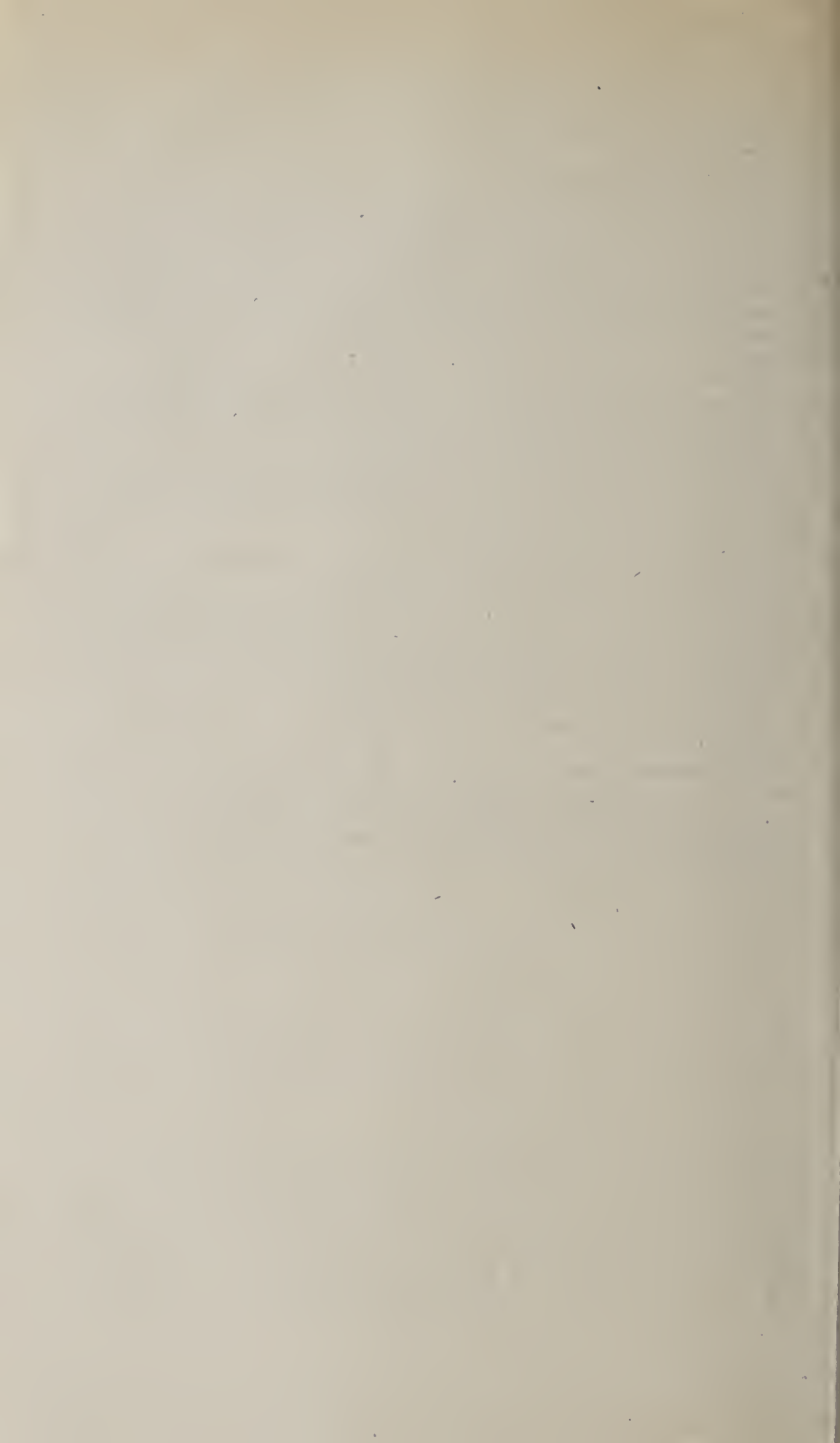
Mrs. LUSK. I would prefer it at the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will furnish a copy of the resolution to the committee, it will be incorporated in the record.

Mrs. LUSK. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other members of the committee who desire to make a statement at this time, or who have telegrams or other material they would like to put in the record? If not, the committee will stand adjourned until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

(Thereupon the committee adjourned, to meet on Tuesday, February 11, 1947, at 3 p. m.)



# CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 New House Office Building, at 3 p. m., Hon. Clifford R. Hope (chairman) presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

We will resume our hearings on the legislation proposed by Dr. Gillie for the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico. I am going to ask Mr. Kleberg if he will take the stand at this time. Some of the older members of our committee know that Mr. Kleberg was a member of this committee for many years. He was a very distinguished member of the committee and we are happy to welcome him back here today and have him appear before the committee on a subject concerning which we all recognize him as an authority.

We would be glad to hear from you today, Mr. Kleberg.

## STATEMENT OF RICHARD M. KLEBERG, KING'S RANCH, KINGSVILLE, TEX.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, and friends, and I hope new friends, it comes to me with a distinct pleasure to have this opportunity of visiting with you gentlemen and reporting to you on a matter of such significant seriousness, which I hope will command your attention and I hope that some action will be forthcoming.

In order not to digress I will just read a little thing I dictated to present the subject, which, of course, is pretty well known.

The hoof-and mouth disease is know to be a virus disease and the most infectious and transmissible of all diseases which affect cloven-hoofed livestock.

That this disease is destructive is beyond question, particularly in areas such as the South, Southwest, and Western areas of our own country. Its ravages are more destructive under climatical and range conditions where long treks between waterholes is a common condition, likewise where climatic conditions provide long periods during which grasses and surplus forage are dry and tough. It is patent that an animal with delicate, sore feet cannot walk long distances to water, and without water cannot survive protracted periods.



Again, an animal with an intensively sore mouth could not properly be expected to eat tough and dry forage which adds to the already lacerated condition of the mouth and lips. In contrast to those conditions here, the grass in the Argentine and in many areas of Brazil is green and lush for long periods and water is plentiful, places to drink being reasonably close together.

Today Australia and North America north of the Rio Grande River or the Mexican boundary are the only regions or larger countries on earth on which the hoof-and-mouth disease does not exist. Its seriousness is of such a nature that I personally would consider a wide, uncontrolled attack of the hoof-and-mouth disease in the United States second only to our involvement in a great war in its actual impact on the people and food and our economy.

In that connection may I say, Mr. Chairman, that we had better just look at a practical condition which would picture the hoof-and-mouth disease as having reached the river, the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Of course, while the essential quarantine regulation would be the maintenance of a stretch of the United States territory which would be kept in partial quarantine to safeguard the rest of the Nation, that would be presupposed; that would be essential.

Second, despite that, no man in charge of operating the quarantine who knows anything about this disease would for a moment believe even hopefully and wishfully that by quarantine we could keep this disease from getting into the United States; and if and when that certainty would occur, that such outbreaks would occur in this country, then areas would actually be under quarantine with buffer or contingent areas around it closed in, thereby cutting the dairy farmer, the cattleman, the sheep and goat man, completely out of business. He could not move his stuff; he could not do anything with it. All of the agencies having to do with the distribution of livestock products to market, and feed from areas into the livestock areas on which these animals would have to subsist, would come to a standstill.

If the disease was widespread enough, and it will be if it gets out on that long border, you will find this economy absolutely paralyzed. You will find a section where your Corn Belt, your great cities, your transportation system, will be so seriously affected as to bring about what might well be a nation-wide panic. Enough of that.

Let me call your attention again to an ocular and visible demonstration of what the hoof-and-mouth disease is in the United States.

You have heard the gentleman from California (Mr. Bramblett) yesterday. I won't go into that detail. You heard him tell what it cost to wipe it out. He did not go into the details of the dislocation of the economy of the State while the eradication was going on, but he did indicate that the attack on the disease the minute its presence was found was started in full force and vigor.

In the State of Texas in 1924 in the area which was described as the Houston area—most of you gentlemen know where Houston, Texas, is—an outbreak occurred; and, as in most cases of the hoof-and-mouth disease, the outbreak occurred without warning. It was there and had begun to spread just like a prairie fire. We had a Governor of Texas at that time who literally took the bull by the horns, recognizing the importance of immediately starting on this

thing while the wheels of the Federal Government were beginning to turn, before money was available. He walked the streets of the city of Houston and on his position solely as Governor, without even having the legal right to recognize the seriousness, he borrowed enough money to start paying for the cattle that had to be immediately destroyed and slaughtered. That Governor's name was Jim Ferguson, and the bankers who loaned the money at that time recognized the seriousness of it, and many of them are still in business, and one of them is one of the most prominent bankers in the city of Houston today.

That is how we went at the eradication of the hoof-and-mouth disease. No person in the infected area came out of that area without changing his shoes and clothes. All vehicles used were completely disinfected when they came out of that area. The trucks and automobiles were disinfected by driving them through vats of disinfectant so that the tires could not carry the disease out, and caustic soda was found to be the best disinfectant. The area was so holed up that there was not a single animal in that area that earned one nickel's worth of money, save only it was money that was paid after an agreement upon the price when the slaughter of the animal was required, and the payment to the owner for the animal so slaughtered. But enough of that. By that method the disease was blotted out quickly and efficiently.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. How long did it take?

Mr. KLEBERG. I forget. Dr. Simms can give you the actual facts of that. I know I was there during a period off and on for  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months, but the killing of the cattle was all within less than a week. The quarantine work had to be maintained and the premises kept clear of cattle. I believe a period of around 7 months was required before it was entirely cleared up.

There are three methods up to date which have been known to men in the cattle business and veterinary science, which have been used in a method to eradicate the disease. One is by immunization or vaccine, a method which is widely practiced in the old country. The vaccine is manufactured in Switzerland and is one of the most widely manufactured, and is used in Argentina and Brazil, but that method has through the years proven itself to be ineffective as an agency for eradication. The best evidence, of course, is the fact that the hoof-and-mouth disease still exists in every one of those countries.

Another method which was tried by several of them is the method which involved what might be termed a very strict quarantine and disinfection. Likewise, all that method did was finally to permit the spread of the disease to dimensions which proved its inability to control.

The third method was the method which has been employed in the United States in all of its outbreaks, namely, the method of slaughtering. The method is known as the slaughtering of all cattle infected, every one of them. It calls for the slaughter of all cloven-hoofed animals in the regions known to be infected, together with all animals known to be subjected to possible infection, together with the slaughter of a lot of animals in contiguous areas which might have been subjected to infection.

Now that method is the only method which is known to be successful, and up to the present time it has never failed in the outbreaks we have had in this country, isolating them all. There were 10 in this country in the history of the disease, and every one of those outbreaks has been immediately and effectively extirpated and the disease was brought to an end in this country.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. May I interrupt there?

MR. KLEBERG. Go right ahead.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. Would you say this is the only free country, including Canada?

MR. KLEBERG. Australia and North America above the Mexican boundary, which includes Canada.

MR. ZIMMERMAN. And this method has rid this country of the hoof-and-mouth disease?

MR. KLEBERG. That is right. We still don't have it. I would like to say to you gentlemen and friends, with all the emphasis which I can muster, that at the outbreak of this hoof-and-mouth disease at present going on in Mexico, when it reaches our border—I want to repeat this—that there is no quarantine, in my honest conviction, which can be effective against outbreaks in this country. That is point No. 1.

The other point is that in the World Wars in which this country became involved, in the wars outside of our own War of the Revolution, the military strategy of fighting the enemy on foreign lands has been our consistent policy. Likewise that policy has proven to be efficacious. That cannot be doubted.

Now if we wander off into the realm of fancy or imaginary hope, we are apt to feel that we can protect ourselves and keep out the disease through quarantine and disinfection, but what we will actually be doing will be guaranteeing the spread of the disease to this entire country.

There are now about 1,195,000,000 acres in the territory of the United States, and of that area in acres about 70 percent depends on livestock for the conversion of its surface products into money which we use to buy groceries, pay taxes, and the like, and whereby you establish the relations of that land for debt and its value for taxable purposes.

Visualize, if you please, the impact of this disease on the cattle in this country, and I am saying cattle; I am not saying hogs, sheep, or goats, but cattle. You will find that 70 percent of the total acreage is utilized by cattle. Now if you visualize the effect on the commercial structure of this Nation, by a widespread attack of the hoof-and-mouth disease, while it might not kill all the cattle off, actually it would render our herds 80 percent, my honest opinion, below their usefulness in this country in the production of milk, butter, and beef.

Now all of you Members of Congress have had some occasion to witness milk shortages in big cities. If this catastrophe that I am anxious to prevent should hit this country, the milk shortages that we have had before will be a pink tea affair compared to what is on the way.

This question, gentlemen, and I say this honestly, is a vital matter of national defense. This is not a namby-pamby policy. No namby-pamby approach can expect to be effective. We must not fail to use



every effort at command, not only in cooperating with the Mexican Government, but to build up the interest of the Mexican Government in coping with the objective of complete eradication and control of the disease.

The financial condition of Mexico is not such as will permit them to fight a successful fight alone to eradicate the disease. Likewise their finances and their economy will not permit them to contemplate the hoof-and-mouth disease becoming a permanent problem of the Mexican people. That they cannot tolerate. If it fastens upon that country, our problems with Mexico will multiply so rapidly as to beggar those we have had in the past beyond even the wildest imagination.

I am concerned more than anything else, gentlemen, over the delay and the time that has already been lost in attacking this disease over there in Mexico. Every day we stay out of the fight over there, the situation becomes more momentous, difficult, and expensive to accomplish.

Surely the genius of these two great countries can be marshaled, can be brought together, looking toward immediate steps for a frontal attack by our combined forces and our mutual interests in stopping the disease.

Now I know Mexico pretty well, gentlemen. I was down there and I would say that conditions there can best be described by calling your attention to the early stages of the situation concerning the disease in the city of Mexico or the Federal District like you have here in the District of Columbia.

You go to a slaughter place, a place called a rastra, and you see cattle with the disease right in the slaughter pen along with animals to be slaughtered. Dogs are trotting back and forth through the pens. People are walking around through the pens and veterinarians are inspecting the animals in those pens, reaching down and pulling a cow's tongue out with all of the repulsive appearance of terrifically lacerated and swollen tongue, and then they reach down and take a dirty rag, which passes for a handkerchief, in their pocket, wipe their hands, and then put the dirty rag back in their pocket. Nobody knows where the handkerchief will go after they leave the pen. To see a thing like that, the first thing that comes to your mind is, surely these people do not know what they are dealing with.

Gentlemen, in all frankness how could they do it? This is the first time that they have had the disease in Mexico and in the last 3 months since the disease occurred in Mexico, both official and scientific attention has been called to its existence.

Mr. Flores came up here immediately but being somewhat reticent, as I might say, and while I don't want to hurt anybody's feelings, I can say that our folks have been too damned reticent in attempting to sell Mexico on the importance of immediately going to war against this disease which is in Mexico, as the best good-neighbor policy which we could advance. The warning of a friend against destruction is a warning that is not only timely, but that must be appreciated, if not immediately, certainly in time; and certainly while we have been deficient in the fact that this Government while it has competent ambassadors in Mexico, has not made a special effort through special emissaries on the part of this Government presenting this thing to the headmen in Mexico, to the end that they will understand not only

what they are up against, but understand our desire—while partly selfish, more unselfish, because certainly the quicker the disease is stamped out in Mexico and the less area it affects, the better off Mexico is. The protection of the noninfected area in Mexico is just as important to Mexicans as the protection of the United States and our cattle industry is to Americans.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I read the bill over yesterday. I feel sure that under this enabling legislation the language is broad enough to accomplish the job, provided that through the interests of this great committee and the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States in toto can become sufficiently interested to attempt to do a first-class good-neighbor policy by calling our neighbor, Mexico's attention to the vital nature or importance of immediately coping with this, and permitting us to go in and help them with a problem with which we are ten times more conversant and that to them is a completely new venture. It seems to me that makes sense. It seems to me to do otherwise is to invite possible disaster.

May I change that to probable disaster? In concluding my presentation before you I would like to emphasize that there is lethargy on the part of many people who know nothing about this thing and who in turn criticize the apparent lethargy exhibited on the part of those in Mexico.

Now, in the case of the Mexicans it is not all lethargy, and may I say something in favor of the Mexicans, many of whom I know and whom I honor and regard as being great people?

As Dr. Simms told you yesterday, the livelihood of the Mexican in tropical and semitropical areas of Mexico, in fact all over Mexico in many industries really depends on his ox, his beast, and he uses him for transportation, for all purposes about his farm, to plow and the like, and the ox is so much more important to him than to anybody else. So you can readily see that the old adage which says, "It depends on whose ox is gored," immediately becomes an issue. He does not know what hoof-and-mouth disease is. His actual patriotism has not been called into question, but when the slaughtering occurs in one of these sections he has to sacrifice his ox. He will be doing that to save his country. That is putting it in tremendous danger. He will readily sacrifice his life if called upon by his country to serve in the Army, and he will sacrifice his life for an American, who happens to be the best friend the Mexicans have. That Mexican would be quite satisfied to fight to the death to care for his home and defend it.

Then when an officer comes in and says, "Juanito, mátese el buey," "Johnny, we have to kill your ox," and takes the animal away, now that takes selling, and selling in Mexico. That can only be done by the headman, by the President of Mexico. I am bringing this down to facts. When the President of Mexico calls on the peon and on patriotic Mexicans, telling them what this job is and that it is a job on which the economic and very life of Mexico depends, then you need not worry about cooperation.

I will guarantee you that the thoroughness with which the job can and will be done in Mexico will be even more thorough than that which was done in this country, which in each case was successful; but it does require a selling job and that is just as important as disinfection



and much more important. Agreements which are not understood by one party, to say the least in my opinion, they are not good contracts.

The ameliorating treatment of some of the agreements which are in there are fine as time- and face-savers. The proposition of gradually killing off the stock in zone 1 is mentioned under the agreement that you gentlemen have read. It takes more than that, gentlemen. I say today that if you leave an animal infected with hoof-and-mouth disease above the surface of this earth alive, why he comes in contact with other animals or other animals come in contact with land which he has been on, and that means a spread of the disease. That is the reason I say what I say. I have seen this thing before and there are men around this table who know the truth of what I say.

In the outbreak of 1914 I myself witnessed it, and the things that were said about deer yesterday were all perfectly true; but now in a campaign such as we will have in Mexico it will take the peons to get the deer that does not have sore feet yet, and if he does not cooperate it will not be possible to make a success of the program. When you get in areas like around Veracruz and the State of Oaxaca, if you think you have a job which can be accomplished at all without the close cooperation of the peons, you are mistaken; because in that rough ground you will have difficulty in carrying out your slaughter program without the peons, and nothing less than that will do the job. You need the peons in killing off the jabalini and the peccaries and other cloven-hoofed animals in that wild territory. You have to start a slaughter program and it must be a complete one. Nothing less than that will do the job, gentlemen. That is all I have to say.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It is your statement that, unless we free Mexico from this disease, you regard it as practically impossible to keep the disease out of this country?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; that is what I would like to say in toto.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And the freeing of Mexico from this disease is just as important as any program we have here in combating the disease of man?

Mr. KLEBERG. I know of nothing as immediately important, Mr. Zimmerman, as this proposition, to the welfare of our country and to the welfare of our neighbor.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am interested in what you say about selling this program to the powers that be in Mexico.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is our hardest job.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Do you think the job can be done any other way, without first this pioneering?

Mr. KLEBERG. I don't look for any good results without it, Mr. Zimmerman. I am convinced once you get the program started, time is a very important element on the one hand, looking to the education of the people; and it may be that it would require more effort than we will put into it, and that may be where the difficulty arises. Of course, it will take time for these Mexicans to educate themselves, which they will very shortly.

The Mexican border is the national portal through which the body politic of Mexico breaths; the border between the United States and Mexico, once it becomes patent to all Mexicans that that border cannot be opened while Mexico has hoof-and-mouth disease, then for the first time they will begin to think.



Now these north Mexican cattlemen and the operators who are adjacent to the border, they know where most of their money comes from with which to pay taxes in Mexico and where most of their production exists; and once they realize that the border will remain closed so long as this hoof-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico, they will put forth every effort to have the disease eradicated so that the border can be reopened.

The longer we delay our action, the longer it will take to clean it up. It is certainly as important for us as it is for Mexico. I say that even diplomatically and otherwise, we are not helping Mexico as best we can. If we delay and wait for them to learn by getting burnt still more deeply, burnt possibly beyond national recovery in our lifetime, we will not be good neighbors.

My interest in this thing is a double-barreled one. I actually am a friend of Mexico. I have lots of good friends in Mexico and I know that country has really been kicked in this instance more than any other case I know of, in that we did not use a little more straightforward, able approach to selling them on this problem.

Now there are men in this room, that is individuals, who did their level best down there, but it requires under our system certain essentially diplomatic channels. You hear our men in Government say, "We cannot do it because Mexico is a sovereign country, and without their consent certainly we cannot begin to operate."

Well, patently, gentlemen, the problem is to get that consent; and certainly there are brains enough in the United States to be able to sell them on it or to find out at least what our chances are, and we haven't done it yet.

Mr. GRANGER. You don't mean to say that we cannot go there and exercise maximum control over the disease until they have been educated to this proposition?

Mr. KLEBERG. On the contrary we had better get our guns as thoroughly loaded and our ammunition as thoroughly ready as we can, so that we will be ready to go across and go down there at a moment's notice. The quicker we get this through, the impact of all this will go far to educate Mexico, and they will be quicker to grasp it; and if this Nation shows interest through this Congress and an executive bill of Congress, that is one of the most powerful arguments we could advance.

Mr. MURRAY. I want to apologize for not being here before. I did not know this meeting was going to be held. I did want to be here when you started.

I think you realize Wisconsin has a pretty keen interest in what King Ranch does. Your young brother was a graduate of our great institution, so that we have more than an ordinary interest in you and your ranch and that of your brother.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is correct.

Mr. MURRAY. We also are interested in all the accomplishments which they have made.

If you did not touch on it before I came in, I would like to ask one or two questions.

Do you not think it would be advisable to stipulate a certain amount of funds that are immediately available, not saying that will be the end, but put some specific amount in so that by doing so we can

avoid much criticism if we do have a specific amount? And then I would like to have your opinion as to what you think the appropriation should be.

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, frankly, I hesitate to say anything about that because I do not want to embarrass anybody but myself. This is no time to be squeamish.

Mr. MURRAY. No.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly Members of Congress cannot intelligently support legislation like this in the face of the certainty that they will be asked how much will it take, and I certainly would think that our Department of Agriculture could give you at least a starting figure and be frank about it and say, "We have got to have this much to start."

Now may I add right in that connection a statement: The Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Animal Industry know within certain limitations, not accurately as yet, of course, because they could not be expected to have this information, at least an ascertainment of the number of cattle that are in the States wherein the disease is known to exist.

They likewise know that the infection in the States involved is not as great in many of the States as it is in the few States where the outbreak originally occurred and spread gradually to more and more herds while the disease has been kept alive.

For instance, the State of Veracruz, I would say, and the Federal District of Mexico, where the dairy herds were infected, will probably be our areas of most costly remuneration for slaughtered animals. In a lot of the other States, just a few isolated herds have the disease; as, for instance, recently an outbreak occurred in the State of Aguascalientes, and in that one instance I was recently reliably informed that herd was immediately slaughtered and put out of business, and the report is now that Aguascalientes is no longer infected with hoof-and-mouth disease and is taken out of the number of infected States; which, of course, is a little too early to take it out. It has not been free long enough. The fact that there is no animal left alive there with hoof-and-mouth disease is a pretty good indication that they have done a good job, but a slight relaxation of the quarantine where they had it will certainly bring it back in full bloom.

Mr. BLOOM. Your position is that you want immediate action.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly.

Mr. MURRAY. The quicker the thing is started, the less the expenditure will be.

Mr. KLEBERG. And the quicker the *modus operandi* of a known effective schedule which has worked before which is put into effect, the sooner we will be through and the less it is going to cost us; so the quicker we get ready to spend money and have it on hand to spend, why we will the sooner get going to work in Mexico. The minute they find the cash is on hand and that "Barkis" is not only "willing" but anxious, it will have a further effect on the heads of Mexico, who by that time will begin to know something about the hoof-and-mouth disease, and it will not be talk only.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Kleberg, we fully appreciate your explanation of the seriousness of the situation and that it calls for immediate action. There is no doubt that we have lost a lot of valuable time.

However, do we have any assurance that the Mexican Government will cooperate with a program to eradicate the disease? As I understand, our Government protested against the importation of these bulls. The officials in Mexico agreed with them and an order was entered excluding the bulls. Then the President of Mexico issued an order, regardless, permitting them to be imported. That resulted in this epidemic. Now it has spread. Do you know whether the President is going to cooperate? Will he cooperate with the American officials in setting up a program that will get rid of the disease at the earliest moment possible?

Mr. KLEBERG. I can possibly answer the gentleman better than he can answer the question in his own mind. The processes of reason would at the outset indicate that the President of Mexico, if he has the welfare of his country at heart, will, of course, cooperate. Knowing the Mexican people and believing that, I think a little more work on the part of this Government and properly qualified representatives, I can say that certainly the Mexican Government will cooperate.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Well, they did not cooperate.

Mr. KLEBERG. I grant you that, but it was before they had hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. He made the order overriding his own officials, who agreed with our officials.

Mr. KLEBERG. My distinguished friend has the right to make that statement, but at the same time the Mexican President was told by men that he relied upon that there was no danger. He certainly by now knows that he was misinformed. He certainly by now knows that the position of the United States was well taken; and that was a different President. I think that this President will cooperate.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you think that the legislation should carry a provision leaving it up to the Secretary of Agriculture to work out a matching provision for financing the program, say by putting up so much, and the Mexican Government putting up so much?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well I would like to say this: Personally, even though there was no hope of Mexico spending a nickel, if we had to take the entire burden, I would say off-hand it would be well worth it, and save us a lot of money; but, on the other hand, I am personally sure Mexico within its actual limitations of ability will pass tax laws, at least to reimburse us as far as they can for our cooperation. I believe that matter is a matter which will be forthcoming very shortly. I believe that very seriously, but, as I say, there is a lot more work to be done there. There are influences at work right now in Mexico, working upon the President of that country and upon the high-up men in that country. There are influences that are not working for it, but I do not want to say anything that would be personal here.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It is a questionable proposition then. Now the Mexican Government has agreed to a program that will eradicate the disease? Will the Government carry the program out?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, now, the gentleman knows, of course, that I cannot speak for Mexico, but in my opinion I believe they will do what they agreed to do.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand they have quarantined the infected areas, but that has not been effective. The program does not call for the slaughtering of these animals but just for a gradual slaughtering



of the animals, and it might go on for years and years and in all possibility the disease will spread to other areas and eventually over here. Now for us to go down there, will that work—with a program that will do the job?

Mr. KLEBERG. I would hate to think Uncle Sam did not have within his confines men who could see to it that Mexico would undertake that program.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Well, you cannot go down and set up regulations as an American.

Mr. KLEBERG. I am talking purely in the field of reason and appeal to the welfare of that country concerning the subject, with which they are just beginning to get acquainted. They never had the hoof-and-mouth disease before.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Then it is your opinion that if a proper effort was made by our Government, that the Mexican Government would agree to a program that would eradicate the disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right; that is my answer to the problem; that is my opinion.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you think they would bear their proportionate part of the cost?

Mr. KLEBERG. I think so. I do not know how proportionate, but I am telling you now they will do their part.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Kleberg, I know you are familiar with the situation and I rely a great deal on your opinion; but, as you have already stated, such a program put into operation in Mexico to eradicate the hoof-and-mouth disease has some very serious implications connected with it.

Mr. KLEBERG. Very.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Because, as has been said, you would be taking a man's livelihood away from him, if you are doing the job properly.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I do not know whether even the Mexican President could do that, unless he would guarantee to maintain the livelihood of those people after he had taken away the man's ox.

Mr. KLEBERG. You would presuppose that they would not let them starve.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then it is more than just going in and killing the cattle.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then it would require the support of the people until you could rehabilitate them, until they could earn their livelihood.

Mr. KLEBERG. It does not apply to the whole group affected, but to a lot of them.

Mr. ANDRESEN. For the United States to go down there, it would be quite expensive, involving probably two and one-half million head of cattle or more; and I recall, when you were a member of this committee, we had the Mediterranean fruitfly problem. Do you remember that?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Where the Legislature of the State of Florida passed resolutions and came up and demanded that the Government come down and save the State from economic collapse and the Federal Government went in?

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. And after they got in there and did, right or wrong, what they were supposed to do or what they did do in eradicating the Mediterranean fruit fly and destroyed property—

Mr. KLEBERG (interposing). That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, we still have claims pending as a result of that.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right, but the work was done.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, it was never demonstrated they found a Mediterranean fruitfly, but they destroyed the property.

I don't doubt but what they have hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico, but I am thinking of the implications involved as well as the cost, if we are going to go in there to eradicate that disease, I wonder how long we will have a good feeling on the part of the Mexicans toward Americans. That, too, may be a very expensive proposition. I do not know. It may cost \$100,000,000 or it may cost \$1,000,000,000 before we get through; and those things we must take into consideration, and if you feel that the President of Mexico could give us the fullest cooperation, I think we should have some assurance of that. If we started in on it, we have got to go in and see that the job is done, otherwise it is a waste of energy and a waste of money and creates great ill-feeling. Isn't that right?

Mr. KLEBERG. Let me answer the gentleman this way: In my opinion it is far more important to get started thoroughly on this job than it is to try to answer the multitude of questions that inevitably will arise in the carrying out of any such program. The first thing is to get started. We must take first things first. The fact that there are going to be problems should not deter any man who feels that the matter of first interest is the saving of his country from the terrific impact of something which is really serious. Now I, like the gentleman, am much concerned over a number of problems that inevitably will arise; but most of those problems, their seriousness is a bagatelle to the major one of getting started and cleaning this thing up.

Now if the action of this committee is going to depend on what Mexico is going to do and whether Mexico is going to say, "Yes, we want you to come in; we will follow your leadership; we will let you pay for cattle, we will let you quarantine and use our army," from my standpoint and in this instance, solely in the interest of the United States which I have at heart, I would say that would satisfy me as to the consequences.

You can go back in history and check our claims. You will find that recently the court of claims down there, the Mexican Claims Commission, had quite a number of claims against the Mexican Government. Well it is not necessary to couple that situation with this, any more than it is necessary to bring into this question the confusing matter of the advisability or ill-advisability of building the boundary fence.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, I do not disagree with you on that, but I do not think this committee is derelict in not handling this matter more expeditiously.

Mr. KLEBERG. On the contrary, I want to say this committee has been the most hopeful spot in this entire picture which has come to my attention, and I have been at this all the time for 4 straight weeks trying to get cooperation on this matter. The contrary is true; you

have not been derelict and evidence of that fact through interest of members of his committee would indicate that certainly the House of Representatives is conscious of the seriousness of the problem, which affects the people they represent. I am proud of this committee.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We thank you for it and we are proud that you were a member at one time. I think, however, when we go before the House with legislation of this kind—you know these days when most Members are economy-minded—we must be in the position to answer some of the questions of prospective cost of financing the job we have to do. We must be able to tell how big a job it is. I think most Members of the House will be very sympathetic to this legislation.

Mr. KLEBERG. I think a great deal could be accomplished, in response to the gentleman's implied question, if the Bureau of Animal Industry would recommend that you immediately appropriate \$10,000,000 to start with. That is a round figure and you can understand that. A lot can be accomplished, by the way, if you start out with \$10,000,000—a lot that hasn't even been started with just the passage of the act making it available. To my mind it might do more than \$10,000,000 worth of good.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Well, of course, we cannot wait for the regular appropriation to come out to take care of this.

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly you cannot.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It must be handled with dispatch.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hall, do you have a question?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Kleberg, at the beginning of your able statement I recall a sentence that you mentioned, and that is that it went along the principle of it being to our advantage to carry the trouble, to carry the war, into somebody else's back yard.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. I heartily subscribe to that statement. I have not always felt that way, but since we fought a successful war with that policy, I feel so now.

I want to ask you, if we took the bull by the horns and went into Mexico to eradicate the hoof-and-mouth disease, what suggestions have you in regard to the complete eradication of this disease, which it is supposed started from the Brazilian bulls? Do you feel that we could go down in South America and carry on this work of eradication further?

Mr. KLEBERG. No; I don't think so.

Mr. HALL. Do you think that would ever be contemplated in the future?

Mr. KLEBERG. The livestock sanitary set-up of this country, I think, would be greatly reinforced by our cooperative effort if we go into Mexico, in having Mexico never again violate an already excellent treaty between Mexico and the United States. It is not a treaty but it is an agreement between the United States, Mexico, and Canada, which requires that no importation into any of the three countries be made from countries where the hoof-and-mouth disease is known to exist; that no importations shall be permitted, save and with the request of the other two countries.

Mr. HALL. In other words, you feel if we go into Mexico and accomplish this job, we will to a great extent eradicate most of the evil that the hoof-and-mouth disease has caused?



Mr. KLEBERG. I am perfectly sure if we get the men there right now to fight the infection in those areas, we can win the fight. The only issue I can point to is the successful fight we have waged in this country against the hoof-and-mouth disease, probably the worst of which was that of 1914 which started at the Chicago stockyards. That was fought to a successful victory when our means of operation were far less modern and up to date than they are today. Our equipment for spraying and our equipment for disinfecting and for all such operations are far greater than they were then and we were able to win then, when it was in 22 States in our country with the Rocky Mountains involved. We wiped it out, and certainly there is no fear in my mind but what we could whip it in Mexico.

Mr. HALL. I was also interested in your observations describing that strip of quarantine ground.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. And I understand that strip is kept inviolate during the quarantine.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALL. As a permanent proposition.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Kleberg, in view of the seriousness of the infection now and the seriousness of the disease itself, we should say to Mexico that the border is closed until this infection is cleared up. Would that not have a big tendency to get the program started on this disease eradication?

Mr. KLEBERG. I understand your question entirely.

Mr. GILLIE. We could say to Mexico, "Really, we want to clear this up; we want to help you; and in the meantime the border is closed and it will stay closed until the last vestage of the foot-and-mouth disease has disappeared." Now don't you think, having been told that, the Mexican people would do their very best to eradicate the disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. Certainly, and they would try to do the job quicker than ever because of that. They would expedite the work.

Mr. GILLIE. How many head of cattle come across in a year?

Mr. KLEBERG. I do not know exactly. I have not kept in touch with it, but in a year over 600,000 at one time.

Mr. GILLIE. Was that in a year?

Mr. KLEBERG. There was 1 year when the importation amounted to that many, and that is all I know. I have not kept track of the importation. I am not qualified to answer that question.

Mr. GILLIE. I realize the importance of this thing because I went through it and I assisted in the destruction of a lot of animals in 1914, besides helping to carry out the disinfection and sanitary regulations in my own district.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. I would like to ask you this question: What do you think of the possibility of establishing a research laboratory down there to study hoof-and-mouth disease, and see if you could find a vaccine while that country is infected?

Mr. KLEBERG. I will tell you very frankly, if you want a frank answer. While the hoof-and-mouth disease existed in Mexico I would not object to research going on there, but if you ever get Mexico clean,

I would rather see that research laboratory some place out of Mexico where we would not have this thing to go through again.

Mr. GILLIE. Well, that would be understood; that as soon as it was effectively cleared up, the research laboratory would be closed.

Mr. KLEBERG. I think we could get a lot of cooperation from a number of countries in that research work. I think you would have no trouble at all—just to mention Brazil, Argentina, Germany, England, or Switzerland, to be specific. I am sure they would be glad to join us in an effort to try to do something about it.

Mr. GILLIE. If I remember correctly, last year the disease was in one part of Mexico.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And they established zones around Mexico City. In other words, around zones of infection they had other zones in which they are attempting to destroy all cattle that are infected.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. And this outbreak which you mentioned a little while ago, out in Aguascalientes—is that the place?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. GILLIE. That is outside of the district?

Mr. KLEBERG. Way outside.

Mr. GILLIE. It is far away from it.

Mr. KLEBERG. It is far out.

Mr. GILLIE. That shows the effectiveness of this disease in spite of all their attempts to keep it in that field.

Mr. KLEBERG. That merely accentuates my proposition about a quarantine along a border.

Mr. GILLIE. Now, in connection with a quarantine along the border, what size of a strip would you advise?

Mr. KLEBERG. I would not like to make that statement at this time.

Mr. GILLIE. Five miles; one mile?

Mr. KLEBERG. I will not be led into an answer of what distance.

Mr. GILLIE. Twenty-five miles?

Mr. KLEBERG. No answer.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How far was the jump to which Dr. Gillie referred when it was discovered in Aguascalientes?

Mr. GILLIE. It looks to me like 50 miles. Is that correct?

Mr. KLEBERG. And then some.

Mr. GILLIE. How much? A hundred miles?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, I would say it is about 200 kilometers, as they measure in Mexico.

Mr. GILLIE. If that occurred along the Mexican border, what, then, would you want to specify as a quarantine strip?

Mr. KLEBERG. I have no comment on it. I will not be led into making comments on it yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Granger, have you any questions?

Mr. GRANGER. I think Mr. Andresen brought up a very important point; yet at the same time, if this disease is as we think it is, we could not go ahead and go through all the ramifications that might be involved in controlling this disease.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. GRANGER. Dr. Gillie raised a point that I have in mind. If we make this appropriation—if it is made—of some millions of dol-

lars, we don't lose all of our bargain when we do that because they know that across the border is their sound economy; and certainly we can put enough pressure on Mexico to do their utmost in financing this program.

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, that is perfectly clear and I am glad you brought that out.

Mr. GRANGER. Suppose we had to kill off all the cattle in Mexico. What is the conservative value of those cattle compared to your own?

Mr. KLEBERG. Let us put it this way: The cattle in Mexico very rarely, in just a few instances, are in merchantable condition at any time. They come to this country and are prepared for market in this country. That is to say, Mexican cattle are handled and the price of Mexican cattle would most certainly be based on their local values rather than on ours.

Now the entire cattle population might be comparable to the cattle, maybe, in one of our good cattle States—just one State—and the valuation of those cattle would be about 30 percent—less than 50 percent—of the present price of livestock in the United States.

Mr. GRANGER. Then this idea developed by Mr. Andresen, that there is a question of the good-neighbor policy involved, certainly some consideration and thought should be given to the peon of Mexico, and we would not want to make a bad neighbor of him by killing his ox, and if that is done somebody will have to support him. Then, too, certainly that peon should be informed that we would not kill his ox and destroy his economy and leave it that way. So there should be carried out an educational program under treaties which would reach down to the roots and get the information to everyone.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right, and it goes right back again to the selling of the Mexican President and the leaders on such a program. When the President of Mexico is sold on a program, the Mexicans are patriotic enough to follow his leadership overwhelmingly.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Kleberg, when you were here last evening I directed a few questions to Dr. Simms and I would like to ask you a few questions in regard to the matter. When it comes to the closing of the border, what does that mean to the man in Mexico? When you tell him that the border is closed, does he know what it means?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. In the inland States of Mexico, if you were to ask a man what it means, would he have any comprehension what the closing of the border meant? Would it affect him?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, indeed; they know what it means.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, if you close the border they realize that the border is closed and that will have a lot of influence on them and keep them on their toes.

Mr. KLEBERG. I would think so.

Mr. GROSS. I think I expressed the thought last evening that you must have the Government's support as well as that of the fellow on the street.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is exactly right.

Mr. GROSS. So that in the past when we killed cattle for tuberculosis and Bang's disease, when the State man would drive up to the farm, the farmer would say, "No, no," so that you must have the Government to back up the inspectors.



Mr. KLEBERG. You've got to have the Government to back you to do it. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. In thinking about this question of how wide the strip should be along the border, you hesitate to say how wide it should be. Is that because of someone you know who is in there?

Mr. KLEBERG. That isn't the reason. There is another reason.

Mr. GROSS. I know of a fellow who thought it should be 100 miles wide in order to be an effective safeguard.

Mr. KLEBERG. I have no comment to make. I would presuppose that from the standpoint of the likelihood of the hoof-and-mouth disease breaking out, I would think that probably the King Ranch stands a better chance of an outbreak because there is more of it and they have more cattle.

Mr. GROSS. If the quarantine strip was 100 miles wide, would that catch you?

Mr. KLEBERG. Oh, yes.

Mr. GROSS. Are you on the border?

Mr. KLEBERG. No, sir; we run within 20 miles of it.

Mr. WORLEY. There is one point I would like to clear up in regard to the closing of the border. Is the border closed to all commerce or just to cattle?

Mr. KLEBERG. It involves closure against all commerce that might involve normal means of transmitting the disease.

Mr. WORLEY. It does not apply to the general public?

Mr. KLEBERG. No, it does not; but with reference to quarantine regulations, I still do not think they are strong enough. I hope Dr. Simms will speak on that. I wanted him to be here. I think more careful surveillance should be kept over individual persons who are in infected areas, or immediately contiguous thereto, as to their travel, and particularly as to their coming into the States. **I think that very definitely.**

Mr. WORLEY. Another question I wanted to ask you is this: I agree with you fully that these things should be done as quickly as possible. You heard Dr. Simms outline the proposal yesterday?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Did I understand your position to be that you do not think the quarantine restrictions are strong enough?

Mr. KLEBERG. I think there are some details that could be added which would strengthen the quarantine immeasurably.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think they should go in there, when necessary, and destroy every head of livestock that is infected now with the hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you believe—of course this is a matter of opinion—that the Mexican Government will cooperate as much as it can in indemnifying the owners of the cattle killed?

Mr. KLEBERG. Well, now, that goes back to the question I answered a while ago. The Mexican Government is not financially able to do that job itself.

Mr. WORLEY. This might be of interest to the committee. It is a statement which I secured from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, showing the present financial status of Mexico. I believe I should put this in the record if there is no objection. It shows the income and outgo and for what purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the statement may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The financial statement on Mexico taken from the Statesmen's Yearbook, 1946, p. 1077, is as follows:)

#### FEDERAL FINANCE

The ordinary receipts and expenditure (in pesos ranging from 22 cents, United States, to 18 cents) for 5 years:

	1941	1942	1943	1944 <sup>1</sup>	1945 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Revenue.....	664,918,687	745,595,907	1,091,596,939	1,119,601,109	1,231,018,100
Expenditure.....	681,868,665	836,847,647	707,845,058	794,307,543	1,231,018,100

<sup>1</sup> Budget estimate.

In 1945 the largest expenditures budgeted were for debt service, 322,798,000 pesos; irrigation works, 112,000,000; highways, 125,000,000; army maintenance 26,000,000.

The national debt (in default since 1914) on December 31, 1943, was: Funded domestic debt, 788 million pesos; floating debt, 69 million; external debt, 231 million. Debt service, 1944, took about 284.4 million pesos. Nominal value of the external debt was estimated in 1942 at \$235,000,000, United States, of which 60 percent was in the hands of Axis-controlled nationals and institutions and 40 percent divided about equally between holders in the United States and Great Britain. A debt settlement was reached in December 1942 between the Government and the International Committee of Bankers in New York, but London creditors holding about 20 percent of the debt were not consulted; of the railway debt, also in default, about one-half is held in London. The agreement scaled down the payments to one-fifth of their dollar value; the total will be repaid by 1963 and 1968. Axis interests are excluded. American direct investments in Mexico, December 1940, totaled \$357,927,000, compared with \$682,536,000 in 1929. British investments in December 1945 amounted to £126,528,003, of which 73.1 percent was in default. Source: Statesman's Year Book, 1946, p. 1077. Congressional Reading Room, Feb. 11, 1947.

Mr. WORLEY. You said, I believe, that action should have been taken sooner.

Mr. KLEBERG. Yes, sir; I would like to change that, if I might, to this statement: It would have been highly advantageous had we been able to go to work on this thing right off the bat.

Mr. WORLEY. I agree with you fully. Now either our Government or the Mexican Government has apparently been at fault in this respect. Have we been at fault?

Mr. KLEBERG. Let me say this to you. Personally I am very deeply sorry that the outbreak did not occur in this country rather than Mexico, because this country would have immediately moved to meet it. I repeat that Mexico was not only confused, but actually ignorant of what the thing was, and the time it required them to go ahead and get on the job was a painfully dangerous loss of time.

Mr. WORLEY. I agree with you. Let me ask you this: Don't you think that before a Government agency can act, they must have something concrete to act on?

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

Mr. WORLEY. Everything possible should be done immediately.

Mr. KLEBERG. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

Mr. KLEBERG. I desire to thank the committee for this opportunity of presenting this subject, and at the same time say how happy I am to see all of you fine gentlemen again.

The CHAIRMAN. What does the committee desire to do? It is a quarter of 5. Do you want to go ahead with another witness for a while longer? We have no one present from the State Department this afternoon, although we will have someone in the morning.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if there is anybody here who has been down in Mexico?

Mr. WORLEY. I believe that Joe Montague has been down there.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Not recently. We have one man here from Mexico City.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to hear from Mr. Mollin, executive secretary, American National Livestock Association, and Mr. Hanson, representing the commissioners of agriculture. Now are there any other witnesses besides Members of Congress who want to be heard?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Briscoe, former president of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, is here, and he is very familiar with the situation. I would like to have him tell the committee what the situation is and then have you hear Mr. Raymond Bell, who has come this week from Mexico City. I think what he can tell you might be of interest to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the sentiment of the committee?

Do you gentlemen want to stay a while longer?

Mr. WORLEY. I will stay until 5.

The CHAIRMAN. Mrs. Lusk, do you desire to make a statement at this time?

#### STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGIA L. LUSK, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mrs. LUSK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I would like to say in behalf of the cattle growers in New Mexico that they are very anxious that something be done as quickly as possible to start this work down there. We feel there is going to be a lot of trouble if something is not done, and we feel sure that you will get cooperation of the Mexican people, judging from what we hear from those we meet.

I am sorry I did not bring a letter I have from Mr. Godfrey in regard to the seriousness of the situation. We feel it will be quite serious in the Southwestern States if something is not done as quickly as possible.

I can endorse everything the others have said here because I do know what the situation is that we have there. I have been in Mexico a great deal and I know how the people work and I know how they will cooperate to work out the problem, once it is started.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mrs. Lusk.

Perhaps we can put on one or two short witnesses before we conclude.

We will now hear from Dolph Briscoe.



**STATEMENT OF DOLPH BRISCOE, TEXAS AND SOUTHWEST CATTLE  
RAISERS ASSOCIATION, UVALDE, TEX.**

Mr. BRISCOE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Dolph Briscoe, and I live Uvalde, Tex. We operate ranches in both Texas and old Mexico.

I am a former president of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association. Our president, Mr. Weymouth, was called back to Texas, and he asked me to come back and be with Judge Montague during his absence, you might say, and so I am pinch-hitting for the president of our association, Mr. Weymouth.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you are representing the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We are very glad to hear from you.

Mr. BRISCOE. Well, Mr. Kleberg, of course covered the whole thing, I think, in detail, and probably there is very little that I could add to what he has said.

The question of cooperation from the Mexican Government, I think, is the most vital question in this whole thing, and in Mexico you can only accomplish what the Mexican authorities themselves will do.

There is no way for American officials or individuals or veterinarians or representatives of any of the departments of our Government to go to Mexico and do one single thing. All of us know that. So the thing that we need know is the cooperation of the Mexican Government is necessary, because whatever is accomplished is going to have to be accomplished by that.

Now, Mexico cannot, and I make a positive statement of that, Mexico cannot cope with this disease single-handedly. They do not have the money that is necessary; they do not have the technical knowledge, and they may not have the desire—that is the thing that may be lacking.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the witness a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you been in Mexico recently?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; but I have not been to Mexico City.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you been to Mexico since the outbreak?

Mr. BRISCOE. No, sir; I have not.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So you do not know whether or not the Mexicans themselves are concerned about this problem?

Mr. BRISCOE. Are concerned?

Mr. ANDRESEN. Yes.

Mr. BRISCOE. They are concerned, according to the statements that have been made to me by Americans who have been to Mexico City; but now, whether or not, as I said before, they are concerned enough is very questionable, as to whether or not they have enough concern about it and determine whether they have a realization of the seriousness of it, that is very questionable. Just how that could be brought to their attention I do not know, except the closing of the border.

The border today is closed to animals and products of the animals, and that is all that the quarantine is against today—hay and grass and

things which are used in connection with livestock. It is only closed to them and it is my belief that the greatest thing that could have been done to bring this thing home to the Mexican people would be a closing of the border; and what I mean is close the border. I mean really closing it and letting them know we are not going to deal with them if they keep this disease in their country, and I think that would probably be the only thing that would bring them to a realization that we mean what we say about it; and when I say "we" I mean the United States Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. To bring that kind of pressure on them will break up our good will.

Mr. BRISCOE. Well, I tell you I do not know anything about that good will business. I am speaking personally and not for the association.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think we must be hard to secure results?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, I do.

Mr. WORLEY. That good will business works both ways, doesn't it?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. We are trying to help a people who are making no effort to help themselves, gentlemen, at this time. Now that may be our fault. Mr. Kleberg says it is because we haven't sold them on it. That may be our fault, but at the same time they have got that problem. I do think they have got to realize that they have got to make every effort to keep this disease confined to the area where it is now. If the Mexican people just give it up and do nothing about it, it will be on our borders in 30 days. I do not think there is any question about it; and then, again, the Mexican people are people who are very easily discouraged, and if you will permit me to say so, our Government in the past has bought Mexico in that they, I think, feel that all they have got to do is toss this problem in our lap and we will come down there with our money and do it; but that is our fault and not theirs.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is the situation all over the world.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; I think that is our fault, and therefore I think we should not blame the Mexican people too much for that attitude because we have taught that attitude to them.

I think we are directly responsible for that attitude about it, and when I say "we" I mean the United States Government.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We are also talking about bringing in Mexican labor to do certain hard work in the United States.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. But I do believe that our Congress should immediately pass enabling legislation that will permit our Bureau of Animal Industry to go to Mexico and work with the Mexican people and try to get something done, and Congress should make an appropriation that will enable them to do this work.

Mr. WORLEY. When you say work with them, to what extent?

Mr. BRISCOE. With technical aid and technical advice, because we cannot do the work ourselves, Mr. Worley.

Mr. WORLEY. I understand. I wanted to know just how far you thought we should go.

Do you think we ought to underwrite the slaughter of the cattle?

Mr. BRISCOE. I think we will have to. I don't think we ought to; I don't think we ought to be called upon to pay that. I don't think that is right. I don't think it is right to come up here and ask the

Congress to appropriate money to go into a foreign country to pay for an eradication program of a disease. I think that is bad.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is just a question of how many insurance policies we will underwrite.

Mr. BRISCOE. But it will be so much cheaper to fight the war in Mexico than to fight it in the United States, regardless of right or wrong. It is good business, sound economically, for us to go in there and spend and do whatever we can, spend every dollar necessary, for if it gets in the United States it will cost us \$10,000 for every dollar we would spend in Mexico.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I think there would be more justification in spending two or three hundred million dollars for eradicating that disease than to turn over a couple of hundred million dollars to them as we did to some countries, which in turn paid the money under reparations agreements to Russia.

Mr. BRISCOE. I agree with you. It is a rather delicate problem that we have done there. It is just one of those things that we cannot do anything about except do what just has to be done. We have no choice at all.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you suppose, Mr. Briscoe, that the Mexican Government now fully appreciates what the importation of those bulls has cost them in deprivation of import of their cattle to this country?

Mr. BRISCOE. How is that?

Mr. WORLEY. Do you suppose that the Mexican Government now appreciates how much they have lost in importation of cattle to this country as a result of their importing those Brazilian bulls?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you have any hopes that they will not import other cattle in the future in violation of their agreement?

Mr. BRISCOE. If we make it expensive enough for Mexico in the way of economic sanctions—in other words, if we hit them hard enough for violating their treaty—then they will have some respect for it in the future; but if we do not mete out some kind of punishment to them for violating it, they will not pay any more attention than a spoiled child does to its parents.

Mr. WORLEY. Therefore, under that line of reasoning we must decide on one of two courses. There seems to be no question but that, based on the testimony we have received here, we will have to provide a large share of the money purely for our own safety.

Mr. BRISCOE. That is right.

Mr. WORLEY. But I am interested in making sure this policy of importing infected livestock in violation of our mutual importation agreement won't occur again in the future. We have got to make sure of that. So how can we make them pay their part of the cost in eliminating it?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; I think there is a great opportunity to teach them a lesson at this time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is familiar with the complex attitude of the Mexicans, from what you have said. Now, do you think we can go in there and get their good will and cooperation by being hard with them?

Mr. WORLEY. Right now I am not as much concerned with their good will as I am with the eradication of the hoof-and-mouth disease. I think it is to our advantage to get rid of it.



Mr. ANDRESEN. Then we should go down in that spirit and convince them that it is more important.

Mr. WORLEY. It seems to be pretty hard to sell them on that. Good will should run both ways.

Mr. BRISCOE. In addition to that, I think it is just a question of hard-boiled trading with them, and trading with them just like Dick Kleberg and I trade horses; I must do so-and-so and he must do so-and-so.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But you cannot go in and take a man's livelihood away from him.

Mr. BRISCOE. No, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. When you destroy a man's ox, you must provide him with some means of making a living.

Mr. BRISCOE. I don't think we can go in there and put on a complete slaughter program.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then you won't solve the problem.

Mr. BRISCOE. I think Dr. Fladness' program, the one on which there is pretty close agreement, would work, which I guess you are all familiar with—where would be carried on a modified program; that within this area would be a modified program and outside of the area will be a complete slaughter program. Outside of the infected area any outbreak would be handled the same as we would handle it in the United States. Within this Federal area where the disease now exists there they will carry on a modified program, and those animals in there which are not directly exposed to this disease and do not have it will not be slaughtered. That will do two things. That will permit the economy of this area to continue. The ox that belongs to the peon will not have to be killed in that area. The economy will go on and the economy will be permitted to operate.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think it will accomplish the results?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If you go and kill 50 animals infected and let the others live?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir. You will let them live until such time that they will slaughter them for human consumption on his gradual program, but they would keep the quarantine in effect. It is impossible to go in and kill all the cattle and everything that would carry the disease in this area. That could not be done at any time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Isn't that what we did here in this country when we had an outbreak?

Mr. BRISCOE. But we never had an outbreak that covered an area this large. We never had an outbreak so extended.

Mr. KLEBERG. The outbreak we had in 1914 covered a space 2,200 miles long. It covered dairy herds and the feed lots.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How large is the area that is infected?

Mr. BRISCOE. This main area is 200 by 400 miles, I believe they say, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is a relatively small part of the territory of Mexico.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; it measures practically that size.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Won't you agree that if this disease is not eradicated that it will ultimately destroy their cattle, sheep, and goats in all of Mexico? Don't they know that?

Mr. BRISCOE. They do not know it, because they are being told by the technicians of Argentina and Brazil that those two countries have lived with the disease for many years and that those two countries are prosperous, and that Mexico can live with this disease and be prosperous in livestock. That propaganda is being put out.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You say a large proportion of the people are now being sold on the idea that they can live with the hoof-and-mouth disease and get along?

Mr. BRISCOE. They are being sold on that idea.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If we don't counteract that propaganda, we will have a hard time going down there later and selling our program, won't we?

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It looks like a strange idea to me, to appropriate money to go down there when the people of Mexico are sold on the idea that they do not want it. I think that is quite a serious matter.

Mr. BRISCOE. It is a serious matter.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We had better spend some money on propaganda selling the people down there on the necessity of getting rid of the hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. BRISCOE. Yes, sir; a little money sent into Mexico now might do more good than a lot of money later on.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I will support any legislation that will start that program, because I am sure we don't want it to continue.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Briscoe.

The committee will adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and we want to hear several witnesses and complete the hearing at that time.

(Thereupon the hearing adjourned, to meet on Wednesday, February 12, 1947, at 10 a. m.)

# CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1947

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The Committee on Agriculture met in the committee room, 1310 House Office Building, at 10 a. m., Hon. Clifford R. Hop, chairman, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order. The hearing on legislation proposed by Dr. Gillie for the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico will be resumed and the first witness this morning will be Mr. F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, of Denver, Colo.

You may proceed, Mr. Mollin.

## STATEMENT OF F. E. MOLLIN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, DENVER, COLO.

Mr. MOLLIN. My name is F. E. Mollin and I am executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

I think it is probably unnecessary to say that I consider this the most important matter that has confronted the livestock industry in many a year; and I think that the attitude of not only the livestock industry but of the entire agricultural industry of this country is just the same. They are very vitally concerned because if the foot-and-mouth disease gets established in this country, it will be paralyzing to the whole agricultural industry.

I want to make a brief historical reference to the beginning of what we might call the fight to keep hoof-and-mouth disease out of this country.

Do you recall that in 1935 our State Department negotiated what was known as an Argentine sanitary convention, and that would have modified the embargo provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 so that importations of live animals or at least meat, could have been accomplished from regions of countries which were declared to be free of foot-and-mouth disease, even though foot-and-mouth disease was known to exist in other parts of those same countries.

We fought that Argentine sanitary convention and we have fought every move since that time along the same lines, and it has been a constant fight. There has been constant propaganda in this country,



largely, we think, disseminated from Argentina, to break down this embargo which makes it mandatory to exclude shipments from any country where the disease exists, and it is a fact that Mexico failed to stand on that word "countries" and that brought them into their present situation.

Unfortunately the sanitary treaty which we have with Mexico does not use the word "countries." It uses the word "regions," so they took the position in accepting importation from Brazil they were accepting importations from regions in Brazil which did not have the foot-and-mouth disease, and they got into trouble because there are no regions in a country which has been infested for years with foot-and-mouth disease, there are no regions from which you can safely accept imports; and it is a little bit of satisfaction, even though a grim one, that some of the editors and broadcasters and magazine writers and the columnists who have been pillaring the livestock industry of this country for its fight against foot-and-mouth disease are now retracting in their columns, admitting that the livestock industry was right and they were wrong.

I would like to call attention to the fact that with the exception of the brief period when we have had these outbreaks in this country—Mr. Kleberg mentioned the total number—there have been some seven or eight since 1900, and there were two or three prior to that time. Except in those brief periods when we have quickly conquered the disease, we have always had an ocean between us and the foot-and-mouth disease. Now we no longer have the protection of the ocean.

We are for this program which has been presented to you by Dr. Simms. We think it is undoubtedly the best program that can be worked out under the circumstances prevailing in Mexico.

I did not get to hear Dr. Simm's testimony before this committee because I heard Dr. Fladness before the Senate committee, but I met Dr. Simms at one of the conferences that our livestock groups had with him recently, and he made an observation which he may have repeated here, and which if he did is worth repeating anyway; and that is, in fighting the hoof-and-mouth disease you either win or lose. There are no draws. You have got to conquer it or it conquers you.

Now so far Mexico is losing. The disease has been established down there almost 4 months and it is gradually spreading, fortunately to the west and very little to the north.

I think it should be recognized that it is not practical to hold the foot-and-mouth disease in the present regions in southern Mexico for any great period of time. It could be possible to do it for a year or two if your program is actively prosecuted in the meantime, but you have got to advance; you have got to lessen the infected area, or eventually your quarantine will become lax and it will jump over your quarantine line and Mexico will become infested with foot-and-mouth disease, just the same as most of the South American countries are today. So this is a matter that you have got to go in there and fight and conquer.

In my opinion the only way that can be done under the program that has been announced by the Bureau of Animal Industry is to gradually push that quarantine line back and get more territory this side of the quarantine line, and be sure there are no breaks outside of the infected area. I think in that fashion you will have a chance to do the job.

The program calls for the elimination within the area by slaughter destruction of fresh outbreaks and the marketing of cattle that haven't become infected or that have gone through the disease and recovered. I might say that sufficient time has already elapsed so that there are many cattle in the infected zone which have completely recovered from the disease.

One of the Texas cattlemen who was in Mexico City a few weeks ago saw such cattle in the lot near Mexico City and they had rings above their hooves which he was told indicated that they had had the disease, perhaps 8 or 10 weeks earlier, and they were recovered and they were going to market; but there is one rather disturbing thing about the situation down there which I do not think they know for sure yet, and that is that there are two or three types of virus. There are three, at least, known types of the virus; two, I understand, which are the most common. If they have only one type of virus to contend with in Mexico, the problem is simpler, but if they have both of the major types it is more complicated.

An animal which has had the disease acquires an immunity that will last for perhaps 12 or 13 months, but if he has only had one type of the disease and is exposed immediately, we will say, to the other types, he can again have the foot-and-mouth disease, and they are a bit disturbed by the possibility that there are two types in the outbreak because they have had reports, which I am not sure have been definitely confirmed, that some animals which have gone through the disease have shown signs of breaking out again.

I understand they are sending samples to Great Britain to have them typed so that they can determine if they do have more than one type to contend with.

At the beginning of this hearing I gave the secretary of the committee copies of a booklet which I published 2 years ago entitled "Keep Out Foot-and-Mouth Disease." I want to call your attention to the table on page 6 of that booklet, which shows the experience that England had in 1942 when they had the most serious outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in South America in many, many years. It shows that in 1 month, at the peak of the outbreak in England, they had 236 infected premises, and it shows the very close correlation between the upswing in Great Britain with the upswing in the number of outbreaks in Argentina. When the disease reached its peak in Argentina, it reached its peak in England about 60 to 90 days later, allowing time for the meat to move to England and to get into channels of distribution. Now that is despite the fact that the meat was inspected in the packing houses in Argentina.

England has tried to install every precaution. Animals that are in an active state of the disease are not slaughtered. When the meat gets to England, they have a law that the garbage must be boiled before being fed to hogs, and yet England has had outbreaks of the foot-and-mouth disease all the time, and now knows for sure that they got it from this meat.

Freezing does not kill the virus but merely preserves it and it lives for a long time under those conditions. I checked with the Department not long ago and while, so far as they know, they have not had a very violent situation in South America recently, yet there has not been a single month since January 1, 1945, up to November 1;



the last figures I obtained, when England had not had another outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. I talked to a gentleman in the city who came down to attend the executive meeting, Mr. King of Wyoming, who had a letter from England that told of the slaughtering of 1,100 registered cattle because of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in that herd.

Now those conditions which England faces today and must face in the years to come because she needs to import beef, are the conditions which we will face in this country if the foot-and-mouth disease is allowed to spread all over Mexico and is right across the border from our United States. The difference, of course, would be that England gets her infection from dressed beef and we would get it through other channels that it would be very difficult to stop.

I don't accept the philosophy that we will not conquer it. I don't think we will allow it to become established in this country. We cannot allow it to become established in this country because we cannot live with the foot-and-mouth disease. Our conditions are so different from those prevailing in South America; conditions are far different in this country from what they are in South America, in Brazil and in Argentina, in that in many of the regions of our country, most of the livestock-producing regions of this country and in the Corn Belt, all the livestock is finished and most cattle are on dry, hard feed for as much as 6 to 8 months of the year, and they could not eat under those conditions with a sore mouth. We just cannot live with foot-and-mouth disease under the conditions that we have in this country and we would have to go to the expense, whatever it may be, to stamp out every outbreak that would get across the line and hit us.

On page 11 of this same booklet it shows the numerous ways in which they traced the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, in the outbreak of 1914 which was referred to as the most serious outbreak that has ever occurred in this country.

It is the most difficult disease to control, I think, that is known to mankind.

I want to call the committee's attention to a booklet that was put out by the Foreign Agriculture of November 1944. It has quite a complete study of the Mexican beef-cattle industry, and in that booklet you will find the most recent estimates that are available as to the cattle population of Mexico. The estimate is based on 1940 figures and shows a total of 11,600,000 cattle.

About 5,000,000 of those cattle are in the 2 northern zones, the northern zones taking in most of the States adjoining the United States, and the northwest Pacific zones; those zones are the farthest removed from the area of infection. But the States in the other three zones, the south zone, the central zone, and the Southwest Pacific zone, are in the infected area; but it is indicated therein that practically half of the cattle in Mexico are in the States that you might say are quite removed from the infected area.

The question was asked by Dr. Gillie, I believe, about the normal export of cattle to this country. During recent years the Mexican Government has had an export quota of 500,000 head of cattle. It has not always secured that quota. We have no bars against cattle from Mexico—I mean before the quarantines were established. There were certain quota restrictions made in the quota agreements with Mexico and Canada, but that only limited the number that could come



in at the reduced rate and there are no limits on the number that could come in and this 500,000 is their own limit and could have been removed, and probably would have been removed if they could clear themselves of the foot-and-mouth disease so that they could get rid of their accumulation of cattle. That is just an indication of the normal exporting of cattle. Those cattle come from the States bordering the United States, plus the State of Durango, that has a decree of its own issuance that limits exportation to the United States from the border States and the State of Durango.

There has been some discussion in regard to the matter of research and vaccine as a means of controlling this disease.

I think you all understand there never has been any research in this country because it has not been deemed safe to have such research. England, with its repeated outbreaks of hoof-and-mouth disease, has resorted to the expedient of conducting research on an old battleship anchored at some distant point so that they could conduct their research with safety.

I want to call attention, however, to the fact that while vaccine might become useful as an adjunct to the eradication, we have always found in this country that no disease has ever been eradicated with a vaccine. You merely control it, and even though the vaccine is perfected that would control the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico or South America or any other country, we would still insist on the maintenance of the embargo provisions of the tariff act which would exclude importation, or at least admittance of live cattle from any country where foot-and-mouth disease has been; because if you accept that vaccine as the only means of combating the disease, you are accepting the disease. We have an authority for that statement by the situation that exists in regard to hog cholera. We have had an effective treatment and simultaneous treatment for hog cholera, which has been in existence for almost 40 years; and yet our losses of hogs from hog cholera in this country keeps about the same as it was before this treatment was perfected. In Canada they do not permit the use of this treatment because they will not allow the live virus to be used in Canada, and their losses in proportion are considerably less than ours. The reason for that is that even in this country with the knowledge that they can protect their hogs with this simultaneous treatment, Dr. Simms told me the other day that only about 40 percent of the hogs are vaccinated; and so if we accept foot-and-mouth disease and attempted to control it with vaccine, they would have that same experience. We would have foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks all the time because people were careless and did not protect their herds.

I just want to make it clear that vaccine is not the answer to the problem that confronts us today. It may become helpful in controlling outbreaks later on, but only as an adjunct to the only method that we have ever found to work in stamping out the disease.

Now the important thing in this immediate situation is the need for haste. We have lost too much time already. I am not blaming anybody for that loss of time. It is difficult to get one government to move, and when you have to work with two governments, it multiplies the difficulty. I think everybody has tried their best to push this thing along and it has taken a lot of time.

It is very fortunate that the disease has not spread more than it has. I think it is safe to say if we had had an outbreak in this country and had not done any more about it for the same period of time, almost 4 months, it would be beyond control because of the greater movement of people in this country, the greater density of population, and the traffic that goes over our highways and byways. I think that it would be entirely beyond control if we had had an outbreak and had done nothing about it for almost 4 months.

As I see it, we cannot work out in advance all the details. I have full confidence in our Bureau of Animal Industry. I have full confidence in the Joint Agricultural Commission—these men are representatives of the two governments on this Joint Agricultural Commission, which is headed by Leslie Wheeler, of the Department of Agriculture. It is my understanding if we go ahead on this program it is proposed to set up a Joint Commission that will have to take hold and actively administer the program. I am sure that whoever appoints such a Joint Commission, whether Secretary Anderson or President Truman, will appoint one who will be prompted to do the job. So far as I am concerned, let us leave the details to these people who are going to do the job and let us give them the authority and the money to get started as quickly as possible. That is the real issue today. That is all I can say, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mollin, the program which has been outlined by the Bureau of Animal Industry does not contemplate slaughtering all the animals in the principal infected areas?

Mr. MOLLIN. It does not contemplate the destruction of all the livestock within the area.

The CHAIRMAN. But it does, as I understand it, contemplate the slaughter of cattle in areas outside the infected area.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir. I understand in regard to the livestock within the area, it contemplates sending to market animals that are isolated and have never come in contact with the disease or animals which have gone through the disease and recovered. Those animals will be marketed in orderly fashion and efforts will be taken to lessen the occurrence of the outbreak.

The CHAIRMAN. The point I was going to bring up next is this: In this country our own veterinarians have always gone on the theory that the only way to really meet the issue and eliminate the disease was to slaughter the herds in the infected areas.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And to take other sanitary precautions, destroy the buildings and the fodder and anything which might have become contaminated. Now the thing that bothers me about this program—and I realize this may be the best that can be done—the question is whether or not there is any chance to absolutely eradicate the disease in Mexico without following the same methods that we have always found necessary to follow in this country.

Mr. MOLLIN. That is what should have been done in Mexico if they had acted quickly. If they had let us know about it we would have been right on the job, but they concealed the fact that they had the disease for 2 months; and after it became established that they did have it and our authorities knew about it, since then we have been in negotiations with them for almost 2 months.

The Bureau of Animal Industry knew something was going on back on December 17 or 18, so it has been almost 2 months. I think it is too late to put on the kind of program which should have been put in effect at the beginning. Everyone I have talked to and knows the country thinks that you would not get 100-percent results with this program, and if you leave 10 percent of the animals you haven't accomplished your purpose. They could hide the animals in the mountains and do all kinds of things. This program will take a lot more time, but as this is brought to the population, it seems to me in that connection the Mexican Government has the job of selling the idea to their own people. They have got to go ahead and finish the job before they will have normal conditions in their own country and before we can restore normal relations between Mexico and the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question, then, is: Do you think that a program of this kind will result in entirely clearing up the Mexican situation and making it disease-free?

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, I have got hopes that it will. Nobody can foretell that, but if you establish a definite quarantine line and stop all outbreaks on this side of the line, that is the first thing to be done; and then if you eliminate their livestock within the area and push that quarantine line south, and if you reduce the area by reducing the infected zone and keeping everything stamped out behind you, it seems that way you have a chance. That is the only way it can be done, and we must take that chance.

Now, if we don't get cooperation—the Mexicans must cooperate—you cannot make any exception because the man is the governor or is some favored individual. If you are going to protect him and say his cattle don't have to be destroyed, you had better quit. They have got to cooperate, and in making the decision Mexico must decide whether they are going to live with the foot-and-mouth disease or whether they will ever restore normal relations with the United States, not only as to trade in livestock but in many other commodities.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Has the Mexican Government made that decision?

Mr. MOLLIN. I do not know that. I don't think we can answer all those questions until we authorize our Bureau to go down there and give them funds and try this thing out, and the quicker we do it the better; and if we find they won't cooperate, I don't think our people will spend any more money than necessary. If they will not cooperate there is not any use in our attempting to do the job. It must be a 100-percent job once they get started, and if the Mexicans do not cooperate to do the job, I would say our people might just as well pull out and come home.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand that the quarantine has been established.

Mr. MOLLIN. They have established a quarantine, but the fact is that the disease has spread.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Dr. Gillie has a map showing it jumped 55 or 100 miles.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir; I have that same map here. A man quit his job at a dairy in Mexico City and he went home, and he took the disease on his clothes or on his shoes.



Mr. FLANNAGAN. What is being done in the territory where the new outbreaks occurred?

Mr. MOLLIN. That particular outbreak in Aguascalientes I understand has been suppressed. They do say that is the one spot where they have actually killed the cattle. Now there have been some other outbreaks that have been closer to the original infection, where they have killed some cattle, but I do not know for a fact; but according to Government reports they have not done a thorough job. Of course, they haven't had sufficient experience with this disease. I think as time goes on and they realize what they are up against and they realize that this embargo or quarantine that we have on at the line cannot be raised now as it was raised last fall—that was raised by an administrative whim—now the laws say you cannot raise that quarantine or embargo so long as we know foot-and-mouth disease exists in Mexico, and they are going to have to realize that.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you believe, and those whom you represent believe, and those with whom you have been working, that is the livestock people, believe that the plan which has been proposed is the best possible plan that can be worked out and put into effect under the circumstances?

Mr. MOLLIN. I certainly believe that, Mr. Chairman, and I will say this, that if they get down there and get into practical maneuvers, they may find that they want to make changes and they should have authority to do it. It must be done on a mutual basis, but whatever is done will have to be done under Mexican police authority. Our people merely can advise and assist and provide the know-how and the materials, and so on.

I am sold on the idea this is the way to start, and I am sure, if there had been any other way possible after weeks of negotiations, that the other way would have been presented as the most practical way.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further questions?

Mr. HOEVEN. I like the emphasis you place on cooperation. I think that is the essential thing. We must have the cooperation of the Mexican Government. Unless you can eradicate the disease in Mexico completely, there is no need of pouring water into a rat hole. You say if the program is not successful, they can pull out and come home. I feel that is putting the cart before horse. I think we first should get the cooperation with the Mexican Government, and in that connection we have representatives of the Mexican Government in this city, namely the Mexican Embassy who can be consulted. I saw a statement in the press this morning wherein the Mexican Embassy denied a statement that had been made to the effect that the Mexicans were deliberately bringing the foot-and-mouth disease into this country. I do not know who made such a charge but it was fully denied. I would like to have representatives of the Mexican Government assure this committee that we will get cooperation. I think we should get in touch with them and have it explained that if we inaugurate this program and spend money, that we will expect the fullest cooperation in stamping out this disease.

Mr. MOLLIN. Well, the Mexican side of this Joint Agricultural Commission have approved this plan. It is my understanding before any work is actually done, there is going to be an assurance from higher up in Mexico. As I understand the position of our authorities, they are

of a mind, as you stated, that we will have to have the assurance in going on with this program of full cooperation.

Mr. HOEVEN. Well isn't that the first thing to be determined, whether we will have full cooperation?

Mr. MOLLIN. I think that is right, and we will have it.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Did I understand you to say that the Mexican Commission had approved this program.

Mr. MOLLIN. They have approved it. They had this meeting in Mexico City. Dr. Fladness attended. He headed our delegation to it. It was a subcommittee of this Joint Agricultural Commission and they worked out four agreements, and the Mexican half of this Joint Agricultural Commission has approved the three principal of the four agreements. The fourth one is not important to the starting of the program and is left for further discussion.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Your understanding is that the Mexican half of the joint commission approved it?

Mr. MOLLIN. They did, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Is the President of Mexico a member of that Commission?

Mr. MOLLIN. No, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I thought he was on that Commission.

Mr. MOLLIN. No, sir; not so far as I know. Professor Flores, the Under Agriculture head down there, is on it, and Leslie Wheeler is the head of our group.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who is their representative?

Mr. MOLLIN. I understand Professor Flores, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. I know him personally and he will see that it is done right.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They are the members of the Mexican Commission?

Dr. SIMMS. The Mexican Agricultural Commission is made up, as Mr. Mollin indicated, with Mr. Flores as chairman of the Commission. In addition to that in Mexico soon after the disease appeared they appointed what they called a Foot-and-Mouth Committee, and the President of Mexico is on that Committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Did they approve that program?

Mr. MOLLIN. We haven't had any official word that that Committee had approved the program.

The CHAIRMAN. The next witness will be a representative of the State Department who is familiar with all negotiations with Mexico, and he will no doubt be able to give us full information as to just what the present status of these agreements may be.

Mr. MOLLIN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to say in answer to the question that was raised a moment ago, there was an article in a Washington newspaper a few days ago that this answer from the Mexican Embassy no doubt referred to, and there was a suggestion that some people down there had threatened to infect herds in this country with foot-and-mouth disease. I think it was a very loose threat, probably no such threat was actually made, and I am very glad to know that the Mexican Embassy has denied that threat because that is just the wrong kind of stuff.

Mr. GILLIE. In connection with the outbreak that occurred in the Aguascalientes area, you recall that the other day there was a new

outbreak which occurred at Salvatierra, near the southern border of the State of Guanajuato. That is half way between the infected zone and Aguascalientes where all the cattle were destroyed.

Mr. MOLLIN. Yes, sir. I do not know about that. I have heard of that other outbreak in that half-way spot; I haven't the information as to whether those cattle have been destroyed.

Mr. GILLIE. I have just been informed of that, and since that new outbreak has occurred, you can see how infectious the disease is.

Mr. MOLLIN. It is a very great break for us that it spread west rather than north.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much.

We have with us this morning Mr. Ray of the State Department, who is familiar with the negotiations which have been conducted with the Mexican Government. I will ask Mr. Ray if he will come forward at this time.

Give your name and official position to the reporter for the record.

#### STATEMENT OF GUY W. RAY, CHIEF, DIVISION OF MEXICAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. RAY. My name is Guy Ray, and I am Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs of the Department of State.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ray, you are familiar with the negotiations which have been conducted between the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico with reference to cooperation in the suppression of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you relate to the committee the history and details of the negotiations, and tell us just what the understanding is at this time?

Mr. RAY. I think you probably have been told about the discovery of the disease and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RAY. And I think the first important step that we took in negotiations with Mexico was this Joint Committee on which the Mexican and American veterinarians were represented. They prepared a resolution which they called Resolution 1, and the gist of it was that Mexico was not able to cope with this disease because it did not have the scientific and technical knowledge and they did not have the equipment. Therefore, if Mexico was to control and eradicate the disease it would have to have the help of the United States, and this joint report was submitted to the two Governments. There was an exchange of notes between the Mexican Foreign Office and the Department of State, that is between our Embassies, and we authorized the Ambassador to hand a note to the Mexican Government, stating that the Government of the United States accepted Resolution 1; and the Mexican Government sent us a note saying that it accepted it; and that was the general principle that cooperation from the United States was absolutely necessary if the disease was to be finally eradicated.

Then subsequent to that we had Resolutions 2 and 3, which I think have been described to the committee, providing a general basis for cooperation and outlining briefly a plan to quarantine the zone and stamp the disease out in other places. In other words, the main ob-



ject and immediate object, I understand, was to keep it away from the border.

The question came up just a few moments ago as to whether the President of Mexico had approved it. Well, there cannot be any doubt he has approved it, because our Ambassador had conversations with him and the Mexican Foreign Minister got authority from the President of Mexico and the Department of Agriculture to send us a note saying that Mexico approved resolutions 2 and 3. Now that means that commits the entire Mexican administration, including the President; and I do not know of anything more binding than his exchange of notes unless it were his treaty, but an exchange of notes for ordinary purposes is always considered as binding on the two Governments. Now that is where we are for the moment.

With respect to legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate——

The CHAIRMAN (interposing). Before you go into that, has there been any meeting of minds between those representatives of our Government and those representatives of the Mexican Government as to the character of the cooperation, the details—in other words—of the program? I am referring now particularly to the extent of the financial cooperation on the part of the Mexican Government and on the part of this Government. Has that been discussed?

Mr. RAY. It has been discussed in a general way, such as in reference to more disinfectant and so on, because of questions by representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry; but the thing that we need now, as I understand it, is a meeting with the Mexicans to work out the details and regulations on the basis of this understanding which we have already reached with the Mexicans.

Now I don't see how our Embassy in Mexico, with the help of the Bureau of Animal Industry people, could negotiate with Mexico for their cooperation unless we have something to back it up. In other words they would be playing poker with no chips.

The CHAIRMAN. You are referring now to this legislation. You mean it is necessary for this country to pass legislation authorizing participation on the part of the Department of Agriculture in this joint program before you would be in a position to work out the details. Is that correct?

Mr. RAY. That is exactly what I mean; yes, sir. I don't see how we could instruct our Ambassador to go ahead and negotiate with the foreign Minister of Agriculture and the President of Mexico unless he could tell them that they have authority to cooperate; and one of the first questions they would ask him is: "Can you back this up? Have you any authority to cooperate?" And if his answer was no, that he had no authority, it seems to me that the negotiations would break down right then and there.

The CHAIRMAN. Now what is your understanding as to the authority of the Mexican Government to cooperate? Do they have the necessary legislative authority to go ahead and carry out any agreements that might be made?

Mr. RAY. I am sure they have that authority. They have by a Presidential decree that sets up this Hoof-and-Mouth Commission; and the President himself, I understand, is head of this Commission and certainly was given authority to spend—it was a very small amount

of money, I think it was about \$200,000—but that gave them authority to go ahead and take the steps, and the legislative set-up in Mexico is somewhat simpler than ours. Congress is not in session at the present time in Mexico, and by decrees the President can establish, if there is any authority lacking, he can establish that authority by decrees which will have the effect of law until Congress meets, and that continues to have the effect of law until Congress ratifies it or turns it down.

I don't think there is any doubt about the Mexican Government having the authority and being able, just by the stroke of the pen, to have a decree by the President setting up any additional authority that may be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if Congress passes enabling legislation, there will be nothing thereafter to hinder the making of definite arrangements for cooperation?

Mr. RAY. I think we could go right ahead with it then, and I don't see how we could go ahead with it until we have that legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions on the part of members of the committee?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who represented the United States on the Commission?

Mr. RAY. I beg your pardon.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Who represented the United States Government on this commission or committee that was appointed to meet with the Mexican representatives?

Mr. RAY. I think Dr. Simms can give you that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you put that in the record at this point?

Mr. RAY. The members of the American party, I am sure, were Dr. Fladness and our agricultural man in Mexico, and then they had two other representatives down there, Mr. Wardlow and Mr. Shahan.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand they made certain recommendations. Is that right?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. By the exchange of notes between the United States and the Mexican Government, No. 1 was accepted by the two Governments?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Now do you have copies of that exchange of notes between the two Governments?

Mr. RAY. I don't have copies with me; no, sir.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Do you have a copy of Resolution No. 1 that was agreed on?

Mr. RAY. I have with me No. 2 and No. 3, but I do not have a copy of Resolution No. 1.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will you put the resolution in the record at this point?

Mr. RAY. We have all three of them right here.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a copy right here. I think it would be a good idea to insert all three of the resolutions in the record at this point in your statement.

(The resolutions above referred to are as follows:)

#### RESOLUTION I

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by a joint Mexican-United States veterinary investigating committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem; the Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 25, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexico-United States Agricultural Commission recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest moment such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION III

Considering that foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals have caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represent a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,000,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment and materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.



2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds or flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to local slaughterhouses within the zone, of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.

Mr. RAY. We considered those exchanges of notes on Resolution No. 1, of which you have a copy, I think; and then there was another exchange of notes on Resolutions Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir. Now we consider the exchange of notes definitely binding on the two Governments, and the important thing in the notes was the items and not the composition. With the exchange of notes it became definitely binding. It does not just bind the Commission of the Mexican Government but it binds the administration.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand you will furnish the reporter with copies of the resolution.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; I will be glad to do so.

Mr. ANDRESEN. If we go into this program, is there an understanding between the Ambassador of our country and the President of Mexico that our country is to stand the entire expense of this program?

Mr. RAY. I don't believe there has ever been such a thing intimated. We have not been able to work out a definite agreement as to what the proportion of the expenses of each country will be, but I never heard the slightest intimation that Mexico expected us to bear the whole burden of it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you know whether our Ambassador had a discussion with the President of Mexico on the expense item?

Mr. RAY. They had general discussions but I don't believe they discussed figures because neither one had figures as to what it would cost; but the definite understanding is that it will not be an expenditure by us solely but there will be cooperation between the two. The Mexicans will bear a lot of the expenditure. They will necessarily have to bear them; such as sending their soldiers from one part of the country to another, and that may be 5,000 or 10,000 soldiers in one place. All that, of course, is a Mexican expenditure. Now the question whether certain carloads of disinfectants and so on would be bought by us entirely or partly by them is something that we can negotiate with the Mexicans as soon as we have some assurance that we can cooperate with them and that we have the authority to do it.

I don't believe any responsible official has any thought at all that this is going to be financed by us. I think they feel that they must put in what they are financially, physically, and economically able to do.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you believe that the Mexican authorities understand the extent of the program, as to what must be done to eradicate the disease?

Mr. RAY. I think the officials do. The people of Mexico may not, but the responsible officers of the Mexican Government, I think, are entirely impressed with the serious consequences of it, not only to Mexico but to us, and the very harmful effects it may have on their commerce with us and in tourist trade and in our relations in general; and the Mexican higher officials have taken it very seriously and tell us that they are anxious to cooperate and they realize that our interest in this only is in keeping it out of the United States; and they want to keep it away from the border and they want to cooperate with us in every way in stamping it out; and above all keep it out of the United States, which, after all, is the thing which is uppermost in our minds, to keep it out of our country.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I agree with you on that. Has the State Department given any consideration about closing the border so as to stop transportation between Mexico and the United States?

Mr. RAY. We haven't considered actually doing it, but we have considered it as an eventual possibility and as a terrible thing for both countries if it had to come about. Now we would take that step—we are not veterinarians in the State Department and on those things we have to depend on the Department of Agriculture. Now if the Bureau of Animal Industry says we have got to close the borders or we have got to stop everything, humans and commerce and everything else, why it would be a terrible blow for Mexico and for us and we have considered that as an eventual possibility, especially if the disease got right along the border; but we haven't considered doing it at any definite date or under present circumstances.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Dr. Gillie mentioned a case where a hired man on a dairy farm carried the disease with him for about 100 miles. Now if that is the case, we have a lot of tourists traveling to Mexico, down in the infected areas, and we also have this recruitment of labor program. It seems to me those things are something that must be taken into consideration.

Mr. RAY. Well the question whether all tourists should be disinfected or stopped or whether commerce should be disinfected, and so on, are questions that I would rather leave up to the Bureau of Animal Industry, as to whether it is necessary or not. I am not a technician on foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I am not thinking so much about the tourists as I am about the automobiles and what they may pick up, what their tires may pick up along the highway. I don't believe all these farms are fenced in Mexico.

Mr. RAY. I can easily conceive, with my limited knowledge of the disease, from what I hear, that it might be a possible way of bringing it in; but I would not make a definite statement on it because I do not know.

Mr. GILLIE. I would like to ask Mr. Ray if the President of the United States or the Secretary of State has the authority to appoint a special representative who, we will say, treats with Mexican authorities on this disease.

Mr. RAY. I presume the President would have that authority but I don't conceive of any necessity for such an appointment because we have the Bureau of Animal Industry on whom we depend for the technical and scientific knowledge; and we have the Ambassador and

the agricultural and assistant agricultural attaché permanently stationed in Mexico who are familiar with the Government, and much more familiar than some new representative would be, to follow it all along, and who are experienced negotiators; and it seems to me that they are perfectly qualified to carry on any negotiations necessary.

Mr. GILLIE. Then it would not be necessary for either the Department of State or the President to appoint a special man to go down there to make all arrangements with the Mexican Government? In other words the Department or the President of the United States could rely on the Department of Agriculture to carry on as they saw fit?

Mr. RAY. I think we have the best machinery to carry it through in existence right now that we could possibly set up. If we appointed some new man he would be more in the way than he would be useful.

Mr. GILLIE. That is all.

Mr. WORLEY. You said, Mr. Ray, that the Mexican Government appropriated \$200,000 initially. Now does the President have authority to make appropriations when the Mexican Congress isn't in session?

Mr. RAY. Yes; he can authorize expenditures.

Mr. WORLEY. He can only authorize expenditures?

Mr. RAY. Yes; he can make expenditures when Congress isn't in session, for purposes like that. The Mexican President can issue decrees which carry appropriations with them, which have the effect of law until Congress comes into session. After Congress comes in session, if they do not take any action on it, it continues in effect until Congress either votes it down or ratifies it. If it takes no action, it just goes on.

Mr. WORLEY. The Mexican Congress would have to take action in order to nullify it?

Mr. RAY. Yes; in order to nullify it they would have to take negative action.

Mr. WORLEY. They would have to take action to nullify it?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; and when Congress isn't in session they have a permanent committee of Congress which clears these things for the President, and with the approval of this permanent committee he goes ahead and issues the decree. In this case it would be with the approval of the permanent committee and the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and the President and Secretary of Agriculture would have authority for the decree and the authority for spending the money.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion would the Mexican Government cooperate to the fullest extent with us?

Mr. RAY. I believe they realize the seriousness of this and I think they will; and we have done our best to impress upon them the necessity of doing so.

Mr. WORLEY. One further question: What assurance have you that the Mexican Government will not repeat this same offense in the future?

Mr. RAY. Well, I think they have learned a lesson on this one. It is such an expensive lesson that I think without any urging from us there will be no danger that Mexico would repeat this in the next 20 or 30 years, or certainly until a new generation came in.



Mr. WORLEY. You do not suppose you could negotiate a more binding agreement.

Mr. RAY. We have had an agreement with the Mexicans which we signed out at Los Angeles last July or August, to negotiate a new sanitary agreement with them, but I am convinced that there is no danger, certainly not in the near future, of Mexico importing any more cattle, because the lesson is a very bitter one for them. Just the fact that they lose the dollar exchange from about a half a million cattle a year that they exported to the United States and that they are not getting now, that costs them \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, or probably more each year: and that alone is a very bitter lesson for them. Now I don't think there is the slightest danger of any repetition of this for quite a few years to come.

Mr. WORLEY. I understand there was opposition when these bulls were moved into Mexico from Brazil.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think this proposed legislation would be effective?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. WORLEY. Do you think it would be sufficient to get under way quickly?

Mr. RAY. I think we could get under way right away if you passed enabling legislation. They can go right ahead and negotiate the details with the Mexicans. If you are asking me whether they will eradicate the disease or not, I do not know.

Mr. WORLEY. Nobody knows that.

Mr. RAY. Without this we will not do anything and it will be spreading, and the first thing we know it will be up here and we will be in an awful fix; and it will not be a question of \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 then, but a question of hundreds of millions.

Mr. WORLEY. I share your thought that we should go ahead as fast as we can go.

Mr. RAY. There is one thing I would like to say about the disease. It has existed in the quarantine of Brazil and Germany and England for many years, and the Argentines and Brazilians go ahead eating the meat and they say, "Why should you worry about this disease because we have it and we still eat good meat?"

Now as a matter of fact the cattle down there, there are some other diseases that they have that humans have. They become so accustomed to these diseases, and they have had them generation after generation, and they develop a sort of immunity, or semi-immunity, so that the disease does not hurt them much; but when our cattle catch it, it is very violent and has a much worse effect on our cattle or on our people than it does on the cattle that have had it for years and years, or you might say for generation after generation so that it seems to diminish in effect. But when our cattle get it, it is a very violent disease and it takes a much more virulent form than it does for them.

Mr. WORLEY. That is all, thank you very much, Mr. Ray.

Mr. HOEVEN. I understood you to say that the President of Mexico had authorized a \$200,000 appropriation.

Mr. RAY. I believe that was done a month or two ago, when it first broke out.

Mr. HOEVEN. Is there any limitation on the amount the President of Mexico may authorize when the Mexican Congress isn't in session?

Mr. RAY. I don't think there is any limitation.

Mr. HOEVEN. If he sought to authorize the expenditure of \$1,000,000, that would be valid and binding on the Mexican Government?

Mr. RAY. I am sure it would; yes, sir. That is, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture, or whatever minister is concerned, and the permanent committee of the House and Senate which is always in session; and if necessary the President can call a special session of Congress.

Mr. HOEVEN. But without the Congress in session there would be no limitation on the amount which could be authorized?

Mr. RAY. No, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Did the State Department cooperate with the Agriculture Department in the writing of the present legislation?

Mr. RAY. The bill was written in the Department of Agriculture and brought over to me for clearance, and I discussed it with our Legal Division and they approved the text of the bill submitted to us, both in letter and in spirit.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. So you think the authority granted in this bill will do what our Government wants to do toward eradicating this disease?

Mr. RAY. I think it is the only hope we have of doing it. I could not give you assurance of what can be done.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What you want is for this Congress to pass this legislation giving the Government authority to go down and do this job; and then somebody gets the Appropriations Committee to appropriate the necessary money to use there.

Mr. RAY. That is exactly what we want; yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is what we discussed before.

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And so far as the two departments are concerned, you are in agreement on the type of legislation necessary to do that job?

Mr. RAY. Yes, sir; we are in absolute agreement.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Mr. Ray.

Mr. RAY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now hear from Mr. Carl H. Wilken, of Sioux City, Iowa.

**STATEMENT OF CARL H. WILKEN, ECONOMIC ANALYST, RAW MATERIALS NATIONAL COUNCIL, FOR NORTH CENTRAL STATES ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS, SECRETARIES, AND DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. WILKEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my name is Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council, at Sioux City, Iowa, and I am testifying in behalf of the North Central States Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture.

This association covers the 11 Midwestern States—Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, etc., and is the center of our agricultural industry in the United States.

Now it happens that we are a long ways from the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, while on the other hand we are very close to it. Farmers in our area buy carloads of cattle from Texas and New Mexico and Colorado, from the range areas, and in the past we have even fattened cattle that were originally produced in Mexico, so that we know that the disease can spread very rapidly.

My testimony is in support of those who are advocating immediate steps to eradicate, or help to eradicate, the disease that has broken out in Mexico, and we are of the opinion that the sooner Congress gets busy with it the better it is going to be for everyone.

Now then, to me there are two principal questions that this committee must answer.

First, as to whether we ought to help Mexico stamp out the disease, and the answer to that question, I think, is obviously "yes."

The second question is: Are we willing to appropriate \$40,000,000 or whatever it may take to help stamp out the disease.

Now this committee is going to have to defend that sort of appropriation with other Members of Congress and with the American public.

The American public does not realize the importance of our livestock industry to our domestic economy and I want to discuss this particular angle with the committee—to point out that you cannot afford not to make such an appropriation and that everybody in the United States is benefited, rather than just the farmers themselves.

In the past I have pointed out to this committee and other committees of Congress that our agricultural industry is the foundation of our national income in a rather positive ratio of \$7 of national income for every dollar of farm. Now that is very important in considering this matter because supposing we have an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Texas and we were compelled to spend \$100,000,000 to kill animals and bury them that would mean a loss to the people of the United States of seven times that amount or \$700,000,000.

Now then it happens that our livestock industry is the reason why agriculture is the governing factor in our economy. Many of our experts in business and Government look upon the livestock industry as just something that happened, but it is very, very important.

In the 80,000,000 cattle and the hogs and sheep that we have, we have a gift from nature that almost surpasses the human understanding. Those 80,000,000 cattle and millions of hogs and sheep are like free labor, just working for us. They are in effect a factory processing nature's products—grasses and grains, etc., and in our economy the livestock as a factory processes the output of 530,000,000 acres of unimproved farm land, they process 145 million acres of grass and hay that we use to keep up the soil fertility and they consume 85 percent of the feed grains produced; and from a capital standpoint, just for comparison the livestock industry has as much capital invested as the steel and automobile industries combined, and when you are talking about protecting this livestock industry you are talking about the protection of our national income and of our standard of living, and you cannot afford not to make this appropriation and do it quickly.

Now the Divine Providence sometimes has a way of helping the human race, and sometimes it takes pretty drastic steps to protect it.



In many ways this outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease is a blessing in disguise if we don't let it get away. In my opinion the stopping of these importations of cattle is going to mean about \$2 a hundred more for cattle producers of the United States, which would mean an increase in our farm income of about \$2,000,000,000 which will translate into about \$15,000,000,000 of national income and give us in 1947 the highest national income we have ever had.

Now then we have been thinking of putting the livestock industry in competition with meat from the Argentine if you please, and we have had it from Mexico, and as I pointed out, as far as our particular economy is concerned it is a blessing in disguise for the time being, and if we can spend this \$40,000,000 to stop the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease and have the increase in our livestock prices to create the national income we are going to have, it is one of the best things that could have happened. I thank you.

Mr. GILLIE. I am rather interested in what you have to say concerning the probable changes that might take place in our animal economy if this quarantine is kept on the Mexican border.

What effect would it have? I am asking you this question as an analyst. What effect would it have on the price of beef in this country when we do close the borders?

Mr. WILKEN. I think the effect in 1947 would be to keep the price of our livestock, in my opinion, at least \$2 per hundred higher than it would otherwise have been.

Mr. GILLIE. In what total?

Mr. WILKEN. I mentioned the approximate sum of \$2,000,000,000.

Mr. GILLIE. Two billions of dollars?

Mr. WILKEN. That is right, which would mean an increase of \$15,000,000,000 in national income.

Mr. GILLIE. And that would mean a loss of \$2,000,000,000 to the Mexicans?

Mr. WILKEN. No, it would not because they have an entirely different economic figure than we have.

Mr. GILLIE. What would be their loss?

Mr. WILKEN. Their return from farm income would not be over two times.

Mr. GILLIE. How much?

Mr. WILKEN. It would not be over two times. If they had a \$30 steer it would not mean more \$60 loss to the Mexican Government.

Mr. GILLIE. In round numbers what would it mean in a year's time?

Mr. WILKEN. I just referred to the sum of \$40,000,000 as the probable amount required to clean it up by using drastic methods. Whether it is right or wrong I do not know. I have no way to check into it. Whatever the cost, you ought to pay it, and as far as the Mexican Government is concerned, they will lose the bulk of their national income, whatever it would be, but it would not be anything to what we would have if we had an outbreak in the United States.

Mr. GILLIE. Their loss would be say \$10,000,000—I do not know whether that is putting the figure right—in not being able to ship livestock over into this country. Why it would pay them then, whatever the cost might be, it would certainly pay them to stamp this foot-and-mouth disease out, wipe it out.

Mr. WILKEN. That is true of any country, if you can get them to see it that way, because whether it is Argentina or Mexico, this livestock that they have is a very important part of their national economy. Whether you can get the Mexican Government to cooperate, or not, that is a question that has to be decided, but you are just saying if and when we take some steps, and say to them positively: "We are going to help you stamp this thing out, Congress has acted, what are you going to do about it?" Until you get to that stage you are wasting a lot of time.

Mr. GILLIE. The question was brought up by Mr. Andresen of the importing of foreign help, that is, seasonal farm help from Mexico. You are interested, of course, in these agricultural groups who are bringing in a lot of this seasonal help.

We were told in committee hearings the other day this seasonal help is recruited from farm zones. If that is the case you are going to bring these farm community boys from these infected areas just as sure as the wind. Don't you think it would be a good idea to just put the quarantine on all that group and prevent them coming in?

Mr. WILKEN. Then you will have to patrol the border because if you do that they will swim the river and come over. You will run into quite a problem as far as putting on a full blockade of the border, but whatever it takes it ought to be done because we cannot afford to risk the disease getting into our livestock industry.

Mr. GILLIE. Are those who swim the river what they call "wet backs"?

Mr. WILKEN. That is right.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Don't you think that should be reduced to a minimum, and it should be the duty of our Government to do it, and put on such a quarantine?

Mr. WILKEN. I don't think I would do it until I made an appropriation and tried out the Mexican Government to find out what they would do in the way of cooperating.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am referring to this swimming across the river.

Mr. WILKEN. You could prevent it but it would take plenty of strict surveillance of the border to prevent it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Now don't you think that the economic problem of Mexico is such, her relations with our country is such, that they are going to be vitally interested in seeing that the present economy they enjoy with us will not be destroyed by the sufferance of this disease? Don't you think they will cooperate?

Mr. WILKEN. I think so; yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And I don't think we need worry too much about it. I don't think they could be so short-sighted so that they would not stamp out the disease and let the national economy suffer by barring cooperation between the two countries?

Mr. WILKEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think we are anticipating difficulties there which will never occur.

Mr. WILKEN. I don't think we have any right to question the thought of their cooperating until we get down there.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. You would think they would want to cooperate for their own economy and the future of their country?

Mr. WILKEN. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. We thank you very much, Mr. Wilken.

We will now hear from Mr. C. C. Hanson, representing the southern commissioners of agriculture.

**STATEMENT OF C. C. HANSON, SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION OF  
SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. HANSON. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I am C. C. Hanson, secretary of the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture. I am here this morning as a pinch hitter for Mr. H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture. He was called out of town. My headquarters is at Memphis, Tenn., and I am temporarily located now at the Raleigh Hotel in Washington.

The southern association is composed of the commissioners of agriculture of 13 States, the principal cotton-growing States, and they are also members of the national association.

This is a matter which the national association is handling for all of the States. It began on this work before your committee took it up, and also before any definite conclusions or recommendations of the Department of Agriculture had been made to you.

I think all I can best say here is to identify and file with you a letter signed by W. Kern Scott, president, and H. K. Thatcher, executive secretary, of the national association. It is dated February 7 in Washington and is addressed to Secretary Anderson, and it states in substance that the commissioners of the national association are 100 per cent behind whatever is necessary to be done to protect our livestock interests. I think that is the only thing you care to hear now. I will read the last sentence of the last paragraph which states:

We stand ready to back you in every way that we possibly can in securing the necessary legislation through the Congress to handle this situation.

The executive committee of the national association is composed of nine members. All were at the meeting except 1 and as a substitute for that 1 we had 10 or 12 commissioners of other States, who sat in with them, and this action was unanimous.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you desire to submit that letter?

Mr. HANSON. Yes, sir; their position is summed up in those last words.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be inserted in the record. (The letter is as follows:)

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS,  
SECRETARIES AND DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE,  
*Washington 4, D. C., February 7, 1947.*

Hon. CLINTON P. ANDERSON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. ANDERSON: We are all very much alarmed and concerned over the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle and ruminants in Mexico. We fear that this disease may get into the United States, if it has not already done so.

The executive committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture at a meeting in Washington today discussed this matter thoroughly, and took action to cause the various State livestock sanitary bodies to be mobilized in order to fight the importation of this disease. We want to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture to the fullest extent.



We believe that the United States Department should track down and trace every head of cattle that has crossed the American-Mexican border since the outbreak of this disease in Mexico and make doubly sure that these animals have not brought the disease into this country.

We believe that a strict border patrol must be maintained, and that we should lend to the Republic of Mexico all the assistance in the shape of personnel and equipment necessary to stamp out this disease before it can reach United States soil. This will take many millions of dollars but, regardless of cost, it must be done. It may tax diplomatic relations but, nevertheless, these obstacles must be overcome. We cannot afford and must not permit the foot-and-mouth disease to get into this country. We stand ready to back you in every way that we possibly can in securing the necessary legislation through the Congress to handle this situation.

Very respectfully yours,

W. KERR SCOTT,  
*President.*  
H. K. THATCHER,  
*Executive Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

If not, we thank you, Mr. Hanson.

We have with us this morning Mr. Raymond Bell, whom the Chair is informed has recently come from Mexico.

We would be glad to hear from you at this time, Mr. Bell.

**STATEMENT OF RAYMOND BELL, LIVESTOCK RAISER,  
DURANGO, MEXICO**

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Raymond Bell, and am here today coming unofficially from Mr. Flores, who is one of my dearest and closest friends. I have been in the livestock business in Mexico for 45 years. I think it is well known I have handled more cattle than any man living, in and out of Mexico. I am very familiar with it in all States of the country. I have known all of the Mexican officials for many years, and they asked me to come up and explain their desperate situation, and I will read from a few notes, and some of these notes will answer some of the questions you have asked.

The CHAIRMAN. These people who asked you to come here and explain their desperate situation, I did not hear who they were.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Oscar Flores, the Under Secretary of Agriculture asked me to come.

The CHAIRMAN. He asked you to present the views of the Mexican Government on this problem?

Mr. BELL. The Government's problem in handling this situation. Mr. Flores and other officials of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. All right; and you are speaking now at the request of Mr. Flores?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be glad to hear you.

Mr. BELL. They gave me a list of things they need urgently; the pumps and equipment that they need desperately. I can leave the list, but they mostly are short of men. They even asked for 10 experienced men in handling and repairing these power pumps for disinfecting. They desire to have men to operate this equipment in the disinfection of trucks and cars.

They are asking for 30 veterinarians just as fast as they can be sent there, and more later. All of this they need urgently, as well as funds.

They are completely out of funds, you might say, for the campaign. They said if I could buy this stuff—they gave me a list of what they would like to have, and told me to buy and they would pay for it some way during the time it would take for the American Government to give the funds they need, and I am attempting to get figures on that today.

Before I came up here I had a long interview with President Aleman, of Mexico, in his home; with the Secretary of Agriculture, Narciso Ortiz Garza; many other high officials of the Government, and some of the leading bankers and businessmen of Mexico. They all realized fully the situation, and that the American Smelting & Refining Co., with its products out of exportation, will be affected through disinfection and delay.

President Aleman has given Mr. Flores dictatorial powers in handling this situation. This was fully demonstrated a few days ago in the matter of the Brazilian bulls at Matamoras. Two weeks ago Dan Breen, a resident of Mexico City, and a Mr. MacCullum, of Brownsville, Tex., got an injunction which prevented them from moving these bulls back, as they were requested by the Bureau of Animal Industry, to Vera Cruz. That request came from Washington. However, a few days ago, in spite of the injunction, the military removed those bulls back to the infected districts.

Breen and MacCullum are said to be largely responsible for bringing these bulls from Brazil to Mexico.

Now, in answer to the charge made in the United States that the Mexican officials do not realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Flores made the following statement:

First, that at the outbreak of the disease in December 1946 he immediately called upon the American Ambassador and advised them that the disease existed, and asked for American technical help to confirm the same.

Second, that President Aleman had given him dictatorial powers to combat the disease.

Third, that notwithstanding the existence of the disease for 3 months, its spread due to the Mexican quarantine has been extremely slow, and during the last 30 days the spread has been virtually stopped, notwithstanding the lack of funds and equipment.

We had this outbreak which we spoke of in Aguascalientes where they killed all the cattle. That outbreak resulted from a dairy employee from Mexico City Dairy going to his home 200 kilometers away. In regard to the recent outbreak that was mentioned this morning in Salvatierra Valley, that was traced to a truck from the infected area; and they have that area surrounded at present with 4,000 soldiers, allowing nobody to come in or go out. That under their law they could not maintain for a single day in reality but they are maintaining it for 5 days. They will be forced to turn that little district loose because they have not the money to pay for the cattle they would have to kill, and they do not have the disinfectants or equipment with which to disinfect animals or anything going in or out of there.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Did I understand you to say they are maintaining a quarantine in that area for only 5 days?

Mr. BELL. In this new outbreak they are maintaining it the best they can with 4,000 soldiers at present. They are trying to maintain the quarantine as best they can but I know they cannot do it thoroughly. They will try to keep quarantine and properly disinfect.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How large is the area?

Mr. BELL. It is in the Toluca Valley. They have 1,500 head of cattle, 2,000 sheep and goats, and 800 hogs. It is a small area. The topography of that country many of you probably have seen it. It is mostly in beautiful scenery. While the territory is very large there are large and small valleys and millions of acres of beautiful mountains that have not a blade of grass on them, so it is not a question like it would be in this country that every part of the land is in use for some purpose or other. They have these isolated spots.

They have 16,000 soldiers mobilized. I talked to the commanding general to get his idea of the quarantine. He and his brothers are the second largest cattle owners in Durango, which is the largest cattle State. All the army officers, their first idea is to buy a ranch and most of our big men in Mexico have invested in ranches, so we have their cooperation and their personal interests as well as the interests of their country. I believe they can maintain a quarantine around that district, and they will have a quarantine of the district which is more or less 200 by 400 kilometers and then have it surrounded by a 100-kilometer zone as a protective zone.

I believe that the Mexican soldiers under Mr. Flores can handle the situation better than any people in the world. They are Indians and can follow a trail for days and track down anybody crossing those lines. I talked very frankly with the general, whom I have known for years, and he felt that the quarantine could be maintained and no one would get by. In addition to the regular inspectors at each station there would be a man at each station from the health department and another man from the customs department, and it is pretty hard to buy three different officers. I tried it.

Mr. WORLEY. You believe they can maintain the quarantine?

Mr. BELL. Yes. Where you have three different officers, and in addition have health officers in jeeps and on horseback checking the inspectors at these quarantine stations, I am very sure they will cooperate. They know their own industry is ruined. The banks have millions loaned to these cattlemen. If they cannot sell their cattle in the market in this country they could ship them to the populated district of Mexico City.

Here is their plan that they have enlarged on since Dr. Fladness and his Commission were down there. The plan in order is to effect the slaughter of approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle as quickly as possible. That is the number they estimate in the district to be killed. All sick animals would be killed.

They plan to run all healthy animals through the slaughterhouses of Mexico City at the rate of 3,000 head per day as against the present consumption of 1,000 head per day, the increased slaughter to be effected by cutting the price of beef in Mexico to 25 percent of present prices. Due to the very high prices of beans and corn, due to crop failures, they undoubtedly will go to eating meat at that very low price.



It has been spoken of often that they do not realize the importance of this thing. They do. The papers have nothing else; they are full of it every day. There is a great deal of propaganda from the Argentine and Brazil that it does not amount to anything; that they are prosperous; that they have lived with it for many years.

Flores told me, as other officials did, even the President, that they could not maintain a successful fight very long without assistance.

They need technical advice; they are asking for it; they want it. They intend to do the work. Mr. Paronsta said to report to you they had plenty of soldiers and plenty of labor, what they needed was equipment and doctors, which they will be glad to have.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I understood you to say it is estimated 1,000,000 head of cattle would have to be destroyed?

Mr. BELL. One million head of cattle, but the big part of them will be slaughtered.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What percentage of them would be slaughtered?

Mr. BELL. Well, that I cannot answer. I do not know what percentage of them already have the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would the compensation received through the sale of those animals for slaughter be sufficient to pay for the cattle?

Mr. BELL. No; it would probably not pay for half of their value.

Mr. ANDERSEN. How do the Mexican authorities expect to raise the rest of the money?

Mr. BELL. They expect to get that assistance from the United States, as I have understood it. I cannot state it definitely. They were figuring on the United States bearing one-half of the expense and loaning them the money for their half. That is only the general talk I have heard among all of them.

As to being definite, here is another thing that brought up the subject of slaughtering. That was handled at a good many meetings of the Government and dairy associations in Mexico. The cattlemen of Veracruz were bitterly opposed to a slaughter campaign, but on February 6 President Aleman had the head men of these organizations in, explaining to them that it had to be done and they all agreed with him, and agreed to cooperate in this slaughter program.

Of course there will be some trouble and opposition. You heard the statement made that they will hide these cattle out. Of course they will, but we are sure the blood hounds of the soldiers will find them wherever they are hidden. It will take time but they can control it if they are given assistance.

Mr. ANDERSEN. What will be the effect in these areas where all these cattle are destroyed in the future?

Mr. BELL. It should be a very slight process. They will have to leave the land. I understand abandon it for a considerable time, and restocking would be a very serious problem.

Mr. ANDRESEN. But these people will have to live in the meantime until the land is restocked.

Mr. BELL. They are planning to open up more agricultural land to give employment to those people and give them more machinery instead of mules and oxen that they had formerly used. The oxen they will have to destroy, of course, and that will be opposed bitterly. For the immediate future they will have to be replaced with mules.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What about sheep, goats, and deer?

Mr. BELL. They expect to kill all that off. The deer are not so numerous in that part of the country on account of these barren mountains and comparatively small valleys. The valleys are of comparatively small area and are too thickly populated for there to be much game. I fully believe we can count on the fullest cooperation of the Mexican people in eradicating this disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How long have you been in Mexico, Mr. Bell?

Mr. BELL. It will be 45 years next April.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So you are rather familiar with the attitude of the Mexicans?

Mr. BELL. I know them very well; I speak their language and English and I have been a friend of practically all the Government people in the past and present.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you made any estimate as to the possible cost of this program?

Mr. BELL. I don't believe it is possible for anyone to make an estimate. They say if they cannot go ahead immediately, and have to wait 2 or 3 weeks, that that may make it cost several times what it would cost if you started today.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How far would \$10,000,000 go?

Mr. BELL. It would give them a start and boost their morale. They are very discouraged and they threatened when I first went to Mexico City on this thing on January 17. Three days later I had a visit with President Aleman and they were ready then, if they did not get help the 1st of February. Flores and the Secretary of Agriculture also said to throw up their hands and let it go, and vaccinate. Flores told me if they could not control with what they had they would start vaccinating. As to the consequences of that policy, there are in this country, Mr. Kleberg and others, who have described it far better than I could.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you a herd of cattle?

Mr. BELL. I own and operate two of the largest and best ranches in Mexico.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Have you hoof-and-mouth disease?

Mr. BELL. Not so far. It is over 300 miles from our part of the country, but it might be there tomorrow.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Was this disease first found in bulls imported from Brazil?

Mr. BELL. I think undoubtedly it was. I worked on this from the early part of March, when I was first advised they were buying the bulls. I think the first quarantine was declared, I believe, on June 5. President Camacho, at that time, whom I have known for many years, sent for me. I offered to pay for the bulls myself if they were not landed, that is pay for the costs. Then other cattlemen came to me a few days later and then we offered to buy for a half a million pesos, later we offered 10,000,000 pesos if they would be killed. Later they sent a man who saw my lawyer and myself to ask us to come back about 11 o'clock at night. He said he had phoned the President and had been authorized to kill and bury the cattle. He said, "I will go over to the island and watch it done." Two days later at a dinner of those that had protested for the Brazil and Argentine Governments it was said that the State Department had taken it out of his hands; that they could not do it.

Now, I was in on this. I went to the Los Angeles meeting at the request of President Camacho and I know the whole history of it, as you probably do of the graft of some of the biggest officials of Mexico, but that is all water under the bridge. They have the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is water under the bridge, but do I understand you to say that the State Department in Mexico took it out of the hands of the President?

Mr. BELL. They took it out of the hands of Agriculture and presented it to the President in such form that for diplomatic reasons they could not kill these cattle. I never could understand it. It is easy to understand why Brazil would make objections, but why the Argentine did I could not see at that time. I know now why they did, on account of the propaganda—the money they are spending to get Mexico on the same basis as they are because they well know if it will spread over Mexico it will be only a matter of time until it jumps the border and is in the United States, which would be a most serious thing, and it would be a very great task for the Bureau of Animal Industry to eradicate it once it jumped the border.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You are satisfied that these bulls had the infection?

Mr. BELL. I am; as far as it can be ascertained when they landed on this ranch at Veracruz. That is where the disease first broke out. The Brazilian Ambassador made a public statement about 4 weeks ago in which he said that only one of those bulls had the disease.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It only takes one to start it?

Mr. BELL. That is one too many.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been reported on very good authority, Mr. Bell, that it was the United States owners of some of these Brazilian bulls who persuaded the Mexican Government to go back on the Los Angeles agreement. Is that your understanding?

Mr. BELL. I am quite sure that is it. There was an American buyer wanting these Brazilian bulls, and Dan Breen, he lived in Mexico for many years. He was a promoter for many years and I cannot speak highly of him, and so he and a Mr. MacCullum were the ones who got the injunction which prevented the removal of the bulls from Matamoros to Veracruz.

Mr. Flores told me MacCullum was given article XXXIII last Saturday, calling for expulsion from the country; and Dan Breen also to be expelled for his activity. There were just as many Americans mixed up in the exportation of those cattle as Mexicans.

The CHAIRMAN. These were Americans who expected to bring the bulls in this country?

Mr. BELL. Yes; and in their first importation in October 1945 a large part of those bulls did come into Texas, and they are still in Texas, but evidently they were not carriers, and none of them had the disease. I believe there were more or less 140 of these bulls which had been transported there with the intention of bringing them into the United States and if it had not been for the outbreak where the United States declared this quarantine under the law you could not have prevented them from coming into the United States, because cattle coming into Mexico from any foreign country, after they have been there 60 days then they are considered as Mexican cattle. That I know from practice, because I have imported a good many cattle from Guatemala and San Salvador, but after 60 days they are Mexican cattle.



The CHAIRMAN. Well, these 51 bulls at Matamoros, are they still there, or where are they?

Mr. BELL. No; they are the bulls I spoke of. In spite of the injunction Mr. Flores called in the military and removed them.

The CHAIRMAN. They were bought by Americans to be brought to this country?

Mr. BELL. Yes; and if they had bought them 2 weeks sooner and brought them across there would have been no way it could have been stopped. Fortunately the disease actually broke out and by the time they got to the border they could not cross.

Mr. WORLEY. What did those bulls cost?

Mr. BELL. From the best information we got—I worked on it for weeks—the average cost laid down in Mexico, if they had been permitted to land at once, instead of this expensive handling at Sacrificios Island, was more or less \$300 apiece.

Mr. WORLEY. What are they asking for them?

Mr. BELL. They sold for all the way from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each and I heard of one they said sold for \$35,000.

Mr. WORLEY. It is understandable why they should want to get them in.

Mr. BELL. Especially since the Secretary of Agriculture at that time was receiving most of the benefit.

Mr. WORLEY. Has Mexico taken any action in punishing these officers who were guilty of graft?

Mr. BELL. So far, no. It has been advocated to confiscate their properties and many of us intend to press that they are punished later; but we are so busy now trying to hold the line, and leave that subject for later.

Mr. WORLEY. You say the tentative plan is for the Mexican Government to borrow half of the necessary expenses?

Mr. BELL. That is my understanding. I could not answer that direct. I know Mr. Bemides, their head man, he told us individually at lunch they all expect that; they all spoke of that. I really thought it was a plan all worked out.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion, and I think your opinion is very valuable, you have had a long residence down there and you are acquainted with a lot of people, don't you think it is just as important for them to appropriate as much money as we do?

Mr. BELL. I certainly do.

Mr. WORLEY. Are they so destitute that they cannot raise more than a couple hundred thousand dollars, which I understand was appropriated?

Mr. BELL. That was appropriated when the thing first broke out, a quick appropriation. Mexico, of course, is in hard financial condition; the last government left them in bad shape. President Aleman, who is, I believe, the best man we have had for many years, he took office the 1st of December.

Mr. WORLEY. In your opinion will they appropriate all the money they can appropriate?

Mr. BELL. I think they will, in that they have said I should get this list of stuff, which I would be glad to leave here.

Mr. WORLEY. Would you mind?

Mr. BELL. No; these are notes I made.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it may be placed in the record at this point.

(The notes of the February 8, 1947, meeting in Mexico, D. F., are as follows:)

MEXICO, D. F., February 8, 1947.

Having been in the cattle business in Mexico since April 1902, and having been in touch with the importation of these Brazilian bulls from the very first and in Mexico City during the past few weeks studying over the situation with Mexican officials and the veterinarians sent from Washington, and having a very large acquaintance in the country and the confidence of the officials, I feel qualified in describing the present conditions.

There are needed urgently—

Motor-power sprays of 200-gallon capacity	50
Motor-power sprays of 100-gallon capacity	100
Motor-power sprays of 50-gallon capacity	200
Men experienced in handling pumps and disinfecting work to teach their men to operate	10
Veterinarians, and more as fast as they can be obtained	30
Carloads of caustic soda	2
Jeeps (there will be 85 quarantine stations to be watched)	100
Pairs of rubber boots, aprons, hats, and equipment for men working in infected places	150
Carloads of barbed wire, with the necessary staples for this quantity of wire	20

All of the above is needed urgently and, if necessary, they state they will pay for them in order to expedite shipment.

Funds are immediately needed.

Dan Breen, resident of Mexico City, and ———— MacCullum, of Brownsville, Tex., have delayed the removal of the Brazilian bulls that were in Matamoros to Veracruz by injunction and so forth. These men are said to be largely responsible for bringing these bulls from Brazil to Mexico. However, Mr. Flores told Mr. W. C. Green and myself this morning that the bulls would be moved today using the military, notwithstanding the injunction.

In answer to the charge made in the United States that the Mexican officials do not realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Flores had the following to say:

1. That at the outbreak of the disease in December 1946 he immediately called upon the American Ambassador and advised them that the disease existed and asked for American technical help to confirm the same.

2. That President Aleman has given him dictatorial powers to combat the disease.

3. That notwithstanding the existence of the disease for 3 months, its spread due to the Mexican quarantine has been extremely slow, and during the last 30 days the spread has been virtually stopped, notwithstanding the lack of funds and equipment.

4. The plan in order to effect the slaughter of approximately 1,000,000 head of cattle as quickly as possible is—

(a) To kill all sick animals; and

(b) All healthy animals to be run through the slaughterhouses of Mexico City at the rate of 3,000 head per day as against the present consumption of 1,000 head per day, the increased slaughter to be effected by cutting the price of beef in Mexico to 25 percent of present prices.

I have personally had a long interview with President Aleman, the Secretary of Agriculture Narciso Ortiz Garza, and many other high officials of the Government, and with leading bankers and businessmen, and know that they all fully realize the seriousness of the present condition, and I am fully convinced with sufficient funds, equipment, and scientific assistance to direct them that they can hold the disease in check and in time eliminate it completely.

The principal opposition to the slaughter campaign has been forthcoming from the dairy-herd owners of the valley of Mexico and the cattlemen from the State of Veracruz. However, at a meeting held February 6 between President Aleman and the leaders of the Veracruz and Mexico associations, President Aleman convinced them of the necessity for a slaughter campaign and they left his office completely willing to cooperate with him, thus removing the last real opposition to a slaughter campaign.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Bell, you are a citizen of the United States?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOFF. And you say you talked with the President of Mexico only a short time ago about this?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir; I got a message on the 7th. I did not want to see him at once, until I got more information. It must have been January 21.

Mr. GOFF. How did you come to the United States? Was it for the purpose of presenting the material you have on this memorandum?

Mr. BELL. That caused me from the first to give my time, which I can give. I have a son 37 years old perfectly capable of handling the ranches so I offered to do so. They offered to pay my expenses and I said, no, that I would spend all my time with you, and I was with different members of the committee down there every day and last Friday they requested me to come up here unofficially—that is Mr. Flores the Under Secretary of Agriculture, and the man in direct charge of this campaign.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Flores is Under Secretary of Agriculture of the Republic of Mexico?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOFF. Have you any doubt of the attitude of the President of Mexico now?

Mr. BELL. Not in the least. He talked very strongly and realized the importance or the danger of it. He told me a little story, it is very short so I will repeat it. In his own present dairy at the edge of the city, where I visited him, he had eight cows in the stable. He said he tried to exercise every precaution he could to disinfect his men in and out and he could not see where there had been any mistake at all but all eight of those cows are now sick with hoof-and-mouth disease. That, I thought, gave him an idea how serious it is.

Mr. GOFF. Was anything discussed about your making any representations to the Congress of the United States on behalf of the Government of Mexico?

Mr. BELL. No; at that time it was not discussed.

Mr. GOFF. Did you say you talked over the telephone as I understood you the day before yesterday?

Mr. BELL. Yes.

Mr. GOFF. Who was it?

Mr. BELL. Mr. W. C. Green of the ———— cattle ranch in Sonora. He is in Mexico City and he and I both are trying to do what we can to help, and he communicates to me any information he thinks of value and I call him likewise.

Mr. GOFF. And although you do not represent them officially, that is, the President of Mexico, you are representing them unofficially at the request of Mr. Flores?

Mr. BELL. Yes, sir; because it is apparent those people need immediate help; they are desperate.

They need some man who can say how desperate they are when they even ask for men to operate pumps, which most anyone in this country can do. The men in Mexico are not experienced with any kind of equipment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Bell, how many of those bulls are in the United States?



Mr. BELL. Of this last shipment none got through; none that we know of.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. When were the bulls on Matamoros brought in?

Mr. BELL. In October 1945.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. There is no danger from them now?

Mr. BELL. I don't think so. The Bureau of Animal Industry has been watching them very closely and I saw one of the men in San Antonio about 2 months ago that had eight of them and he said they showed no signs of disease in any of them.

Mr. GOFF. Mr. Bell, do you know that they made an appeal, and if they did not, why didn't they through their diplomatic officials?

Mr. BELL. One of the first things you learn in dealing with Mexico City is that they are a very proud people. Their philosophy—I guess you would call it that—indicates that they are a very proud people. They felt, I believe, that the United States should make them the offer in their trouble and not to be asked. That came up through the Embassy. We tried to get them to request this help. They would not do it. They wanted some kind of an offer from the United States. I spoke with great frankness with President Aleman and told him that many times in my business career I had to borrow money when I was in trouble, and I said I did not ever remember a bank coming and asking me if I wanted help, but I had to ask for it. It did not do any good, and so this is some way to have Washington make them an offer of assistance, thus saving their pride. We have been working with them and we know how to get things done. We will have to use discretion when our veterinarians go down there, for they cannot order them “do this,” or “do that.” You cannot tell them what to do in that fashion. They have to be approached in a far different manner. That order to have something done will have to go through men like myself and others who have experience, to talk them into doing it and then we will get it done.

Mr. WORLEY. Was this proposed financial plan the suggestion of this country?

Mr. BELL. No; I am not sure; they have talked but it is my understanding this is what they thought it should be; that is my understanding from talks I have had with different ones. They were afraid to be refused, which accounts for this approach.

Mr. WORLEY. I didn't know whether it was in reverse or not; I did not know whether we had to offer them that or whether it was their request.

Mr. BELL. No; they simply wanted some demonstration from here so they would know they would not be refused. They did not want to take the chance of asking for assistance and being refused. I told them they would never know what you would do until they asked, and at the worst they could only be refused.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bell, you have made a very interesting statement.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, we have with us today Mr. James H. Steele, veterinarian, with the United States Public Health Service, who I would like to make a brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is past 12 o'clock and the committee has no authority to sit while the House is in session. However, if Mr. Steele cares to make a brief statement for the record, we would be very glad to have him do so.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. STEELE, VETERINARIAN, UNITED  
STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. STEELE. Mr. Chairman, my name is James H. Steele, veterinarian trained in public health, with the United States Public Health Service.

I am interested in the human aspects of the transmission of the foot-and-mouth disease. In reviewing the literature of the world we find many references to the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease occurring in man, although not commonly.

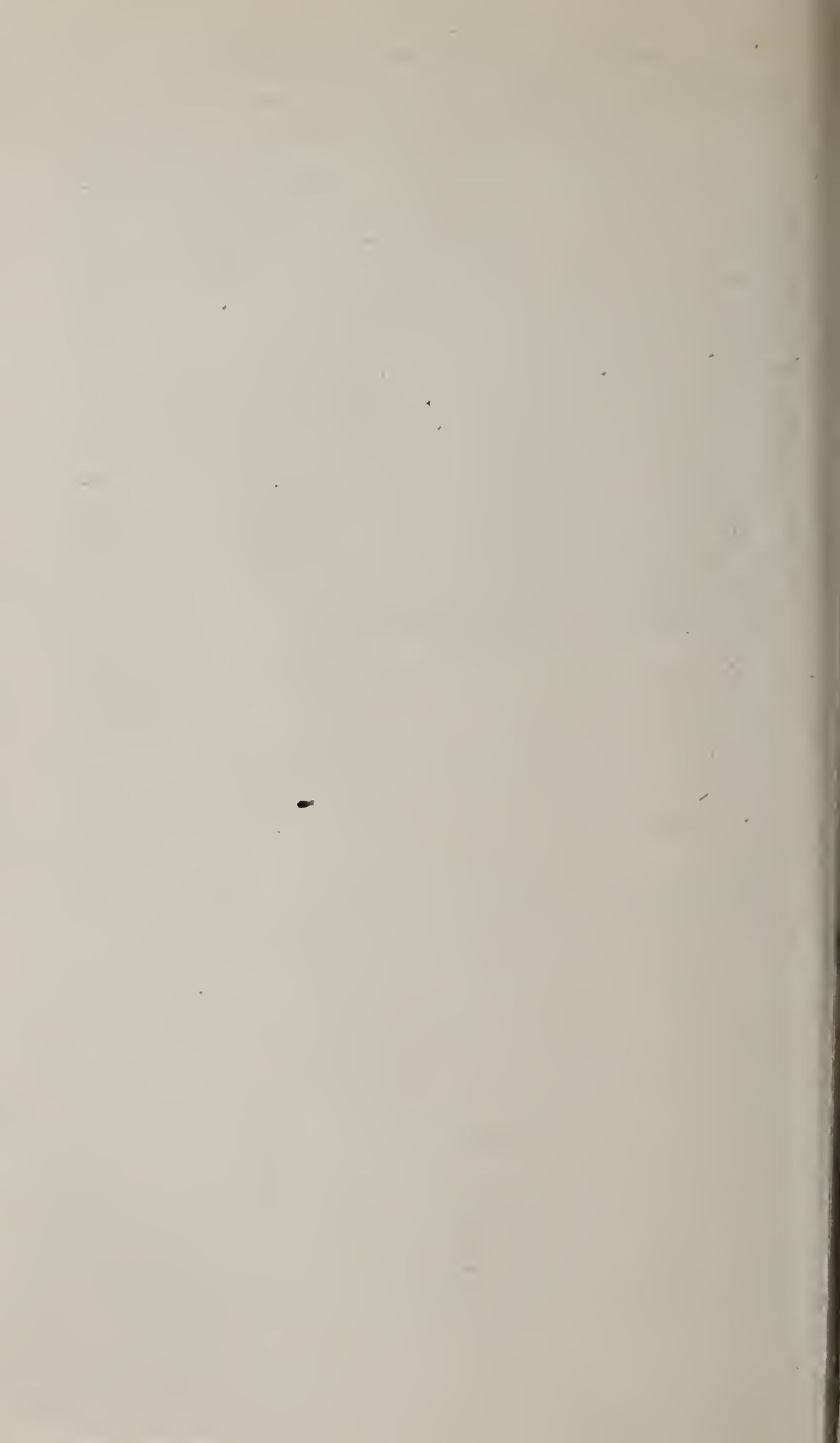
It is suspected that man may be a latent carrier of the disease, besides also being a mechanical carrier.

It is important to learn what the true status of the transmission of this disease by man may be so our Public Health authorities will have this knowledge in regard to the question of the immigration and entrance of people from infected areas.

The outbreak of this disease in Mexico has brought it to the attention of all public health authorities, and it is desirable that this question be answered not only from a common health point of view but the detrimental effect it may have on the animal industry of the Nation and the national economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing is concluded.  
(Thereupon, the hearing was concluded.)

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For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
AND MOUTH DISEASE, FEBRUARY 10, 1947

A subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry requested the presence of Dr. Fladness of BAI to appear and discuss the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico. The subcommittee was composed of Senators Bushfield, Chairman, Tamm, Taft, Holland, Stewart, and Pepper.

Dr. Fladness traced the introduction of the disease last fall into the State of Vera Cruz by a shipment of bulls of Brazilian origin and its spread in a very short period of several months. He outlined a tentative plan of control agreed to by United States and Mexican representatives under which a stringent quarantine would be established along the northern boundary of the infected area. Any outbreak within the area would be dealt with by the immediate slaughter of infected herds. The meat could be absorbed by markets within the area. There was much discussion of the effectiveness of such a plan in preventing the northward spread of the disease. Dr. Fladness stated this plan was considered the most practicable in view of the probable attitude of the Mexican cattlemen and the effect of a more stringent slaughter campaign on the economy of the country. In response to questioning, Dr. Fladness stated that Mexican representatives had indicated that their Government was unable to finance any considerable portion of the cost of such a control and eradication program--particularly indemnities for animals slaughtered.

Senator Taft questioned at considerable length on the measures already in effect to prevent the entry of the disease into this country, such as the inspections and embargoes of animals, meats, hides, and materials in which the virus might be carried. The proposed boundary fence came into the discussion and Senator Taft expressed the opinion that a fence along the boundary between the United States and Mexico would have little effect in preventing the spread of the disease. Dr. Fladness gave it as his thought that a fence of sufficient height and strength would be quite helpful, although the fence would necessarily be backed up by other measures, such as an adequate patrol. He added further that all practical measures could be expected to be 100 per cent effective and that if the disease reached the southern part of Mexico, sporadic outbreaks in our border states would inevitably result.

It was not until the latter part of Dr. Fladness' testimony that the committee realized that the Department had submitted a proposed bill providing for cooperation. He had supposed that he had been called on account of the proposed legislation. Dr. Fladness had a number of mimeographed copies of the legislation and the letter of transmittal which were handed around to committee members and members of the press.

Dr. Fladness was asked to wait while other witnesses were heard. Mr. Dan Briggs of Walde, Texas, a rancher with extensive operations gave it as his opinion that a boundary fence would do much to prevent the entry of the disease into this country if properly backed up by other measures, and agreed that the tentative program outlined by Dr. Fladness if adequately carried out should be quite effective in restricting the disease to areas in Mexico well below our southern border.





Mr. Richard Bell, a member of Congress, Mexico, said that he is an official advisor of the Mexican Government and that, I think, he has been asked to come to Washington by President Alvarado. Mr. Bell stated that the Mexican officials are well aware of the seriousness of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak and look upon it as a continental problem. Mexico desires to cooperate to the fullest extent in controlling and eradicating the disease, but that the country is almost wholly lacking in trained personnel to direct the program and does not have disinfectants, equipment, supplies, and funds necessary. According to Mr. Bell, Mexican officials are suggesting that the contribution to the cooperative effort be the furnishing of labor and the military force necessary to maintain the quarantine and that 16,000 soldiers have already been mobilized for this purpose. Mr. Bell believes the quarantine can and will be made effective. He further suggests that the U. S. contribute 90 per cent of the indemnities for animals slaughtered and lend Mexico the other 10 per cent. He would not give an estimate of the ultimate total cost. Mr. Bell agreed that the plan outlined by Mr. Plafese would be effective and that plans are already being drawn for slaughtering about 1,000,000 head of cattle from within the infected area at the rate of about 3,000 head per day and the sale of the meat on local markets at about 25% of the present prices. Such a reduction is considered necessary because the present consumption at existing prices is only about 1,000 head per day. At this point, the hearing developed into several discussions within the group and the meeting was shortly adjourned. It was not clear to me whether or not there will be a further hearing.

John H. Lynch (BLF)\*

\*In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.





OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For administrative information only)

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE REGARDING FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE,  
FEBRUARY 10, 1947

At the request of Mr. Hope, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, Dr. Simms appeared before this Committee (in place of Dr. Fladness who was testifying before the Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry). Among those present were Messrs. Hope, Flannagan, Gillie, Worley, Zimmerman, Phillips, and Granger.

Dr. Simms reviewed the history of the importation of the Zebu cattle into Mexico and the sequence of events that led up to the establishment of the import restrictions last summer, with the subsequent release of these restrictions in October. He also reported upon the events since the outbreak of the disease about November 1. This included the first detail by the Department of veterinarians to Mexico to diagnose the disease, the imposition of the quarantine, the visit of the Mexican Commission to this country, and the detail of 4 veterinarians to Mexico to work with the Mexican authorities in developing the outline for a program for the suppression and eradication of the disease in Mexico. He also called attention to the resolutions prepared by the subcommission of the Mexican-United States Commission and indicated that these had been approved by the two Governments. The tentative plan of control agreed to by the subcommission was also outlined. This would provide for the establishment of a rigid quarantine around the area of infection, with the aim of elimination of the cattle in this area for meat purposes.

All animals in immediate areas of outbreaks of the disease outside of this quarantine zone would be slaughtered as a means of preventing further spread of the disease. By use of these methods it is hoped to prevent further spread of the disease and gradually to close in on and eliminate the disease from the present infected area.

There was much questioning about how effective such plans would be in controlling and eradicating the disease, as to the eventual cost of the program, to what extent the Mexican Government would contribute to the program, etc. Dr. Simms pointed out the great difficulties that would be involved in controlling and eliminating the disease and stated frankly to the Committee that there was a good chance of not succeeding, regardless of the scope of the program undertaken. However, he indicated that in his judgment it would be to the eventual welfare of the livestock industry of the U. S. to attempt to eradicate the disease in Mexico, even though such effort failed. If the disease once becomes established in Mexico, it is his opinion that we will be continually fighting outbreaks in the U. S. thereafter, that it will add greatly to the cost of patrolling our border, and that it will greatly restrict travel and other commercial relations with the Mexican people.

W. V. Lambert\*  
Research Administrator

\*In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.





11/11



80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# S. 568

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1947

Mr. CAPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2   *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3   That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate  
4   with any other American country in the control and eradi-  
5   cation of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease  
6   and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control  
7   or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related  
8   industries of the United States. Arrangements for the co-  
9   operation authorized by this Act shall be made through  
10   and in consultation with the Secretary of State.



1        SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to  
2    make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder  
3    or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required  
4    in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

5        SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be  
6    used, without employing the authorization in section 2, for  
7    the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and air-  
8    craft, printing and binding without regard to the Act of  
9    March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services  
10   in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard  
11   to the limitation contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal  
12   Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control  
13   or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated  
14   representative may authorize employees of the Department  
15   of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appoint-  
16   ments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

17        SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
18   sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The  
19   authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in  
20   substitution for the authority of existing law.



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# A BILL

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

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By Mr. CAPPER

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FEBRUARY 11, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Agriculture and Forestry



REPORT OF SENATE AND HOUSE  
LEGISLATIVE REPORTS AND SERVICE SECTION

(For administrative information only)

SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON FEB. 11, 1919, TO REVIEW THE  
PROGRESS OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONS IN THE  
CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST, FEBRUARY 11, 1919.

Before the hearings began, Chairman Hope requested Dr. Lambert, Dr. O'Neal, Mr. Head  
of the Solicitor's Office, and the writer to meet with him in his office to discuss  
possible changes in the bill. He felt that the bill as written was so worded as to  
implications as to make it difficult to secure passage in the House.

Mr. Kleberg, former Congressman and owner of the King Ranch, Texas, was the first witness.  
He stated that he considered an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease would mean a serious  
portance, in relation to the economy of the country, in the outbreak of a small war.  
He referred to the problem as one of "national defense." He described the outbreak of  
an outbreak which occurred about 1914 in Texas and explained methods used in the past  
action. Emphasizing the inadequacy of quarantine as a sole means of protecting the  
United States from infestation, he urged Congress to act immediately to prevent  
"probable disaster in this country." He believed H. R. 1319 broad enough to accomplish  
its purpose and stated that the hardest part of the job is to tell Mexico on the  
seriousness of the problem and the need for an intensive program. He expressed his  
opinion that the Mexican government would not be in a financial position to carry out  
an indemnity program alone.

The second witness was Congresswoman Link, of New Mexico. She stated that she was  
speaking for the cattle growers in her State and emphasized the concern which they  
have about the lack of cooperation in Mexico.

Mr. Briscoe, of New Valley, Texas, was the last witness. He operates ranches in both  
Texas and Mexico and stated that he was representing the Texas and Southwestern Cattle  
Growers Association. Endorsing everything Mr. Kleberg had said, he stated that what  
we need most is the cooperation of the Mexican government. He also emphasized the lack  
of ability of Mexico financially and otherwise to cope with the problem. He recommended  
closing the border to all transit and movement between the United States and Mexico  
as an "economic" sanction to make Mexico realize the seriousness with which we are taking  
the problem. He also recommended legislation enabling the Bureau of Animal Industry to  
provide immediately the necessary technical assistance to attack the problem without  
delay. He stated that he believed it "good business" for the United States to pay  
indemnities for cattle slaughtered in Mexico but expressed regret that the United States  
would have to stand such expense.

Mr. Hope stated that the hearing at 10:00 a.m., February 12, would begin with the  
testimony of Mr. Ray, head of the Mexican Division of the War Department. He also  
stated that the Committee intended to complete the hearings at that session.

Ralph S. Robertson  
Assistant Director of Finance

In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.





OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

For administrative information only)

HEARINGS BEFORE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON H. R. 1819, TO AUTHORIZE THE  
SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THE  
CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST, FEBRUARY 12, 1947

Mr. S. E. Mollin, of Denver, Colorado, representing the American National Livestock Association, outlined treaty and other efforts made by the United States to keep foot-and-mouth disease out of this country. He explained the effects of three different types of virus, and referred to the experience which England had on an outbreak traced to imported meat from Argentina. He urged haste in meeting the present problem which has "threatened the economy of the United States for the past four months", and stated that he "understood" that the proposed program contemplates a joint United States-Mexican commission to administer the program. He endorsed such action and stated that he believes the plan of attack proposed by the Bureau of Animal Industry is the best possible one to adopt under the circumstances.

Mr. Guy Ray, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, Department of State, told the Committee of the steps taken to date by the United States Government to reach agreement with the Mexican Government through an exchange of notes on three resolutions adopted by the joint United States-Mexican Committee which has been considering the problem. He stated that the Department has now received notes indicating that the Mexican Government has accepted Resolutions 1, 2 and 3. He emphasized the fact that the U. S. Ambassador to Mexico cannot proceed further with negotiations with the Mexican Government until the Congress has provided the necessary legislative authority for cooperation with the Mexican Government on the foot-and-mouth disease. Mr. Ray informed the Committee that he is sure the Mexican Government already has authority to negotiate with the United States on the details of the program. On questioning from the Committee, Mr. Ray indicated that the State Department has considered the closing of the border between the United States and Mexico as "an eventual possibility", but that the need for any immediate action in that direction would have to come from the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Raymond Bell, a citizen of the United States who has lived in Mexico for 45 years and who is owner and operator of two of the largest and best known ranches in Mexico, appeared before the Committee as "an unofficial representative of Mr. Oscar Flores, Subsecretary of Agriculture of the Mexican Government." He stated that what Mexico needs most are men, equipment (including pumps for spraying operations), and money. He stated that while Mexican officials realize the seriousness of the problem, the Government has no funds to eradicate the disease now that it has reached substantial proportions. He stated that while he could not say directly what the Mexican Government had in mind as to financial arrangements, informal discussions indicated that the Mexican Government perhaps has in mind that the United States would pay for one-half of the cost of eradicating the disease in Mexico and that the other one-half would be obtained by loan from the United States Government. Mr. Bell was unable to estimate the probable total cost of the program. Upon questioning from the Chairman, Mr. Bell was definite in his statement that American buyers and livestock men influenced the Mexican Government in permitting the importation of the bulls from Brazil which the United States Government attempted in every way to prevent. He indicated that the best information he could get was that these bulls actually cost the importers approximately \$300 apiece and that they sold in Mexico for from \$5,000 to \$35,00 each. He left with the Committee a list of materials which he said the Mexican Government urgently needs to begin a systematic attack on the problem.





Mr. Carl H. Wilkin, of Sioux City, Iowa, appeared before the Committee representing the Middle States Association of Commissioners of Agriculture and Mr. C. C. Hanson, of Memphis, Tennessee, made a brief statement representing the Association of Southern Commissioners of Agriculture. Both urged immediate action on the Bill.

Ralph S. Roberts\*  
Assistant Director of Finance

\*In cooperation with the Legislative Reports and Service Section.









# CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section

(For Department staff only)

Issued February 17, 1947

For actions of February 14, 1947

80th-1st, No. 30

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported without amendment bill to authorize cooperation in combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Sens. Gurney and O'Mahoney criticized Legislative Budget procedures; Sen. Byrd spoke in favor of single appropriation bill. Sen. Bushfield introduced bill to provide for protection of forests against insects. Sen. Langer, introduced and inserted statement on bill to transfer all Government attorneys and legal functions to Justice Department.

## SENATE

- 1. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 568, to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (S. Rept. 24) (p. 1074).
- 2. BUDGET.** Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., criticized the procedure under which the Legislative Budget figures are to be set in advance of detailed study (pp. 1079-83).  
Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., criticized various aspects of the Legislative Budget procedure, stating that minority members were excluded from certain meetings, that the public will be deceived, etc., and expressing a fear that money for foot-and-mouth disease and the wool program might be withheld (pp. 1085-92).  
Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of substantial payments on the national debt before tax reduction (pp. 1097-9).  
Sen. Byrd, Va., spoke in favor of a single Budget bill (pp. 1075-6).
- 3. MONOPOLIES.** Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of S. 2482 (79th Cong.), to establish a consistent and coordinated anti-monopoly program, and inserted reports from the departments and the Budget Bureau on the bill (pp. 1099-111).
- 4. TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement suggesting that the trade-agreement law be amended to provide greater protection to domestic enterprise (p. 1078).
- 5. ELECTRIFICATION.** Sen. Russell, Ga., denied implications that he is influenced by private power companies and cited his record (pp. 1083-4).
- 6. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES.** Sen. Hatch, N. Mex., commended the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the Hatch Act (pp. 1092-3).



7. FARM LABOR. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Conn. Farm Bureau resolution urging the continuation of the foreign-labor program under the Labor Branch as long as there is need for the program, and the continuance of a national farm-labor program on a permanent basis under direction of the Extension Service (p. 1071).
8. FARM PRICES. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a Bisbee (Ariz.) Review editorial favoring a careful review of the farm-price-support program in view of anticipated surpluses (p. 1073).
9. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a D.C. Junior Board of Commerce letter urging the adoption of a permanent daylight saving time during the summer months for D.C. and adjacent Md. and Va. counties (pp. 1073-4).
10. FORESTS; GRAZING. Sen. Milliken, Colo., inserted a Colo. Legislature memorial urging an investigation of the administration of grazing on national forests and the formulation of legislation which would "give all areas of Federal land for grazing purposes uniform, reasonable, and just treatment" (p. 1071).
11. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Thye, Minn., inserted a Minn. Legislature resolution favoring the expansion of rural electrification where feasible and opposing legislation adverse to the rural-electrification program (p. 1071).
12. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution proposing amendment to the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to permit the donation of surplus property to educational institutions and to State educational agencies (p. 1070).
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 17 (p. 1111).

#### HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon. Feb. 17.

14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (Feb. 13) 1947 supplemental appropriation estimates of \$353,398,733 for increased costs due to the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, including amounts for the Department of Agriculture as reflected in the 1948 Budget schedules (H.Doc. 117).

Received from the President (Feb. 13) a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$150,000 for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department to continue certain export controls to protect the price and supply of commodities still in short supply (H.Doc. 118).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

15. REORGANIZATION; PERSONNEL. S. 605, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., to consolidate in the Department of Justice the function of furnishing legal advice to Government agencies. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 1071) Remarks of author (pp. 1074-5).
16. ROADS. S. 594, by Sen. Murray, Mont., to create a Commission to be known as the Alaskan International Highway Commission. To Public Works Committee. (p. 1074).
17. FORESTS; INSECT CONTROL. S. 597, by Sen. Bushfield, S.Dak., to provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1074.)
18. TRANSPORTATION. S. J.Res. 65, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to authorize the U.S. Maritime Commission to make provision for certain ocean transportation service to and from Alaska until July 1, 1948. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce

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AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE  
WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THE CONTROL AND  
ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

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FEBRUARY 14, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. BUSHFIELD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,  
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 568]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 568) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, having considered same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass.

A copy of the report to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry submitted by Senator Bushfield, chairman of the subcommittee appointed for the purpose of investigating the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico, and a copy of a letter requesting legislation as proposed in S. 568, addressed to the President pro tempore, United States Senate, by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, are attached hereto and made a part of said report.

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REPORT OF SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. Bushfield, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following report of the subcommittee appointed for the purpose of investigating the foot-and-mouth disease at present prevailing in the Republic of Mexico.

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill, S. 568, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, as is presently found in the Republic of Mexico, has considered the same and report thereon with recommendation that it do pass.

The importation of Brahman bulls into the Republic of Mexico was opposed by the Department of Agriculture of the United States, but nevertheless these bulls, originating in Brazil, were shipped into the State of Veracruz, Republic of Mexico, early in December 1946. Thereafter, on December 26, officials of the Republic of Mexico telephoned to the Department of Agriculture of the United States that they feared the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in that territory.

The Agriculture Department of the United States immediately sent veterinarians to the Republic of Mexico to diagnose what appeared to be this dread disease.



Upon such examination being made the diagnosis was confirmed. Foot-and-mouth disease existed in the State of Veraacruz on or about that date. Immediately the Department of Agriculture in the United States closed the border by quarantine and the Agricultural Department in the Republic of Mexico threw a quarantine around the area in Mexico where the disease was found. Despite that prompt action by the two Governments, this dread disease spread like a wild-fire and within the short space of 40 days an area of 300 miles by 150 miles in the vicinity of Mexico City became infected.

Your committee held hearings for 4 days. Dr. Fladness, of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, in the Department of Agriculture; Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture; F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Livestock Association, and other witnesses appeared before your committee and testified. There was a report, by such testimony, that approximately a million head of cattle was affected by this disease, and while the distance from the infected area to the United States border is approximately 350 miles, the rapidity with which the disease is spreading indicates that it may reach the United States border within a matter of weeks. If it does cross the border, the American economy in the United States will be practically wrecked.

In order to curtail and, if possible, eradicate this disease, your committee feels that it is necessary and has so recommended that technical advisers from the United States Department of Agriculture, chemicals, and manual labor, in the way of guards, be furnished. The Mexican authorities have indicated their inability to meet this problem by themselves, and your committee recommend that this bill, S. 568, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Mexican authorities, be approved without delay. Time is the essence of this matter, and the rapidity with which the disease is spreading makes it absolutely necessary that we act promptly. Therefore, your committee recommend immediate action as proposed in this bill.

The difficulty, as disclosed by the testimony furnished the committee, is that the disease may be carried by garbage, by meat, by the traveling from one area to another by human beings, by birds, by cattle cars, even by airplanes. The potentialities of this outbreak are so tremendous that it is difficult for the American people to comprehend the disaster that will overtake this country if the disease once crosses the border. Hogs, deer, cattle, in fact all cloven-hoofed animals carry the disease, as well as human beings.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington 25, D. C., February 6, 1947.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
*United States Senate.*

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Transmitted herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, is a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

Foot-and-mouth disease has appeared in Mexico and is spreading. Unless effective control and eradication measures are adopted there is very great danger that this malady will continue to spread and will invade this country. Such an invasion would seriously threaten our national food supply. The Congress has long recognized the seriousness of this disease as evidenced by its action in prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, or other domestic ruminants or swine or of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb, or pork from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist (sec. 306 (a), 46 Stat. 689, approved June 17, 1930). The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission (established under Executive Agreement Series 421), realizing the gravity of the situation, has approved a resolution of its Subcommission on Animal Industry which recommends cooperation between the two countries in controlling and eradicating the disease.

It has been, and is, the established policy of this Department to keep this country entirely free from foot-and-mouth disease. On those occasions when the disease invaded our country in spite of our quarantine regulations we have, through the use of funds provided by the Congress for this purpose, completely eradicated it by slaughtering infected and exposed animals, disinfecting premises on which infection occurred, and maintaining strict quarantines until the danger period passed. Less drastic measures have not proved successful in stamping out the disease.



When the Department was advised that an undiagnosed disease of cattle resembling foot-and-mouth disease was present in Mexico two veterinarians, experienced in diagnosing this malady, were immediately sent to Mexico to assist the Mexican authorities in arriving at a diagnosis. The enclosed statement gives the pertinent facts in regard to the situation in that country at present.

Our livestock producers are very much alarmed over the situation and are urging prompt and vigorous action on our part.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

A similar letter is being sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

(Enclosure.)

## SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MEXICAN OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

### WITH SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON UNITED STATES COOPERATION IN CONTROL MEASURES

Prepared January 28, 1947, by United States Department of Agriculture,  
Agricultural Research Administration, Bureau of Animal Industry

[NOTE.—This report has been prepared on the basis of best available information but is subject to revision and amplification as new facts are obtained. Supplemental reports will be issued as significant developments occur]

#### STATEMENT OF GENERAL POLICY AND AUTHORITY

*Policy.*—An established policy of the United States Department of Agriculture is to exclude the foreign livestock plague, foot-and-mouth disease, from the United States by rigid quarantine and, in cooperation with States, to suppress, by prompt slaughter of affected and exposed animals and other effective means, any outbreaks that may occur in this country. This policy has a scientific basis and is not prompted by motives of economic competition. It is the Department's policy also to cooperate, within the limits of its authority, with officials of foreign countries in controlling any outbreaks that may occur within their jurisdictions.

It is the Department's further policy to make prompt public announcement of significant developments relating to foot-and-mouth disease of concern to citizens of the United States.

*Authority.*—Under present Federal statutes, the Department has authority to cooperate both formally and informally with States and informally with foreign governments in suppressing outbreaks of this disease. Informal cooperation with foreign governments includes the furnishing of information and a limited amount of technical assistance by trained personnel. But the present authority does not extend to engaging in eradication programs on a substantial scale, even when requested to do so by foreign officials.

#### HIGH LIGHTS OF THE SITUATION

(See later text for background information)

The outbreak, which first occurred in the State of Vera Cruz in east-central Mexico, has spread, since late in 1946 to nine Mexican States and the Federal District—for the most part in a westerly direction.

The area containing the affected herds is under quarantine maintained by Mexican authorities with the aid of troops. About 2 million head of cattle are estimated to be in the quarantined area and about 9 million in other parts of Mexico.

At the invitation of the Mexican authorities the United States has five veterinarians, all experienced in foot-and-mouth disease control, on the scene of the outbreak, to render technical assistance. Another is organizing the border defenses.

Department officials have made strong representation, through official channels, urging the prompt completion of a substantial fence along the entire United States-Mexican border. Such a fence, of which only segments thus far exist, is needed to help maintain an effective border quarantine.

Since the outbreak in Mexico no cases of foot-and-mouth disease have appeared in the United States, nor have any appeared in the northern States of Mexico. The nearest affected herd is about 350 miles from the border.

One area of potential danger is in the vicinity of Matamoros, Mexico, near the Texas border close to the Gulf coast, approximately opposite Brownsville, Tex. At least 50 zebu bulls obtained from Brazil in 1946 are on several ranches in that area, but none have yet shown signs of infection.

The Department has recommended that no stock shows, fairs, or expositions be held near the border, also that persons who have been accustomed to cross the border for hunting, especially with dogs, refrain from doing so during the emergency.

Further veterinary inspection of cattle that entered the United States when imports were permitted is being continued. But the rate of inspection is impaired somewhat by a shortage of veterinarians, traceable to war conditions and economic causes.

So far as determined, comparatively few of the affected cattle in Mexico have been slaughtered as a means of control and eradication.

Officials of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, though lacking authority to engage in active disease-eradication work in Mexico, such as the enforcement of quarantines and slaughter and disposal of affected animals are prepared to take such action immediately if cases of foot-and-mouth disease should appear in the United States.

The Bureau has already selected, for the purpose, qualified key veterinarians and instructed them to be ready for immediate assignment. Much of the equipment is already available.

#### EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE OUTBREAK

In a treaty entitled, "Safeguarding Livestock Interests Through the Prevention of infectious and Contagious Diseases," between the United States and Mexico, proclaimed January 1930, the two countries undertook not to permit the importation of ruminants or swine from countries where foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest exists.

Beginning in October 1945, the Mexican Government permitted the entry of two consignments of zebu cattle from Brazil, where foot-and-mouth disease is known to exist. The first consignment of approximately 130 head arrived in October 1945, and the second of 327 in May 1946. Both shipments were landed on Sacrificios Island adjacent to Veraacruz and later brought to the mainland, the first in December 1945 and the second in September 1946.

The United States Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of the Department of State, protested strongly against the importations from Brazil, taking the position that they were in violation of the treaty and endangered the livestock industries of the two countries. The first of these protests was in October prior to the landing on Sacrificios Island of the first shipment of zebu bulls from Brazil. A strong protest was again made late in March 1946 when information was first received that a second shipment was being assembled in Brazil for consignment to Mexico. As the protests were unavailing, it became necessary to consider measures to prevent, as far as possible, transmission of any infection into the United States. Accordingly, the Secretary of Agriculture on May 28 approved an amendment, effective June 5, to the Department regulation governing the inspection and quarantine of livestock imported from Mexico which placed severe restrictions on the entry of ruminants and swine from that country.

At a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission held in Los Angeles the week of July 22, 1946, the Mexican officials announced a decision to remove the second shipment of animals from Sacrificios Island out of Mexico. On the basis of that decision, resolutions were adopted by the Commission regarding future procedures (see appendix). These were approved by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and the Department proceeded with measures to carry them out.

This Department assigned two veterinarians to participate with two Mexican veterinarians in a joint survey of disease conditions in Mexico as provided in the Los Angeles resolution and they proceeded to Mexico City September 1, 1946.

It developed that the highest authority in Mexico did not approve the decision announced by the Mexican representatives at Los Angeles to reexport the Brazilian cattle on Sacrificios Island. Instead the Mexican authorities decided to transfer the animals to a ranch in the State of Veraacruz not far from the port. This was accomplished September 28. In the meantime, beginning about September 10, the joint veterinary group has proceeded with its inspection on the ranches and in the districts where the animals included in the importation of



October 1945 were located. The survey was completed about October 14, 1946. No evidence of the existence of foot-and-mouth disease was found, and the special restrictions, which involved quarantine at the United States border, were revoked effective October 18, thus permitting the importation of livestock from Mexico under the same requirements that had been in effect prior to the restrictions effective June 5. No cattle, or other ruminants or swine were permitted to enter the United States from Mexico while the restrictions were in effect.

The Mexican Government then issued a decree, effective October 25, 1946, which provides as follows:

"Exportation of the zebu bulls of Brazilian origin which were recently brought onto the mainland from Sacrificios Island is prohibited for 1 year beginning October 25, 1946. The exportation of any of those animals after October 24, 1947, can be made only upon permits granted by the Minister of Agriculture. Before such permits are issued, the animals must be identified and inspected and export certificates issued."

As a further precautionary measure the decree requires the registration of these animals by the Minister of Agriculture; showing the names of owners and locations. Owners must report sickness or death among the animals and the Ministry of Agriculture veterinarians must make periodic inspections. Heavy fines are prescribed for failure on the part of owners, customs brokers, or individuals to comply with provisions of the decree and federal officials may be dismissed if they fail to carry out its terms.

The first report of a vesicular disease in Mexican livestock was received by the United States Department of Agriculture December 18, 1946. Immediately on invitation of Mexican authorities, the Bureau of Animal Industry sent two experienced veterinarians, Dr. M. S. Shahan and Dr. A. E. Wardlow, to Mexico to participate in the steps being taken to arrive at a diagnosis. Foot-and-mouth disease is one of several vesicular diseases having somewhat similar symptoms.

Animal inoculation tests, requiring several days, are necessary for positive diagnosis. These were made by the Mexican authorities and the Bureau's representatives. The diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed by Dr. Shahan, who is the Bureau's specialist on virus diseases, and who also participated in the field work that suppressed the outbreak of that disease in southern California in 1929. Dr. Wardlow and the Mexican veterinarians concurred in the diagnosis.

#### PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN

On learning, by telephone, December 26, that the malady had been definitely diagnosed as foot-and-mouth disease, Bureau officials in Washington dispatched instructions immediately to inspectors in charge at border stations to withhold inspections of all ruminants and swine offered for importation, which had the effect of stopping their entry. A formal order prohibiting such importations was issued in accordance with the governing statute and was signed by the Secretary, effective January 3, 1947, the day it appeared in the Federal Register.

From December 31 to January 3, representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, meeting in Washington, D. C., discussed problems of control and eradication of the outbreak with two Mexican officials. These were under Secretary of Agriculture for Livestock, Oscar Flores, and Dr. Fernando Camargo, in charge of livestock sanitary laboratory control work. They were accompanied by Mr. Don Stoops, a United States assistant agricultural attaché.

It was arranged that the Bureau of Animal Industry would detail four veterinarians to Mexico to join a like number representing that Government to make an intensive survey with a view to determining as nearly as possible the extent, spread, and the various conditions and circumstances that would influence control and eradication measures. The United States veterinarians assigned to duty in Mexico were Dr. M. S. Shahan, of the Bureau's Pathological Division, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. E. Wardlow, Sacramento, Calif.; Dr. H. F. Kern, Laredo, Tex.; and Dr. Cesar Clavell, San Juan, P. R. The first two had participated in the diagnosis of the disease.

According to the history of events as reported to Bureau officials, the disease first appeared near Veraacruz in the State of Veracruz about November 1, 1946, on the ranch where the second importation of the Brazilian bulls had been placed. The disease soon appeared in the adjoining States of Puebla, Hidalgo, Mexico, Tlaxcala, and the Federal District. By the latter part of January the infection appeared also in the States of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Morelos, and Aguascalientes. The Mexican Government took measures to establish a quarantine line around



the area mentioned, including the use of troops, in an effort to prevent a further spread of the disease. As an additional precaution, the control officials designated a second quarantine zone around the affected area. It is the stated purpose of the Mexican authorities to eliminate, by the slaughter method, any sporadic cases of the disease that appear outside the quarantine line.

In the meantime a number of bulls from the second importation had been moved to ranches in Mexico, near the Texas border close to Matamoros. At the time the Mexican officials were in Washington, December 31 to January 3, this was a subject of discussion and Bureau officials were assured that the animals would be removed to south-central Mexico, but events have not disclosed whether this has been accomplished.

The appearance of the disease in Mexico carries unusual significance both because of the large importations of cattle which the United States normally receives from Mexico and because of the long common boundary of the two countries. During the period from October 18 to December 27, when importations of livestock across the border were permitted, approximately 151,800 cattle entered the United States.

In addition to the four veterinarians previously mentioned, who went to the area of the outbreak, the Department later sent Dr. T. W. Cole, who is especially experienced in livestock quarantine problems, to Brownsville, Tex. He is superintendent of the Department's animal quarantine station at Athenia, N. J., which serves the port of New York and adjacent areas. Dr. Cole will inspect and study conditions along the extensive United States-Mexican border. As a further protective procedure the Bureau of Animal Industry has obtained the cooperation of customs officials and those of the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. All these Federal agencies have inspectors on the border for various purposes. Their inspectors are in a position to help in maintaining the present restrictions against the admission of livestock and specified products.

#### NEED FOR FENCE ALONG BORDER

The United States-Mexican boundary is delineated for a distance of 1,210 miles by the Rio Grande River, for 20 miles by the Colorado River, and 675 miles by the overland boundary between El Paso, Tex., and the Pacific Ocean. The total of these distances is 1,905 miles. On this international boundary the usual points of entry for livestock include Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio, and El Paso, Tex.; Douglas and Nogales, Ariz.; and Calexico, Calif. There has long been need for a substantial fence along the boundary, but thus far only segments have been constructed. Structures such as fencing, boundary markers, and facilities for flood control within the jurisdiction of an international boundary commission. Fencing has been desirable for the exclusion, from the United States, of cattle infested with fever ticks. The danger from foot-and-mouth disease is even greater. The Department has again repeated its request, through official channels, that a suitable fence be erected as an aid in maintaining an effective livestock quarantine.

#### ADDITIONAL SERVICES AND PROBLEMS

To discuss with Mexican officials the problems created by the outbreak, Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, proceeded to Mexico January 22, 1947. Dr. Fladness had previously been stationed in Mexico for 2½ years and as a consequence is familiar with the livestock industry of that country, its customs, and methods of dealing with animal diseases in the past. Because of its extreme contagiousness, foot-and-mouth necessitates a very tight and rigidly enforced quarantine if its spread is to be prevented. If it should become established in the northern part of Mexico near the United States boundary, the danger that some infection would now and again be conveyed across the border would never end. A land boundary is a very poor barrier to such an infectious disease, according to both scientific evidence and practical experience. The need to restrict the present outbreak to the smallest possible area is therefore apparent, since a small area can be more closely guarded than a large one.

Meanwhile the Bureau of Animal Industry is investigating the condition of cattle that entered the United States from Mexico during the time that importations were permitted. Special consideration is being given to those received from October 18, 1946, when the border was reopened, to December 27, when it was closed. Lists of all shipments of Mexican cattle imported during that period

have been furnished Bureau offices in all the States of destination with instructions that appropriate investigations be made as quickly as possible, and close supervision maintained over the herds and districts involved.

Prior to June 5, 1946, when the first quarantine of the year was established, 18 Brazilian bulls entered the United States by way of Mexico. These were destined to and remain in Texas. Their condition is being closely watched. To the date of this report no cases of the disease have appeared either in northern Mexico or in the United States. There have been some reports of suspicious symptoms but none of these cases has proved to be foot-and-mouth disease.

The action taken by the Department of Agriculture in imposing the present restrictions against importations from Mexico was made necessary by existing United States statutes. The order, which is an amendment to BAI Order 373, added Mexico to the list of countries where foot-and-mouth disease had been determined to exist. Besides excluding live animals, the order prohibits also the importation into the United States of the fresh meat of domestic and wild ruminants or swine, and other specified products.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has definite plans for the quick mobilization of its manpower for eradication purposes, should the disease gain entrance into the United States. These forces will be fully equipped with all necessary supplies and material required for the prompt appraisal, slaughter and disposal of affected animals. Past experience has shown that such prompt action in cooperation with States, is necessary to prevent the disease from getting more than a temporary foothold.

An incident which shows the far-reaching efforts of quarantine regulations on commerce and human affairs occurred when the Belgian Economic Mission inquired of the Bureau of Animal Industry whether it could continue to bring in fresh meat from Mexico, in bond, for reexport to Europe from a United States port. Since the restrictions prohibit the entry of all fresh meat, such movement could not be permitted.

A question that frequently arises is the possible effect of foot-and-mouth disease on man. This disease has serious effects on cattle, sheep, goats, swine, and certain other animals but seldom affects human beings and then only slightly. The gravity of the outbreak of the disease in Mexico is occasioned by the vast expanse of the livestock-producing areas in North America, together with the complexities of marketing. Foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most contagious known to science.

There is appended a list of references which contain factual information concerning foot-and-mouth disease, measures for its control, the extent of the Department's authority to slaughter livestock and pay indemnity in eradication campaigns, and the general effects of the disease, including the economic losses it causes.

#### SELECTED REFERENCES WITH NOTES CONCERNING CONTENTS

Farmers' Bulletin No. 666, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 14 pages: A general account of characteristics, losses, occurrence in other countries, outbreaks in United States, symptoms, diagnosis, prevention, and eradication. Illustrated.

Yearbook Separate No. 1882, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, reprint from Yearbook of Agriculture, 1942, 11 pages: Somewhat more technical than the Farmers' Bulletin, gives more details on diagnosis and nature of vesicular diseases, deals more fully with cooperation of livestock owners and public.

Research Achievement Sheet 29, Protection Against Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Has Scientific Basis, 2 pages: A very brief account of research work, conducted abroad by a United States commission, showing the scientific facts on which control and eradication measures are based. Shows value of foresight and preparedness in dealing with disease.

BAI Order 368, Regulations Governing the Inspection and Quarantine of Livestock Imported From or Exported to Mexico, 6 pages: Formal regulations based on article XII of a convention between the United States and Mexico ratified by the two Governments in 1930.

BAI Order 373, Order to Prevent the Introduction Into the United States of Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease, 3 pages: Formal regulations based on several Federal statutes, naming countries where the disease exists and prescribing measures to exclude the disease from the United States.

BAI Order 376, Prevention of Animal Diseases—Cooperation with States, 4 pages: Part 53 deals with foot-and-mouth disease and other infectious maladies; describes authority and arrangements for purchase and disposal of diseased animals, indemnities, claims, and division of expenses with States.



Motion-picture film, Suppressing Foot-and-Mouth Disease: A documentary portrayal of events in several previous outbreaks in the United States; produced in 1939 by the Department for general distribution; primarily educational.

Motion-picture film, Vesicular Diseases of Animals: In color, includes foot-and-mouth diseases; primarily for professional groups as aid to prompt and accurate diagnosis.

#### APPENDIX

*Resolutions approved by the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission at a meeting in Los Angeles, Calif., the week of July 22*

Whereas the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into either the United States of Mexico or the United States of America would cause great loss to the animal industries of the two countries;

Whereas the Government of Mexico has decided to arrange for the removal from Mexico of a shipment of Zebu bulls now on Sacrificios Island and originating in Brazil, a country in which foot-and-mouth disease is enzootic;

Whereas the Government of the United States has decided to establish on Swan Island, in the Caribbean Sea, an international animal quarantine station through which might pass animals originating in countries having foot-and-mouth disease or other destructive diseases of livestock not existent in the countries of North America and destined to the United States and Mexico;

The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. That veterinary experts of the two countries jointly investigate animal disease conditions in Mexico as they relate to recent importations into Mexico and into Sacrificios Island of cattle from a country in which foot-and-mouth disease exists;

2. That such an investigation shall commence not later than September 1, 1946;

3. That, provided such investigation produces negative findings as regards the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, the United States Government should revoke amendment 3 to BAI Order 368 an "Order amending regulations governing the inspection and quarantine of livestock imported from or exported to Mexico";

4. That, in the future, the Governments of the United States and of Mexico shall require that all cattle, other ruminants and swine, shall be entered through the international animal quarantine station to be established by the Government of the United States on Swan Island and such other place or places as may be mutually acceptable, when such cattle, other ruminants, and swine come from countries or geographical regions in which the contagion of any such diseases has been determined to exist by either of the two Governments, with the privilege of confirmation by the other;

5. That the Governments of the United States and Mexico should arrange through appropriate diplomatic channels for such amendments or interpretations of the Livestock Sanitary Convention signed March 16, 1928, as may be necessary to implement paragraph 4 of these recommendations.





80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 568**

[Report No. 24]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 11, 1947

MR. CAPPER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Reported by MR. BUSHFIELD, without amendment

---

**A BILL**

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate  
4 with any other American country in the control and eradi-  
5 cation of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease  
6 and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control  
7 or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related  
8 industries of the United States. Arrangements for the co-  
9 operation authorized by this Act shall be made through  
10 and in consultation with the Secretary of State.

11       SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to

1 make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder  
2 or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required  
3 in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

4 SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be  
5 used, without employing the authorization in section 2, for  
6 the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and air-  
7 craft, printing and binding without regard to the Act of  
8 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services  
9 in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard  
10 to the limitation contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal  
11 Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control  
12 or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated  
13 representative may authorize employees of the Department  
14 of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appoint-  
15 ments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

16 SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
17 sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The  
18 authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in  
19 substitution for the authority of existing law.





80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S. 568**

[Report No. 24]

---

# **A BILL**

---

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

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By Mr. Capper

---

FEBRUARY 11, 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 14, 1947

Reported without amendment







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued February 18, 1947  
For actions of February 17, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 31

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House committee reported and Senate passed bills to authorize cooperation in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. Both Houses received report of Joint Committee on Legislative Budget; discussion of report in House. House received supplemental appropriation estimates for insect control. Sen. Aiken inserted USDA's analysis of funds for school-lunch program. Sen. Butler commended recommendations of fertilizer subcommittee to relieve fertilizer shortage.

HOUSE

**1. ANIMAL DISEASE.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1819, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (H. Rept. 38)(p. 1172). S. 568, a similar bill, was reported by the Senate committee Feb. 14.

**2. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET.** Both Houses received the report of the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget (H. Rept. 35, S. Rept. 25)(pp. 1172, 1115), and H. Con. Res. 20 and S. Con. Res. 7, which read as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House concurring), That it is the judgment of the Congress, based upon presently available information, that revenues during the period of the fiscal year 1948 will approximate \$39,100,000,000 and that expenditures during such fiscal year should not exceed \$31,500,000,000, of which latter amount not more than \$24,000,000,000 would be in consequence of appropriations hereafter made available for obligation in such fiscal year."

In part; the Committee report states:

"(1) The elimination of those functions by the Federal Government which might be regarded as desirable but not imperative in the light of a huge estimate of expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 and in light of a towering public debt.

"(2) The maintenance of appropriations at not to exceed 1947 levels unless for extraordinary reasons such levels should be exceeded.

"(3) A return wherever possible to prewar levels of appropriations.

"(4) The reduction of the number of civilian employees by not less than 500,000 below Budget estimates in the next fiscal year.

"(5) Procedures for the reduction of personnel before the end of the fiscal year 1947 so that the requirements of terminal leave



might wherever possible be financed out of funds available for the current fiscal year.

"(6) The deferment, other than planning, of public-works projects wherever this might be accomplished without substantial deterioration so that the benefit of such projects might be utilized in any subsequent period of unemployment.

"(7) The deferment, other than planning, of newly authorized public-works projects and their retention on the shelf for utilization in a period of unemployment unless such projects were esteemed vitally necessary.

"(8) The rescinding of appropriations made in prior years in a larger amount than that proposed by the President. (In this connection the committee points out that the President has already forwarded to Congress proposals for the rescinding of prior-year appropriations and that hearings on these proposals are presently in progress.)

"With these considerations in mind the committee believes that expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 might be safely reduced below the estimates submitted by the President by a sum of not less than 6 billion dollars."

Following is a summary of the Committee's recommendations:

	Budget Billions	Joint Committee Billions
Estimate of over-all receipts, assuming enactment of legislation as hereinbefore indicated.....	38.9	39.1
Estimate of over-all expenditures.....	37.5	31.5
Excess of receipts.....	1.4	7.6
Maximum amount to be appropriated for and which may be obligated in fiscal year 1948.	32.2	27.0
Maximum amount for expenditure of 1948 appropriations in fiscal year 1948.....	28.6	24.0
Reservation for deficiencies which would be expended in fiscal year 1948.....	.025	.250

Majority Leader Halleck indicated that the report and concurrent resolution are to be considered on the House floor Thurs. (p. 1160).

Reps. Keefe (Wis.) and Taber (N.Y.) defended the Legislative Budget and the procedure followed by the Joint Committee (pp. 1163-4). Rep. McCormack, Mass., criticized the procedure (p. 1164). Rep. Rankin, Miss., cautioned against "cutting down on expenses that are necessary to keep America strong and great", mentioning rural electrification, regional development, TVA, etc. (p. 1165). Rep. Cannon, Mo., commended the economy accomplishments of the last Congress and asked for an itemization of the proposed \$6,000,000,000 cut (pp. 1166-7).

3. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 1968, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill for 1947 (H.Rept. 36) (p. 1172). Title II of the bill deals with rescissions and proposes, among other things, to rescind from funds available to the Department of Agriculture the amounts (totaling \$9,698,432.22) recommended by the President on January 15, 1947 (H.Doc. 55)(see Digest 13). In its report the committee stated: "On account of the time-consuming preparation of the legislative budget and other matters, there has not been time for members of the committee to conduct hearings on many of the funds involved, and the committee expects, at the first opportunity, to hold hearings on the items in the President's recommendation and on such other funds available



for expenditure as, in its judgment, might be rescinded."

Received supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department, fiscal year 1947, as follows: Tussock moth control, \$395,000; Control of tree insect epidemics (Mountain pine bark beetle), \$380,000 (H.Doc. 128) (p. 1172).

Rep. Cannon, Mo., commended the work of Mr. Pugh as Clerk of the Appropriations Committee (pp. 1161-2).

Received supplemental appropriation estimates for the payment of claims, as follows: Allowed by GAO (H.Docs. 125, 126, 120); rendered by district courts (H.Docs. 129, 127, 132, 130); payments for damages to private property (H.Docs. 124, 122); rendered by Court of Claims (H.Doc. 131) (pp. 1171-2).

4. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received from this Department a report on unsold economic project farm units and project properties capable of being developed into economic farm units and other unsold project acres as of Dec. 31, 1946. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 1171).
5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended the work of the late ex-Rep. Treadway in originating the REA program (p. 1154).
6. BUTTER SUBSTITUTES. Received a memorial from the S. Dak. Legislature favoring retention of taxes on butter substitutes (p. 1173).

#### SENATE

7. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 568, to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (pp. 1118-20).
8. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted a table received from this Department showing an analysis of funds for the school-lunch program as submitted by State educational agencies (pp. 117-8).
9. FERTILIZER SHORTAGE. Sen. Butler, Nebr., urged Senators to read the report of the subcommittee on fertilizer of the H. Agriculture Committee, "1947 Fertilizer Supplies," calling their attention particularly to a recommendation in the report that the Army repay quantities of fertilizer borrowed from the civilian supply last year, and to the handicap of the boxcar shortage (pp. 1145-6).
10. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Sen. Barkley, Ky., obtained permission for those who wished to file or join in filing minority views on the legislative budget to do so (p. 1141).
11. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted a table showing appropriations by departments and establishments for the fiscal years 1946 and 1947 (pp. 1141-2).
12. TAXATION. Passed with amendments H.R. 1030, to continue in effect certain war excise tax rates (pp. 1124, 1131-40). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 1140).
13. CENSUS. Rereferred from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to the Civil Service Committee S. 6, to provide for censuses of manufacturers, mineral industries, business and distributions, and transportation (p. 1116).
14. TRANSPORTATION. Reported without amendment S. 363, to amend section 3 of the Act of July 24, 1946, relating to evidence of the point of origin of shipments (S.Rept. 26) (p. 1115).
15. MONOPOLIES. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., spoke in favor of his bill, S. 104, to amend the Clayton Act, so as to further restrict monopolistic practices by placing



restrictions on the acquisition of the assets of one corporation by another (pp. 1146-9).

16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader White made a report on the work accomplished by the Senate during the first month of this Congress, and discussed with other Senators the program ahead and the work of the Committees (pp. 1142-5). Sen. Taft announced that the resolution on the Legislative Budget would be brought up on Wed. Feb. 19 (p. 1144).
17. OLEOMARGARINE. Received a S. Dak. Legislature resolution urging the continuing of the taxes, license fees, and regulatory measures relating to margarine or butter substitutes (p. 1114).
18. FOREST ROADS. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a Mont. Legislature memorial urging the continuance and extension of the access road program for the national forests (p. 1114).
19. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Cordon, Oreg., inserted an Oreg. Legislature memorial urging the continuing of appropriations for the development of Federal generating capacity in the Columbia Basin (p. 1115).
20. FARM PRODUCTION. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a letter from constituents advocating that farm production be kept high until crop reserves are built up (p. 1115).
21. REPORTS. Received from this Department the report on "unsold economic project farm units and project properties capable of being developed into economic farm units and other unsold project acres as of Dec. 31, 1946" (p. 1113).  
Received the annual report of the Federal Security Agency and the report of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (p. 1113).
25. ADJOURNED until Wed., Feb. 19 (p. 1150).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Brooks, La., inserted Lt. Gen. R.A. Wheeler's dedication speech of the Wallace Lake Dam, explaining the benefits of this project (pp. A596-7).
27. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION. Rep. Trimble, Ark., inserted a report showing the work of the Agriculture Conservation Association in Ark. (pp. A598-9).
28. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Gordon, Ill., inserted a Chicago City Council resolution urging funds be made available for continuance of the school-lunch program in Chicago (pp. A606-7).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

29. NATIONAL FORESTS. H.R. 1809 (see Digest 26) authorizes the Secretary to permit use and occupancy of national-forest lands for purposes of residence, recreation, public convenience, education, industry, agriculture, and commerce for such periods as warranted (not to exceed 30 years) of such areas as necessary (not to exceed 80 acres); and after such permits are issued and while they are in force such lands shall not be subject to location, entry, or appropriation. The bill would also repeal the similar provision in the Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1916.
30. PERSONNEL. H.R. 1845 (see Digest 26) provides that Federal employees who are



manship, as a means of tourist attraction, and other purposes, the hunting industry is vital to America as a whole and to innumerable States.

#### WORLD TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 83), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Whereas the United States is entering into a period of postwar reconstruction of its channels of foreign trade; and

Whereas the Congress and the people of the United States of America must consider carefully what policies it is necessary to adopt in order best to promote the peace and the prosperity of the United States and of the world through expanding trade; and

Whereas the interests of farmers and of business are vitally concerned in the policies and arrangements affecting agricultural products in foreign trade; and

Whereas comprehensive knowledge of foreign competition with and demand for agricultural products, and of the policies of other governments affecting production and trade in agricultural products, is basic to formulation of policies in this field beneficial to the interests of the United States: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby requested to prepare as soon as possible for the Committee on Agriculture of the Senate a study covering the following matter:

1. An analysis of the current proposals for international machinery designed to expand world trade in agricultural products, together with an appraisal of the effect on American agriculture of previous reciprocal trade agreements.

2. A factual statement of the policies and practices of other countries with respect to

agricultural production, trade, and consumption, which are significant to the foreign trade of the United States in agricultural products.

3. A statistical report on the world production of and trade in agricultural products in which the United States is significantly interested as importer or exporter.

4. An analysis showing what imports may be expanded to the benefit of the United States farmers without disrupting our domestic economy.

MARY SHEARIN PERRY.

Mr. HOEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 84), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Mary Shearin Perry, widow of John R. Perry, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 1 year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

#### INVESTIGATION OF PROCEDURES IN RETIREMENT OF CERTAIN COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Mr. CORDON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 85) which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

*Resolved*, That the Senate Committee on Armed Services, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the procedures followed by the War Department and the Navy Department in the retirement of physical disability, and the determination of the entitlement to retirement pay for

physical disability, of commissioned officers of the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, and the United States Marine Corps. Such study and investigation shall be conducted for the purpose of determining whether the procedures followed result in any discrimination between the commissioned officers of the regular components of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and the commissioned officers of other components of such services.

Sec. 2. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of its investigation together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

#### THE SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the school-lunch program throughout the country is in serious danger of being drastically curtailed and in view of reports that appropriations for the school-lunch program may be greatly reduced, if not eliminated entirely, in the legislative budget program, I should like to bring to the attention of the Congress some facts concerning the seriousness of this problem by making available data from the Secretary of Agriculture showing the present status of school-lunch operations, the increase in participation, and the need for the program. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks a table submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture relating to this subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the order is made.

The table submitted by Mr. AIKEN is as follows:

TABLE VI.—Analysis of funds, national school-lunch program, January 1947, as submitted by State educational agencies

State (1)	Amount of USDA pay- ments for first 2 quar- ters <sup>1</sup> (2)	This year's allotment for food assistance <sup>2</sup> (3)	Could have spent during year to satisfy total demands (4)	To satisfy total de- mands, allotment is—		Total Fed- eral cash expenditure for food assistance, 1946 fiscal year (7)	Peak participation, 1946 fiscal year <sup>3</sup>		Estimated 1947 peak participation with sufficient funds	
				Excessive by (5)	Deficient by (6)		Schools (8)	Children (9)	Schools (10)	Children (11)
Alabama.....	\$880,388	\$2,239,552	\$2,367,500		\$127,948	\$1,900,792	1,004	147,843	1,220	242,000
Arizona.....	162,682	319,922	609,457		289,535	307,630	144	28,083	180	39,950
Arkansas.....	797,848	1,507,722	1,412,977	\$94,745		1,215,018	752	98,398	1,006	182,227
California.....	1,343,794	1,821,718	3,805,830		1,984,112	2,001,916	1,029	163,627	2,069	422,870
Colorado.....	286,021	473,881	610,141		136,260	334,359	253	28,594	381	41,000
Connecticut.....	181,419	419,609	600,000		180,391	298,335	232	36,775	375	65,000
Delaware.....	42,771	75,331	207,500		132,169	190,268	80	13,719	89	16,500
District of Columbia.....	43,361	200,587	98,561	102,026		54,011	84	12,917	85	16,000
Florida.....	402,218	903,438	1,537,000		633,562	1,099,052	675	87,894	751	123,200
Georgia.....	1,204,164	2,145,520	2,818,434		672,914	2,612,228	1,298	202,228	1,435	243,000
Idaho.....	147,219	225,755	355,000		129,245	249,301	185	21,590	261	32,100
Illinois.....	922,361	2,133,451	3,647,002		1,513,551	2,545,483	1,703	259,283	2,344	358,632
Indiana.....	595,780	1,183,254	1,750,000		566,746	1,104,676	725	100,240	1,050	177,450
Iowa.....	549,901	934,019	1,245,875		311,856	849,651	660	81,156	873	118,584
Kansas.....	295,342	656,607	612,000	44,607		461,841	458	35,078	620	53,400
Kentucky.....	826,835	1,916,745	2,420,000		503,255	1,329,697	549	78,619	1,150	165,700
Louisiana.....	638,667	1,477,261	1,910,000		432,739	1,789,424	1,215	142,570	1,378	210,358
Maine.....	161,838	329,637	519,471		189,834	236,155	323	29,771	677	78,676
Maryland.....	440,571	644,085	720,000		75,912	337,574	233	37,087	479	91,904
Massachusetts.....	805,323	1,189,204	1,400,000		210,706	987,904	1,406	182,634	1,770	234,706
Michigan.....	868,906	1,699,152	2,428,000		728,848	1,633,372	1,119	190,406	1,250	270,000
Minnesota.....	718,122	1,079,106	2,138,500		1,059,394	1,122,114	950	114,680	1,687	260,440
Mississippi.....	903,123	2,088,954	2,000,000	88,954		1,174,055	740	87,472	1,250	175,000
Missouri.....	665,000	1,407,153	1,650,000		242,847	1,438,037	1,005	115,157	1,400	169,400
Montana.....	111,914	183,164	315,000		131,836	170,287	126	13,790	200	45,000
Nebraska.....	238,391	503,866	491,200	12,666		242,437	347	30,682	593	68,797
Nevada.....	34,513	39,917	82,018		42,101	47,639	35	3,458	50	5,700
New Hampshire.....	63,027	206,319	131,969	74,350		110,428	223	17,896	265	21,300
New Jersey.....	698,325	1,066,165	1,455,000		388,835	908,838	812	107,146	1,021	147,240
New Mexico.....	174,207	380,888	288,188	92,700		217,067	191	19,673	235	30,100
New York.....	2,000,000	2,937,450	5,700,000		2,762,550	3,865,585	2,288	426,586	2,419	480,067
North Carolina.....	1,293,700	2,633,008	4,117,687		1,484,684	2,805,066	973	215,017	1,250	320,000
North Dakota.....	76,197	283,712	183,500	100,212		149,170	400	18,382	628	29,490
Ohio.....	1,250,765	2,028,502	2,496,690		468,188	2,149,744	1,079	186,800	1,368	285,801
Oklahoma.....	853,226	1,174,247	1,781,895		607,648	1,267,324	1,270	96,640	1,683	143,172
Oregon.....	175,028	322,617	909,603		586,986	459,103	360	41,613	479	67,535
Pennsylvania.....	1,126,069	3,303,016	4,000,000		696,984	1,090,234	1,105	127,872	2,200	600,000
Rhode Island.....	90,382	209,058	208,550	508		168,685	193	24,283	200	22,966
South Carolina.....	791,269	1,587,400	1,913,914		326,514	1,920,217	1,009	169,620	1,804	175,870
South Dakota.....	137,721	299,279	301,188		1,909	184,286	180	12,908	220	18,900
Tennessee.....	1,204,736	1,796,084	3,552,000		1,755,916	2,146,693	1,311	152,974	2,525	329,192
Texas.....	2,098,920	3,308,282	4,468,716		1,100,434	3,391,298	2,297	251,423	2,650	283,728

Footnotes at end of table.



TABLE VI.—Analysis of funds, national school-lunch program, January 1947, as submitted by State educational agencies—Continued

State (1)	Amount of USDA pay- ments for first 2 quar- ters <sup>1</sup> (2)	This year's allotment for food assistance <sup>2</sup> (3)	Could have spent during year to satisfy total demands (4)	To satisfy total de- mands; allotment is—		Total Fed- eral cash expenditure for food assistance, 1946 fiscal year (7)	Peak participation, 1946 fiscal year <sup>3</sup>		Estimated 1947 peak participation with sufficient funds	
				Excessive by (5)	Deficient by (6)		Schools (8)	Children (9)	Schools (10)	Children (11)
Utah*	\$160,730	\$292,107	\$1,284,582		\$992,475	\$304,021	242	40,282	510	105,293
Vermont	60,000	141,959	185,000		43,041	91,473	138	11,654	354	28,000
Virginia	842,541	1,493,920	1,744,406		250,486	1,179,070	721	101,906	851	152,848
Washington*	394,078	455,760	1,377,700		921,940	779,256	607	79,927	751	133,000
West Virginia	618,023	1,172,867	1,519,000		346,133	1,022,184	1,117	83,399	1,520	105,520
Wisconsin	589,774	1,128,836	1,383,589		254,753	904,712	1,081	115,894	1,501	175,536
Wyoming*	75,318	104,824	175,000		70,176	147,114	111	11,002	140	14,000
Total	29,142,499	54,124,998	76,929,643	\$610,768	23,415,413	50,994,824	35,638	4,656,645	49,167	7,477,142

\*These States have requested the balance of their allotment for their third quarter grant of funds.

<sup>1</sup> Includes full year's allotment to private schools where handled by PMA State Office.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the direct distribution money in process of transfer (\$7,325,000).

<sup>3</sup> Data are for April 1946, the month when total participation was at its peak. (These data include child-care centers.)

#### ACTING LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, STATE DEPARTMENT

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD the text of a press release issued by the Department of State, announcing the appointment of Mr. Durward V. Sandifer as acting legislative counsel for the Department.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Department of State announces the appointment of Mr. Durward V. Sandifer as acting legislative counsel for the Department. His office will be attached to that of the Department's legal adviser, Mr. Charles Fahy.

As legislative counsel, Mr. Sandifer will provide legal guidance to various offices and divisions in the Department concerned with legislative action and will assist in the preparation of proposed legislation and coordinate its presentation to the Congress. His office will be responsible within the Department for the coordination of reports, comments, expressions of opinion, and communications to Congress, concerning proposed legislation, treaties, and conventions.

Mr. Sandifer has a long background of private and public experience in the field of international law and relations and international organization. He came to the Department of State in 1934 as assistant to the legal adviser. He was assigned to the Department of State's work on postwar problems early in 1942 as a specialist on international law and organization. Since that time he has been closely associated with the Department's work on international organization, particularly the development and establishment of the United Nations. He has been, since 1944, Chief of the Division of International Organization Affairs.

Mr. Sandifer was technical expert on the United States delegation to the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and was secretary-general and chief technical expert of the United States delegation to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization. He attended the London sessions of the general assembly as an adviser to the United States delegation. He was an adviser at the first and second sessions of the Economic and Social Council. Most recently he has served as delegate to the World Health Conference in New York and as principal adviser of the United States delegation to the general assembly in New York.

Mr. Sandifer is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

#### AUTHORITY FOR MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy be permitted to sit this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the authority requested is granted.

#### LIBERTY, EQUALITY, GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Liberty, Equality, Government for the People," delivered by him before West Virginia Republicans at Charleston, W. Va., February 12, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY HON. ROBERT E. HANNEGAN AT TESTIMONIAL DINNER IN HIS HONOR

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. Robert E. Hannegan, Postmaster General of the United States, at a testimonial dinner in his honor given by the postal supervisors of New York at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, on February 6, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### JIM CAMP—ARTICLE FROM THE SHELBY (N. C.) DAILY STAR

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article describing the success of Jim Camp, published in the February 4, 1947, issue of the Shelby (N. C.) Daily Star, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is closed. The calendar under rule VIII is in order. The clerk will call the first bill on the calendar.

#### "BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 27) to provide for suspending the enforcement of certain obligations against the operators of gold and silver mines who are forced to cease operations because of the war was announced as first in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1030) to continue in effect certain war excise tax rates, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Over, on objection.

The bill (H. R. 1353) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the bill be passed over temporarily.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The bill (S. 568) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. May we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. An explanation of the bill is requested by the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, the foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in the Republic of Mexico. The Department of Agriculture, at the request of the Mexican authorities, has been sending technical men to Mexico to assist and cooperate with the Republic of Mexico in an attempt to eradicate it. Already the disease, which has been discovered in Mexico only in the last 40 days, has covered an area of 300 miles by 150 miles. It is extremely important that quick action be taken on the pending bill, and I ask the Senate to pass it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to know what the bill proposes to do.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have not with me any of the material relating to the bill, but the bill proposes to give our Department of Agriculture authority to cooperate with the Mexican authorities, as the Senator from South Dakota has said, in stamping out the foot-and-mouth disease before it gets into the United States. As the Senator from



South Dakota has indicated, the outbreak in Mexico now covers an area of some 45,000 square miles. The Mexican authorities would welcome the cooperation of the technicians of our Department of Agriculture. If this disease once gets into the United States, no one can foretell how many million cattle might have to be slaughtered. At present it is hoped that it can be controlled by cooperation between our technical men and the Mexican authorities. As I understand, the bill carries no appropriation whatsoever, and if any appropriation is needed it will be necessary for the Department to come to Congress and get it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Was there any evidence produced before the committee showing that any cattle having the foot-and-mouth disease have been shipped into this country from Mexico?

Mr. AIKEN. As I understand, no evidence of the disease has been found in any of the cattle which have been shipped into this country so far, and at the present time the disease is confined to the lower part of Mexico, and is not present in the States along the United States border.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make it clear that I am very anxious that the Department of Agriculture do all it can to eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico. The area now contaminated is larger than the State of Oregon. I am perfectly willing to go along with the bill, but I do not think it goes nearly far enough. I think we must recognize that the emergency facing the livestock industry of this country is very great.

I have on my desk in my office a report which I have secured regarding this matter. I did not bring it with me this morning because I did not know this bill would come up today. The report is one I received from the War Department in regard to experimentation which was conducted in Germany during the war with the objective of eradicating the foot-and-mouth disease by vaccination. If the report presents an actual picture, the results have been remarkable.

We know what happened in California in 1929 when it became necessary for Government authorities to go into a large California county and kill every cleft-hoofed animal, at tremendous cost to the Government. If the spending of a few million dollars in Mexico by way of a vaccination procedure as a preventive will help stem the spread of this disease, then the agents of the Department of Agriculture should proceed into Mexico with vaccination needles at the earliest possible moment.

I understood it would cost probably \$2,000,000 to vaccinate the animals in the affected area in Mexico. My only information as to the efficacy of vaccination is the report to which I have referred, and I do not know how reliable vaccination is as a preventive; but if it will accomplish what we anticipate, then

I am for an appropriation to enable the Department of Agriculture to try the vaccination method.

Mr. President, this is a threat we cannot trifle with. Prevention of this disease is so vital to the great livestock industry of this country that we had better forget about the border between Mexico and the United States, insofar as spending American dollars is concerned, and see to it that our Department of Agriculture has available to it whatever funds may be required to stamp out this horrible disease in Mexico before it ever gets over the border. That is the only reason I raise the question.

I merely want to have the RECORD show that I think the passage of this bill alone may not be sufficient—I hope it will be—but I think the Department of Agriculture ought to be given assurance of a great interest on the part of the Senate in this very serious problem which confronts our livestock industry. I, for one, think that an immediate investigation should be made as to the advisability of proceeding with a vaccination program of the herds in Mexico that are affected by this disease. I say that subject to a careful check by the Department of Agriculture into the report on the German vaccination method to which I have referred.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I merely wanted to raise my voice in corroboration of what the Senator from Oregon has just said.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, did I lose the floor by yielding to the Senator from Oregon?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair understood the Senator had yielded the floor.

Mr. AIKEN. I am almost ready to yield the floor, if the Senator from New Mexico, who now has it by recognition of the Chair, is willing.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. HATCH. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I desire to say a few words more. The Senator from Oregon may be entirely correct in saying that this bill does not go far enough, but in this matter time seems to be of the essence now, and it appears to me that this proposed legislation should be enacted today, whether it goes far enough or not, because it will in effect wipe out the boundary between the United States and Mexico so far as our technicians are concerned.

I sincerely hope we shall not have to spend huge sums of money in eradicating this disease, but if we have to do it, it is better to spend it in southern Mexico than it is to have to spend a hundred times as much all over the United States.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I had merely started to say that there has been a great deal of misunderstanding about the foot-and-mouth disease in this country. People have not taken it seriously. They have thought that Senators from the West were raising a question about a matter which was not of serious importance.

I was gratified recently to read a very able article in Life magazine, giving the

history of this disease. I wish every Senator would read it.

I agree with the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Vermont that the bill does not go far enough, but I certainly think we should take this one short step today.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, this bill (S. 568) was introduced by the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, as I understand, after investigation through a subcommittee and after conference with the Secretary of Agriculture. I further understand that the bill embodies proposed legislation suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture to authorize the Department of Agriculture to enter upon a program of sending technicians into Mexico there making an examination, and cooperating with Mexican authorities in an effort to control and eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease. I should like to say that I think this matter has been taken care of expeditiously by the subcommittee which, I am quite sure, considered the resolution asking for this authority submitted by me some weeks ago. I think the authority granted by the bill is all the Secretary of Agriculture feels he needs now.

The resolution submitted by me to which I have referred is known as Senate Resolution 72, and I ask unanimous consent to have the resolution printed at the end of my remarks. I may say that I for one am perfectly satisfied with the progress that is being made by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in this matter, and I am satisfied that when the technicians submit their report they will suggest, if need be, further legislation which I think will be in keeping with the advice and recommendations of the Department of Agriculture and with the efficient and effective handling of this unfortunate situation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution referred to by the Senator from Nebraska will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 72) submitted by Mr. WHERRY on January 27, 1947, is as follows:

Whereas an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in Mexico several weeks ago and has already spread to some 10 States in the vicinity of Mexico City and Vera Cruz; and

Whereas if this disease should spread to the large cattle-raising States in northern Mexico, it would not be possible to prevent its further spread to the United States; and

Whereas the rapid spread of the disease makes prompt cooperative action on the part of the United States imperative, if the disease is to be stamped out in Mexico; and

Whereas officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture trained in combating the disease have already conducted a careful study of the situation in Mexico, and their report as to what action should be taken is expected to be submitted within a very few days: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed, upon receipt of the forthcoming report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture concerning the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, (1) to make an immediate study of



such report and any recommendations contained therein, (2) to make such further studies as it may deem necessary concerning the subject matter of such report, (3) to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the results of such study, together with such recommendations as it may deem desirable.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I am sure that many Senators realize the importance of this measure, and also realize the threat and the danger from the foot-and-mouth disease. In my State we had an experience with an outbreak of this disease a good many years ago. As I now recall the only method on earth of eradicating it is the destruction of the herds, and I think the burning of the bodies or their burial in the earth.

This outbreak in Mexico resulted from the importation of a number of bulls from Brazil. It is prevalent in a number of the states of Mexico in the southern part of the Republic. It is believed, however, that through the assistance of the Secretary of Agriculture, who has, by the way, a very capable staff engaged in combating the diseases of livestock, it can be kept in the southern states of Mexico and not allowed to approach the boundaries of the United States. If it should spread across the Rio Grande, cattlemen in that area would be faced with a very great crisis. They are very much alarmed, and I have many appeals about this matter. I have had a number of consultations with the Secretary of Agriculture, and he is perfectly willing to undertake this work to the extent that Congress may authorize it.

While the pending bill may not be all that is desired, it is still a start in the right direction. I hope and trust that the Senate will not hesitate to pass the measure and give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate with the Mexican officials so as to stimulate and arouse within them a desire to take the necessary action for the extermination of this disease.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate is proceeding under rule VIII, which permits a Senator to speak only once, and not longer than 5 minutes. Is there objection to the Senator from South Dakota being recognized in spite of the rule? The Senator is recognized.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, the subcommittee has had several hearings on this very important matter. The Secretary of Agriculture has met with it, and he has asked for an authorization to be granted him to carry out the provisions of this bill. I cannot insist too strongly that time is of the essence in this matter. We must act quickly.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I do not really see how we could go any further than we have gone, with the evidence we had before us. Senators must not overlook the problem that we face. In dealing with this situation we are asking that our representative go into a foreign country and seek its aid in combating a disease that is now prevailing within its bounds and which in turn may affect us. We do not know what the attitude of the

Mexican Government is going to be. We are very hopeful that it will work with us.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditures from funds appropriated hereunder, or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required, in accomplishing the purpose of the act. Now what is the purpose of the bill? I quote from it:

The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States.

If the Secretary of Agriculture should make an agreement with the Department of Agriculture in Mexico, let us say, to destroy affected cattle, or if he attains consent to vaccinate all the cattle in certain areas of Mexico, he is empowered to spend funds for such purposes. Under section 4 of the pending measure the Congress would be bound, as I see it, to appropriate a sufficient sum of money to carry out the program entered into by the Secretary. Section 4 reads, partly, as follows:

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

No, Mr. President; I really believe that the Congress today is going as far as it can reasonably be expected to go and my hope is that it will enact this measure without undue delay.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 568) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill as passed is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used, without employing the authorization in section 2, for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, printing and binding without regard to the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitation contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appointments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act. The authority contained in this act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the calendar.

#### AMENDMENT OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF 1940

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House bill 1353, to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1353) to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago, during the call of the calendar, House bill 1353 was considered and passed. I was not then able to be on the floor of the Senate. I recently had communication with the Army Times with respect to some of the provisions of the bill. In order to clarify some of the points which they raised, I took up the matter with General Bradley; and I have since received his reply. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, following the passage of House bill 1353, the letter from the Army Times and the reply from General Bradley. His reply explains some of the points covered in the bill.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ARMY TIMES,  
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1947.  
Hon. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,  
Senate Finance Committee, Senate  
Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The editors of Army Times respectfully urge your committee to examine with care the provisions of H. R. 1353 which the House of Representatives passed today without debate.

Purporting to extend the time for reinstatement of lapsed GI insurance policies, the bill, in fact, abandons important safeguards given the veteran by Congress in the past.

You will recall that similar hasty and ill-considered action by Congress and the Veterans' Administration last August resulted in enactment of the unjust and unnecessary on-the-job ceiling law—a law which may be repealed by the Eightieth Congress.

Over 10,000 veterans of World War II whose GI insurance has been permitted to lapse will be affected by H. R. 1353.

H. R. 1353 was introduced in Congress by Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS (Republican, Massachusetts), chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, at the request of the Veterans' Administration. The hasty action was decided upon in a move to beat the existing February 1 dead line for reinstating lapsed policies without physical examination.

However, in their eagerness to approve a bill believed to be of benefit to millions of veterans whose insurance has lapsed, the House Members passed a bill which goes far beyond the original purpose of merely extending the dead line.

Section 3 of the bill repeals subsections (y) (1) and (y) (2) of section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940,



AUTHORIZING THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE  
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO IN THE CONTROL AND  
ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDER-  
PEST

FEBRUARY 17, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1819]

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1819) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, having considered the same, report thereon with the recommendation that it do pass, as amended.

The amendment to the text of the bill strikes out all after the enacting clause and inserts the following:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, or control, or to prevent or retard, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Mexico where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the Government of Mexico shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in Mexico and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitations contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, including the employment of civilian nationals of Mexico, and for the construction and operation of research laboratories, quarantine stations and other buildings and facilities.

SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this Act, and every thirty days thereafter the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.



Amend the title of the bill to read:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

On January 21, 1947, prior to the introduction of this bill (H. R. 1819), the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture appointed a subcommittee headed by Mr. Gillie, of Indiana, to investigate the reported outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. The other members of the subcommittee are Mr. Simpson, of Illinois; Mr. Bramblett, of California; Mr. Granger, of Utah; and Mr. Worley, of Texas.

The work of the subcommittee was of great assistance to the full committee in its consideration of this bill. Its report on the situation was available to the committee at the start of hearings on the bill and this report is based in large part on the findings and recommendations of the subcommittee.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO

On December 18, 1946, the United States Department of Agriculture received the report of the first case of foot-and-mouth disease on the continent of North America since 1929, when an outbreak in southern California was suppressed. The reported outbreak was near Santa Cruz, Mexico. Veterinarians from the United States Department of Agriculture concurred with those of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture in diagnosing the ailment definitely as foot-and-mouth disease on December 26, 1946, after results of laboratory tests were available.

Since that time the disease has spread rapidly into 10 other Mexican states and the federal district, over an area about 150 by 250 miles, chiefly in a westerly direction. No cases have appeared in the United States and the nearest affected herd reported is about 350 miles from the border.

#### CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK

There can be no doubt that the present outbreak resulted directly from the importation of zebu bulls from Brazil into Mexico in violation of the United States-Mexican sanitary treaty of 1928 and over the strong protests of the United States Government. That treaty prohibits the importation of ruminants or swine from any country where foot-and-mouth disease exists. It and similar regulations had succeeded in keeping the North American Continent one of two large land areas in the world where the disease did not exist. The other is Australia.

#### THE NATURE OF THE DISEASE

Foot-and-mouth disease affects all cloven-hoofed animals—cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, deer, etc. It does not affect horses and is not ordinarily transmissible to humans, although any bird or animal may act as a carrier. It is a virus disease that attacks the membranes of the foot and the mouth, rendering the animal virtually incapable of walking and eating.

Although the mortality rate is relatively low; animals which have been afflicted remain seriously impaired and many almost worthless.

Foot-and-mouth disease is one of the most highly infectious diseases known and is comparable only to pandemic influenza in humans in the rapidity with which it spreads. In the outbreak in the United States in 1914, foot-and-mouth disease spread east and west from Chicago into 22 States before it could be stopped. No land barrier or quarantine has ever proved successful in stopping the spread of this disease and the experts appearing before the committee were unanimous in their prediction that if the disease is allowed to persist in Mexico, no barrier or quarantine at our border would be able to prevent its spread into the United States.

#### PROTECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN

So infectious is the virus of the disease that even importation of captive specimens into the United States for laboratory purposes is prohibited. Included in the bill, therefore, is authorization for establishment of laboratories in Mexico to give our scientists an opportunity to study the disease.

The measures taken this far have been aimed at holding the outbreak to the smallest possible area while steps to eradicate it are being prepared. As soon as telephone reports of the diagnoses of the disease were received in Washington on December 26, 1946, inspectors at Mexican border stations were instructed to withhold inspections of all ruminants and swine offered for importation, thus stopping their entry. A formal order prohibiting all such importations went into effect on January 3, 1947.

Veterinarians from the United States Department of Agriculture have been cooperating informally with Mexican authorities in that country. Two quarantine zones have been established. The first is the area of actual infestation. The second is composed of two 100-mile strips north and south of the affected area. The purpose is to confine the disease to the infected area until adequate control measures can be put into operation and to use the two 100-mile strips of the second zone as a buffer area to enforce the quarantine. In the buffer area control measures—destruction of herds in which any infection appears—are being invoked. The Mexican Government is using troops to enforce the quarantine.

#### ERADICATION

The only effective method yet found to eradicate foot-and-mouth disease is destruction of all herds in which the disease appears, together with all herds directly exposed and all susceptible wild animals in the area, and thorough disinfection of the premises involved. This is a painful and costly procedure, but it has been invoked successfully to eradicate the seven outbreaks that have occurred in the United States, and is the only method that has proved successful in controlling the disease.

The promptness and success with which hoof-and-mouth disease has been suppressed each time it gained a foothold in the United States is due to the fact that the United States Government had the technical and financial resources to slaughter animals by the thousands in a prompt and ruthless attack on the disease. The danger in the present situation is that the Mexican Government, according to its

own representations, has neither the technical nor financial resources to cope with the disease.

The Government of Mexico has appealed to the United States for both financial and technical assistance in this emergency. The plan of battle outlined jointly by United States and Mexican veterinarians is contained in a series of three resolutions drawn up by the United States-Mexican Agricultural Commission and agreed to by an exchange of notes between the Governments of the two countries. (See appendix.) The plan of attack is based on the two zones mentioned above.

All movement of susceptible animals and other dangerous products out of zone 1 will be prohibited, as will movement of susceptible animals into the zone except for immediate slaughter. Within the infected zone there will be a methodical disposal of animals in affected herds by immediate destruction and a thorough disinfection of the premises. Animals in herds not yet affected or which have had the disease and entirely recovered will be disposed of insofar as possible by slaughtering and marketing within the affected zone. There will be immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and swine within this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

In zone 2—the 100-mile buffer strip surrounding the infected area—and elsewhere, the plan calls for immediate destruction and burial of all susceptible animals in herds or flocks where the disease appears, as well as all susceptible wild animals in the area, followed by thorough disinfection.

#### THE COST

There is no possible way in which the total cost of exterminating this outbreak can be estimated with anything approaching reasonable accuracy. How great it will be depends upon several factors: (1) The speed with which control operations are started; (2) the possible continued spread of the disease in spite of existing preventive measures; (3) the degree of cooperation received from Mexican citizens whose animals are to be killed. There are reported to be approximately 2,000,000 head of cattle in zones 1 and 2, and about 9,000,000 in Mexico outside those zones. Not all the cattle in zone 1 will be destroyed; many will be marketed. It is possible that a relatively small proportion in zone 2 and elsewhere will have to be destroyed. It is assumed that some indemnity will be paid owners of animals destroyed. From its experience in this country our Bureau of Animal Industry says that the cost of indemnifying owners usually amounts to about 50 percent of the total cost of control operations.

Great as the cost of eradicating the disease in Mexico will be, the committee believes that it will be relatively small in comparison to the tremendous direct cost and economic dislocation which would be the inevitable result of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. If the disease goes unchecked in Mexico, it would be necessary to institute the most stringent quarantine of the international boundary. It would require establishment of a quarantine zone along our side at the border from which movement of susceptible animals could be permitted only under inspection. If the disease broke over into this country, as our veterinary authorities say it inevitably would, it would mean the destruction of herds and flocks in the United States, the establishment of quarantine areas and the very serious disruption



of interstate livestock and meat commerce. In addition, there is the great probability that if the disease ever becomes generally established on the North American Continent, not even the most thorough control measures will be able to eliminate it entirely for generations. This has been the experience in Europe. Thus it will be seen that while the proposed attack against this pestilence will be conducted on Mexican soil, it is essentially only a choice between fighting the enemy on foreign soil or waiting until it invades our own country and fighting the battle here.

#### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Under existing law, the Department of Agriculture has authority to consult with the Government of Mexico on such problems. It has no authority, however, to engage in any formal joint undertaking, such as that required in this case. The purpose of this legislation is to provide that authority and to authorize appropriation of such funds by the United States Government as may be necessary to do the job.

Successful accomplishment of this tremendous task will require the closest kind of cooperation between the Governments, the officials, and the citizens of Mexico and the United States. The committee believes that this cooperation, including the sharing of the costs by the two Governments, will be forthcoming.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

Section 1. This section gives the Secretary of Agriculture authority to cooperate officially with Mexico and to carry on operations in that country to eradicate and control foot-and-mouth disease. It also gives him authority to reach agreement with the Government of Mexico as to the details of that country's cooperation, the purposes for which funds are to be used and expended, and the amounts of such funds to be provided by each of the cooperating countries. The Secretary has authority under existing law to cooperate with States and agencies in the United States in eradicating the disease in this country, should such action become necessary.

Section 2. This section merely provides for exemption from certain statutory limitations on the expenditure of funds and is not intended to restrict the general authority conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture in section 1 or to limit expenditures to only those items specifically mentioned in this section.

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#### APPENDIX

##### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTROLLING OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

The Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission has approved three resolutions passed by its Animal Industry Subcommission at meetings held in Mexico City late in January.

The Subcommission met under the joint chairmanship of Dr. S. O. Fladness, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and Sr. Oscar Flores, Subsecretary for Livestock of the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture. This Subcommission consists of three representatives of each country, including the chairmen.

The three resolutions are as follows:

#### RESOLUTION I

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recognizes the existence of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico as reported to it by a joint Mexican-United States veterinary investigating committee.

Whereas the disease has already become so widespread as to constitute a grave danger to the livestock industries of Mexico, the United States, and other countries, thus rendering the facilities of Mexico alone insufficient to successfully cope with this disease which constitutes an international problem; the Animal Industry Subcommittee, therefore, recommends immediate and adequate scientific, technical, and financial cooperation between the Governments of Mexico and the United States in all measures looking toward the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 25, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION II

Whereas the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission considers that the most urgent and immediate need in the foot-and-mouth disease situation in Mexico is the establishment and maintenance of an extremely rigid quarantine around the area where the disease presently exists, pending application of further control and eradication measures; and

Whereas much additional equipment and technical personnel are absolutely essential in the establishment and maintenance of such a quarantine, the Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican-United States Agricultural Commission recommends that the Government of the United States, as an initial measure of cooperation in the joint campaign for control and eradication of this disease, secure and dispatch to Mexico at the earliest moment, such essential equipment as well as personnel as may be needed.

MEXICO, D. F., *January 27, 1947.*

#### RESOLUTION III

Considering that foot-and-mouth disease has already been existent in Mexico for an approximate period of 3 months.

That the disease has invaded at least eight States, comprising an area vast in extent—designated as zone 1, approximately 250 kilometers from north to south and 500 kilometers from west to east.

That the comparatively low mortality from the disease and the present existence of a large number of recovered animals have caused public interest to relax, thus rendering most necessary a carefully studied program of public education and propaganda, not only among the people of the affected area, but also in the remainder of the Republic.

That the population of zone 1 is almost 6,000,000 people, which represent a little less than one-third of the people in the nation, and that there are estimated to be at least 1,000,000 affected or exposed susceptible domestic animals in zone 1, including at least 650,000 cattle.

That any campaign for eradication of the disease can be expected to seriously upset the economy of this zone and affect that of the entire country.

That the costs involved in any control and eradication campaign must be expected to be enormous.

That extremely variable topographical and climatic conditions present definite obstacles to the ultimate success of a rapid campaign for eradication.

That there exist great limitations in readily available technical personnel, in equipment and materials, and finally,

That it will be necessary to carry out a radical destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in the zone, which of itself constitutes a formidable undertaking.

The Animal Industry Subcommittee of the Mexican and United States Agricultural Commission recommends:

1. The utmost control to prevent the movement of susceptible animals and dangerous products out of zone 1 and to prevent the movement of any such animals into zone 1, except for immediate slaughter.

2. A methodical disposal of all susceptible animals in newly infected and directly exposed herds of flocks by immediate destruction on the premises, followed by thorough disinfection of the latter, and an orderly movement, to local slaughter-houses within the zone, of animals in herds not yet affected or entirely recovered and which are apparently healthy.

3. The immediate destruction of all wild ruminants and wild swine in this zone and such adjacent areas as may be necessary.

4. That steps be taken immediately to establish at the earliest possible time a joint Mexican-United States foot-and-mouth disease research organization, providing within the affected zone the necessary buildings, equipment, funds, and personnel.

5. That whenever foot-and-mouth disease appears outside the presently affected area, designated zone 1, the method of immediate destruction of susceptible animals in affected or directly exposed herds or flocks, as well as wild ruminants and wild swine, that may be exposed, followed by the thorough disinfection of the premises involved, be adopted and applied in all instances.







80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1819

[Report No. 38]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Mr. GILLIE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate  
4      with any other American country in the control and eradica-  
5      tion of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and  
6      rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or  
7      eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related  
8      industries of the United States. Arrangements for the co-  
9      operation authorized by this Act shall be made through and  
10   in consultation with the Secretary of State.

1        SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to  
2        make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder  
3        or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required  
4        in accomplishing the purposes of this Act.

5        SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used,  
6        without employing the authorization in section 2, for the  
7        purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft,  
8        printing and binding without regard to the Act of March 4,  
9        1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the Dis-  
10        trict of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limita-  
11        tion contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees  
12        Pay Act of 1916. Where necessary to control or eradicate  
13        such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative  
14        may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to  
15        accept from the interested country appointments without  
16        compensation or with nominal compensation.

17        SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such  
18        sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act. The au-  
19        thority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in  
20        substitution for the authority of existing law.

21        *That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate*  
22        *with the Government of Mexico in carrying out operations*  
23        *or measures to eradicate, suppress, or control, or to prevent*  
24        *or retard, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Mexico*  
25        *where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock*



1 and related industries of the United States. In performing  
2 the operations or measures herein authorized, the Govern-  
3 ment of Mexico shall be responsible for the authority neces-  
4 sary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands  
5 and properties in Mexico and for such other facilities and  
6 means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture  
7 are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation  
8 carried out under this Act on the part of the United States,  
9 and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the  
10 expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this  
11 Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of  
12 Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized  
13 by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with  
14 the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act  
15 is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of  
16 existing law.

17       SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated  
18 pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire  
19 of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and  
20 binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January  
21 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919  
22 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), for personal services in the  
23 District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the  
24 limitations contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Em-  
25 ployees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, including the employ-

1 *ment of civilian nationals of Mexico, and for the construction*  
2 *and operation of research laboratories, quarantine stations*  
3 *and other buildings and facilities.*

4 *SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this Act, and*  
5 *every thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture*  
6 *shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the*  
7 *activities carried on under this Act.*

8 *SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such*  
9 *sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest."





80TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

H. R. 1819

[Report No. 38]

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# A BILL

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To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

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By Mr. GILLES

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FEBRUARY 10, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 17, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued February 20, 1947  
For actions of February 19, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 33

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate debated Legislative Budget, discussing Millikin amendment to reduce cut from \$6 billion to \$4½ billion. Senate committee reported bill to regulate importation and dumping of foreign garbage. Senate committee reported favorably nomination of Lasseter to be FHA head. Senate committee reported protocol to extend Inter-American Coffee Agreement for 1 year. H. Rules Committee cleared bill to authorize cooperation in combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Rep. Miller (Nebr.) criticized sugar distribution. Rep. Whitten criticized contemplated USDA appropriation reductions. House received President's recommendations for repeal of various wartime powers and continuation of others.

SENATE

1. **LEGISLATIVE BUDGET.** Began consideration of S. Con. Res. 7, the Legislative Budget, which provides for a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the President's expenditure estimates. Much of the debate was on an amendment by Sen. Millikin, Colo., to reduce the cut to \$4,500,000,000. Sen. Knowland, Calif., submitted an amendment to set aside \$3,000,000,000 for payment on the public debt. (pp. 1211-28.)
2. **GARBAGE IMPORTATION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 597, to regulate the importation and depositing of foreign garbage (S. Rept. 29)(p. 1208).
3. **CORPORATIONS.** The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 503, to establish standards for the granting of Federal charters to corporations other than those wholly owned or controlled by the Government (S. Rept. 30)(p. 1208).
4. **NOMINATION.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported favorably the nomination of Dillard B. Lasseter to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration (p. 1227).
5. **COFFEE AGREEMENT.** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment Executive B, a protocol to extend for 1 year from October 1, 1946, subject to certain conditions, the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (Ex. Rept. 1)(p. 1227).
6. **PERSONNEL.** Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a resolution of the Federal Employees Veterans Association recommending a strengthening of the Veterans' Preference Act (pp. 1207-8).

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the Calif. Assembly resolution favoring "adequate appropriations" to the Forest Service (p. 1206).

8. RECESSED until Fri., Feb. 21 (p. 1228).

#### HOUSE

9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 1819, to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (p. 1238).

10. SUGAR. Rep. Miller, Nebr., criticized sugar distribution and questioned allocations for foreign relief (p. 1234).

Rep. Hill, Colo., inserted an American Sugar Beet Industry resolution opposing continuation of wartime price and rationing controls on sugar any longer than is necessary to keep prices down (pp. 1234-5).

11. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Rep. Whitten, Miss., criticized contemplated reductions in appropriations and referred particularly to the school-lunch program, agricultural conservation program, research and marketing of farm products, farm-loan program for veterans, roads and trails, and SCS (pp. 1236-8).

12. WARTIME CONTROLS. Received the President's recommendations for the elimination or extension of wartime controls (pp. 1231-2). The Appendixes, which enumerate laws referred to, are not printed in the Record. Further information will be given in a later Digest.

13. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Owens, Ill., inserted and criticized newspaper articles which protest against the reduction in Federal expenditures (p. 1235).

Rep. Keefe, Wis., spoke favoring proposed reductions in Federal expenditures (p. 1238).

14. PERSONNEL. Rep. Bender, Ohio, inserted tabulated lists of the numbers or personnel employed in each department and agency (pp. 1232-4).

15. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Vursell, Ill., questioned the continued necessity for expenditures at wartime levels for lend-lease and UNRRA (pp. 1238-41).

16. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Rep. Stigler, Okla., discussed the inadequacy of the GI Bill of Rights, and called particular attention to the provision for loans to veterans (pp. 1241-5).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PERSONNEL. S. 633, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak., relating to Sunday work for employees of the Government who are opposed because of religious training or belief to working on Saturday or any day other than Sunday. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1208.)

S. 637, by Sen. Langer, N.Dak. (for himself and Sen. Chavez, N.Mex.), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 1208.)

H.R. 2074, by Rep. Butler, N.Y., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1248.) Remarks of author (pp. A660-1).

18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. S. 639, by Sen. Ferguson, Mich., to amend section 13(a) of the Surplus Property Act. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 1208.)



## CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 1819

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FEBRUARY 19, 1947.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. Res 108]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 108, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.







## House Calendar No. 21

80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. RES. 108

[Report No. 60]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1947

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall  
2   be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Com-  
3   mittee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the  
4   consideration of the bill (H. R. 1819) to authorize the Secre-  
5   tary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries  
6   in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and  
7   rinderpest, and all points of order against said bill are hereby  
8   waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to  
9   the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally  
10   divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority  
11   member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be  
12   read for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be  
13   in order to consider without the intervention of any point of

1 order the substitute committee amendment recommended by  
2 the Committee on Agriculture now in the bill, and such  
3 amendment for the purpose of amendment shall be considered  
4 under the five-minute rule as an original bill. At the con-  
5 clusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and  
6 report the bill to the House with such amendments as may  
7 have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate  
8 vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the  
9 Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute.  
10 The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the  
11 bill and amendments thereto to final passage without inter-  
12 vening motion except one motion to recommit.





80TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 108

[Report No. 60]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 1819, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

FEBRUARY 19, 1947

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

I expect to vote for real reductions in governmental expenditures, but I expect to do so after we have the benefit of hearings in detail. I believe there is much merit to opposing the \$6,000,000,000 reduction on the basis that no record showing is made as to where the cuts would apply. However, Mr. Speaker, there is a greater reason to oppose such \$6,000,000,000 cut before hearings and that is because we do know where it is contemplated that such cuts will be made by the Republican majority.

Take the Army and Navy. We know from the discussions of the majority that they contemplate a reduction in the Army and Navy Departments of \$1,750,000,000. This without benefit of hearings and just prior to the Moscow Conference and other international conferences scheduled for the next few weeks. Can anyone fool himself into believing that such action will not seriously weaken the hands of our diplomatic representatives in their efforts to formulate plans and agreement for world peace. Now I do not say that the War and Navy Departments cannot stand cuts in appropriations. I have voted many times to reduce their expenditures. However, our action has come after exhaustive hearings and we have directed the place where such cuts were to be made, thus making sure that the real strength of the services were not interfered with. That could be done in this case when the proper subcommittee has finished its hearings. After all, this money will not be made available until after July 1. The majority may say that is what they intend to do. Yet we cannot avoid the fact that if the \$31,500,000,000 budget is fixed it is commonly known this would contemplate a reduction in the Military Establishment of \$1,750,000,000 and would be taken over the world as a retrenchment in this country in preparedness just on the eve of these international peace conferences where all agree that it is imperative that we maintain a strong and firm stand.

Now, in the domestic field we also know what such a reduction of \$6,000,000,000 means. Those Republican Members in key positions, where their attitudes will govern, know it is contemplated in the field of agriculture that the appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the next fiscal year be cut from nine-hundred-and-forty-seven-million-and-some-odd dollars to five-hundred-and-fifty-three-million-and-some-odd dollars, or a reduction of approximately 42 percent. Now, where do they expect to apply such cuts? The major ones are as follows:

Seventy-five million dollars to be cut from the school-lunch program, thus eliminating such program. Yet just a few months ago, when all were soliciting votes, this program was approved by the Congress.

One hundred million dollars reduction in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, just after we prevailed upon the farmers of the Nation to deplete their soils if necessary to meet the food quotas needed by the world, and

the records show that many, many millions of acres of our soils have been practically exhausted as a result. Furthermore, commitments have been made to the farmers of the Nation for this year, based on these funds.

The entire sum of \$19,000,000 for agricultural research is to be cut out. Yet the Hope-Flannagan bill passed the Congress last year by an overwhelming vote. Of course at that time the Republican majority was anxious for the farm vote. I firmly believe that to delete this item is one of the most shortsighted actions the Congress could possibly take. All recognize that the farm problem in the next few years will become one of the most serious we have. What to do with surplus commodities, how to maintain reasonable prices—all will be facing us. Why, today, we have the Commodity Credit Corporation with a capital stock of \$4,000,000,000 with authority to spend it if necessary to support farm prices. Is it not foolish not to carry forward research in the use of farm products, thereby create demand and possibly alleviate to some extent the cost of supporting prices by buying up farm surpluses, or I wonder if such Republican leaders do not contemplate the removal of support prices for farm products. It is time for those who have the interest of the Nation and of the Nation's agriculture to wake up and take notice.

Is the Congress to eliminate research, that great boon of mankind? John Deere took an old saw, made a moldboard for a plow that would cut Midwest soil, making possible development of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska. McCormick with his reaper made possible the wheat of that section. Eli Whitney with his cotton gin made cotton king. And all these did more to make the United States we have than did all the statesmen so-called. Swift said:

He who has made two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, or two stalks of corn to grow where one grew before, has done more for the good of mankind than all the race of politicians put together.

Carver with his peanut is an illustration. Are you to develop the atomic bomb to destroy mankind, and deny money to develop and enlarge natural resources of the Nation? Will you build a great Army yet deny lunchrooms to nourish and build the boys and girls who make up the real forces on which we must depend. "When they ask for a fish will you give them a serpent, when they ask for a loaf of bread would you give them a stone."

Mr. Speaker, we must not do that. Never let it be said that the Congress of the United States would be so shortsighted.

These Republican leaders contemplate a reduction in the Rural Electrification Administration of \$394,000,000, which includes a reduction of \$125,000,000 in loan authority for the next fiscal year. Thus this great program which has meant much to the rural inhabitants of this country, which is doing much to help keep folks on the farm is to be curtailed. The local cooperatives which charge rates

whereby they can and have repaid the Government for the funds borrowed so that practically all are up to date in their repayments will be restricted in bringing the same service to the millions who did so much for the war, wanted electricity then but were told to wait until after the war as the war effort required the materials necessary for their extensions. Thus it goes.

A \$50,000,000 reduction is contemplated in the Farmer's Home Administration, now that hundreds of thousands of veterans are clamoring for the opportunity it would afford to pay for a farm and a home, a \$10,000,000 reduction in roads and trails, which are used in getting lumber out of the national forests for the veteran's home program, reductions in the Soil Conservation Service, and so on through the activities of the Department. And this without and prior to any hearings after commitments to the American farmers. And why is this done? Because the Republicans promised to cut to the bone expenditures and to cut taxes their way 20 percent across the board. I do not mean that this Department should not be cut, but I do believe such plans are premature and as now planned would break faith with the people. Later you cannot say you did know what this means.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], chairman of the over-all committee and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was quoted yesterday as saying that if the Congress were to approve the \$31,500,000,000 budget, he would take this as a mandate to stay within that figure and I have tried to give you the outlook for agriculture.

There is another reason for such attitude on the part of the Republican majority. Tax reduction on their terms. I realize that conditions can be such, and it is possible that they now are such that we must do without lots of things that are almost essential because we have a huge public debt to be paid. Certainly I, like lots of others, know what it means to do without as an individual to pay off debts. Most all of us have had to do this at various times. Yet, if such is the case here the Republican majority have refused to go along. We tried, in the meeting of the joint committee, to require that any surplus that might be saved as a result of curtailing the expenses of Government even to the extent of the \$6,000,000,000 be paid on the national debt. We did this though we believe that the exemptions under the present income-tax law should be increased, but they would not support us because of commitments made in their campaign of last fall to reduce taxes. How? From the actions of many of their leaders by the 20-percent across-the-board reduction.

Such action on the part of the majority members of the committee can only be understood when considered with the efforts of leaders of the Republican majority to force through the Congress tax reduction on a 20-percent across-the-board basis, under which big business—those with a large income—would reap by far the greatest benefits of such tax



reduction. It means that the Republican members of this committee then are willing to jeopardize the national defense by reducing the appropriations for the Military Establishment by a billion and three-quarters without hearings; to cut out expenditures for agricultural research, the authorization for which they so enthusiastically supported last summer in an effort to secure the farm vote; to cut the AAA payments after commitments have been made to the farmers of the Nation by \$100,000,000; to cut out the school-lunch program; to reduce the Rural Electrification Administration by \$394,000,000, money which would be repaid to the Federal Government by the appreciative farmers and rural inhabitants of the Nation who so badly need this service; to cut out or reduce the power projects, the irrigation projects which mean so much to the Midwest, not in order to reduce the national debt, but largely to pay the money so saved at the expense of the people of the entire Nation and of their actual safety, to the people of the Nation who enjoy large incomes, some of whom would have their left-over income increased as much as 72 percent. Though such tax relief would give a little relief to those of low incomes, necessary we suppose to cover up the tremendous sums such a tax program would benefit those already enjoying a large income.

After all, what counts is what is left over after taxes.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] submitted some figures which are interesting in this connection.

Under the Knutson bill:

Single person with income of \$1,000 will receive 2.1 percent of increase in take-home pay. Single person with income of \$10,000 will receive 6.1 percent of increase in take-home pay. Single person with income of \$100,000 will receive 34.9 percent of increase in take-home pay. Single person with income of \$250,000 will receive 65.9 percent of increase in take-home pay. Single person with income of \$302,896 will receive 72.6 percent of increase in take-home pay. Single person with income of \$1,000,000 will receive 69.4 percent increase in take-home pay.

A large part of the funds to be saved thus do not go to the payment of the national debt, but go to make possible the passage of the infamous tax bill described above. Thus the school-lunch program is abolished to help increase the income of those receiving \$100,000 by 34.9 percent. Research in agricultural products is postponed and the rural residents of the Nation are told that they cannot have lights, that such an infamous tax bill may be had. Verily, food is taken from the mouths of little children and the hand of the Nation is weakened at the most trying time in our history, all because of campaign promises.

I glory in the fact that the people of my district have never exacted of me any platform of promises in advance. I am proud of the fact that they have left me free to do what I believed to be right. I do know, however, that if I were foolish enough to commit myself, as apparently many Republicans feel they are committed to this destructive program, my

people would want me to go back on any such foolish commitment and vote for the welfare of the Nation, and not to support a program against the interests of the Nation and for the benefit of the few.

Mr. Speaker, I expect to vote to cut the appropriation of each and every department of the Government, after hearings, just as much as we possibly can consistent with the public good. I cannot be a party, however, to the hasty action with a meat ax which is proposed here.

#### AUTHORIZING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE TO COOPERATE WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 108, Rept. No. 60) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1819, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now in the bill, and such amendment for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McDONOUGH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Pathfinder.

Mr. STEVENSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an outstanding editorial on the subject of brotherhood week and democracy, by the La Crosse Tribune, of La Crosse, Wis.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

#### ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I want to serve notice on Miss Democracy on the other side of the House that we can

no longer support you in the style to which you have been accustomed.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

#### ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, the remarks just made on the floor of the House by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], indicate very clearly the difficulty that will confront the Congress in its attempt to reduce public spending. Every conceivable power of propaganda that can be waged in behalf of the pet projects of those who want to continue the spending policy is going to be turned upon the Congress. As one chairman of a subcommittee I am now the beneficiary of a tremendous flood of telegrams and letters, even telephone conversations, protesting against the action of the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be chairman before the subcommittee has even started to mark up the bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is going to be necessary for the Members of the House and the Congress to have courage if we are to reduce the public expenditures. You are going to have to show courage and stand up and fight against the efforts of those who for years have fattened their own districts with huge expenditures of public funds.

I think the time has come to serve notice that the Republican Party intends to see to it that the public expenditures are reduced.

#### SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL], is recognized for 25 minutes.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

#### WE CANNOT CONTINUE TO FINANCE THE WORLD

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I want to give the Members of the House some recent and interesting figures setting out the amounts our Government has furnished to some of the European countries and to China through UNRRA and through lend-lease since VJ-day. I shall also give you some interesting figures as to loans made and in the process of being made to these same countries through the Export-Import Bank.

Doubtless history will record that we have poured out relief on a wider scale than can be justified to the taxpayers, the American people who constitute this Government.

The present administration, with its big majority when UNRRA was enacted into law, must bear the major responsibility for its administration. And may I recall that when the minority attempted to write amendments into the act to follow the goods through to their destination to prevent their diversion







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House passed bill to authorize cooperation with Mexico in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest; House version more limited than bill passed by Senate. Received President's request for additional authorization of \$350,000,000 for foreign relief. House provided Expenditures Committee with \$50,000 for surplus-property investigation. Rep. Monroney spoke against special committees. Senate confirmed nomination of Lassiter as FHA head. Senate ratified continuation of Coffee Agreement. Senate continued debate on Legislative Budget, discussing Milliken amendment to reduce cut from \$6 billion to \$4½ billion; Sen. Young spoke against cuts endangering REA, soil-conservation, and price-support programs. Sen. Langer introduced (for himself and 16 other Senators, including Capper and Thomas of Okla.) bill to pay bonus on wheat and corn sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946.

HOUSE

- 1. ANIMAL DISEASES.** Passed S. 568, to authorize cooperation with Mexico in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, with an amendment substituting the language of H. R. 1819 as reported (pp. 1356-70). The House language limits the scope of the authorization to Mexico and makes various other changes in the draft as submitted by this Department.  
Received a memorial from the Mont. Legislature recommending that the sanitary requirements on importation of livestock and its products be strengthened and that provisions be made for cooperating with Mexico in eradicating foot-and-mouth disease (p. 1375).
- 2. SPECIAL COMMITTEES.** Rep. Monroney urged that special committees be not established, in view of the committee reorganization provided by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (pp. 1371-3).
- 3. SURPLUS PROPERTY.** Agreed, as reported, to H. Res. 100, providing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee with \$50,000 for an investigation of the surplus-property program (pp. 1353-5).
- 4. FOREIGN RELIEF.** Received the President's message recommending an additional authorization of \$350,000,000 for relief of liberated countries (pp. 1352-3, 1355). The message was also received in the Senate (p. 1343).
- 5. ADJOURNED** until Mon., Feb. 24 (p. 1374).

6. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Continued debate on S. Con Res. 7, the Legislative Budget, which provides for a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the President's expenditure estimates. Most of the discussion concerned the amendment by Sen. Millikin, Colo., to reduce the cut to \$4,500,000,000 and the possible effect of cuts on the programs of the Army and the Navy (pp. 1314-43).  
Sen. Young, N. Dak., opposed cuts which might endanger the REA, soil-conservation, or price-support programs (pp. 1323-5).  
Sen. Myers, Pa., opposed cuts which would retard flood-control and soil-conservation projects (pp. 1338-41).
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a statement by Edward A. O'Neal (pres. American Farm Bureau Federation), which he presented before the H. Agriculture Committee and the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee, setting forth the legislative farm program of that organization (pp. 1310-1).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 114, to continue the authority of the Maritime Commission to operate vessels until July 1, 1947 (pp. 1333-4). This measure was reported without amendment from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee earlier in the day (p. 1311). This measure will now be sent to the President.
9. FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted tables showing a comparison of the number of Federal employees in the executive branch in November and December, 1946 (pp. 1311-3).
10. NOMINATION. Unanimously confirmed, without debate, the nomination of Dillard B. Lasseter to be Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration (p. 1345).
11. COFFEE AGREEMENT. Ratified, without amendment, Executive B, a protocol to continue for 1 year from Oct. 1, 1946, subject to certain conditions, the Inter-American Coffee Agreement (p. 1344).
12. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department proposed legislation to extend the Reclamation Act to certain Territories and possessions of the U. S. (p. 1309).  
Received a Mont. Legislature memorial urging the continuation of appropriations for the construction of authorized reclamation projects (p. 1310).
13. REPORT. Received the report from RFC for operations during the period from Feb. 2, 1932 to June 30, 1946 (p. 1309).
14. RECESSED until Mon., Feb. 24 (p. 1345).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

15. GRAIN BONUS. S. 669, by Sen. Langer, N. Dak. (for himself and others), to provide for the payment of a bonus of 30 cents per bushel on wheat and corn produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 1313.)
16. PERSONNEL. H.R. 2144, by Rep. Jones, Wash., to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide annuities for certain officers and employees who have rendered at least 25 years of service. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 1374.)
17. VETERANS' LOANS. H.R. 2147, by Rep. Ross, N.Y., to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act so as to provide additional loan benefits to veterans of World War II. To Veterans' Affairs Committee. (p. 1374.)



rect. I was not taking it as an individual. I would expect the gentleman's side to take it if they were in our position.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield to let me answer his statement?

Mr. McCORMACK. I have yielded.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman is right in this, that before the Committee—and there sit two of the freshmen over there now—what I said was, "Do any of your gentlemen want to serve on a subcommittee, and if you do, what committee do you think you are qualified to sit on, and do you want to sit on such-and-such a committee?" That is what I asked them. Was I wrong in asking the freshmen Members of Congress what they would like to sit on, without seeing the minority man over here? The minority man, who sits right here, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO], named every member of the minority on every subcommittee. Am I right, Mr. MANASCO?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Michigan met me outside yesterday. Some observations I made in the House committee, which were impersonal, were carried to him. I said, "Yes." "Who told you?" I told him who told me. It was the ranking member of the committee himself, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. MANASCO], and the confirmation is there.

This is all over. This will not happen any more. I do not say the gentleman intended it.

The gentleman made one other remark, that I opposed his resolution in the committee yesterday for \$60,000. The gentleman is very greatly mistaken in this respect. What I did say is that it is up to the Republican members to determine to what extent, if any, his committee is going to encroach upon the original jurisdiction that belongs to other committees, and that I would cooperate with my Republican colleagues in preserving the jurisdictions and dignity of any other standing committee of the House. I said that, and I did not oppose \$60,000; as a matter of fact, I did not care whether \$50,000 or \$60,000 was reported out. So when the gentleman says I opposed it, he is laboring under a misapprehension.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, since this matter has arisen as to the right of the minority to make their assignments, may I say that it was my fortune or misfortune to serve in the minority for 12 years, and through all of those years I recall that the then majority party gave to the ranking minority member of the committees on which I served the full and complete right to select the members to serve on the various subcommittees. I am quite sure that the gentleman from Michigan understands that situation and will afford to the ranking minority member on any committee on which he serves that same privilege, as we certainly, so far as I am concerned, will yield to the minority leadership and ranking committeemen generally the right to make such appointments.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. I rise for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Indiana whether that should not apply to all of the committees and not only to the committee of which the gentleman from Michigan is chairman.

Mr. HALLECK. I thought I made it clear that it would be so applicable. Certainly, if I did not make it clear, I want to make it clear now.

Mr. SABATH. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's desk and the conclusion of special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted today I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object to this request, I wish to advise that I will object to any additional 1-minute speeches before the House proceeds with the consideration of legislation on the hoof-and-mouth disease.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### RELIEF TO LIBERATED COUNTRIES

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Speaker, in the message from the President of the

United States which was sent to us today, there was this sentence:

I recommend that this relief assistance be given directly rather than through an international organization, and that our contribution be administered under United States control.

I rise on this occasion to pay my respects to the President of the United States and to compliment him for wanting future moneys for relief to be administered under our control.

When the original bill for UNRRA was under consideration, on January 25, 1944, I offered an amendment that would have put all the funds for relief and rehabilitation under the supervision of the American Red Cross. The amendment was defeated by the Democratic side voting solidly against it.

Everyone knows the scandals that have come out of UNRRA and how much of the funds were used to entrench puppet governments of the Soviet Union of Socialist Republics.

It is gratifying in part at least to know that President Truman acknowledges through his desire now to have future funds administered under United States control that it was not handled correctly under UNRRA.

A Democratic President and a Congress controlled by Democrats were responsible for insisting that funds should be spent through their political child, UNRRA.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LODGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article and a speech.

Mr. LEMKE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances—in one to include a resolution by the Steuben Society and in the other to include a resolution.

Mr. JUDD (at the request of Mr. MACKINNON) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a Lincoln Day address delivered by former Governor Stassen.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter, and in another instance to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. O'TOOLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by Hon. James Farley.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in one to include a copy of a newspaper article.

Mr. DONOHUE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution and a newspaper article.

Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include editorials in each.



Mr. SMATHERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Washington Post.

Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Virginia junior Senator, Mr. ROBERTSON.

Mr. HAVENNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from a constituent.

#### ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 108.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1819) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider without the intervention of any point of order the substitute committee amendment recommended by the Committee on Agriculture now in the bill, and such amendment for the purpose of amendment shall be considered under the 5-minute rule as an original bill. At the conclusion of such consideration, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any of the amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or committee substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH], and at this time I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution (H. Res. 108) makes in order consideration of H. R. 1819, which is a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

It is my understanding that this bill was given very full consideration by the Committee on Agriculture and that that committee unanimously reported H. R. 1819. I may say to the membership that this rule was reported unanimously by the Committee on Rules. It is an open rule and amendments will be in order under the 5-minute rule.

A few weeks ago a number of us who live in the agricultural sections of the country, especially those who have districts that raise a great deal of livestock, had called to their attention the fact that in Mexico the so-called foot-and-mouth disease was becoming quite prevalent and that if something was not done

to aid and assist the Republic of Mexico by this country it was very likely that the disease would spread to this country and would probably result in the devastation of thousands upon thousands and perhaps millions upon millions of cattle in this country.

Further, it is my understanding that preliminary surveys have been made by the Department of Agriculture. They sent some representatives down there and found these conditions to exist. They came back and made their report and it was their considered judgment that the Republic of Mexico was unable to handle the situation and that if we were to protect the livestock industry in this country, so that we might be assured of beef for ourselves and for other people we are trying to help feed, we had better do something about it.

After these reports were made the matter was called to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture. After hearing the experts and the gentlemen who were sent down by the Department of Agriculture they came to the unanimous conclusion that something should be done about it. Pursuant to that, this bill, H. R. 1819, was introduced by one of the able and distinguished members of the Committee on Agriculture, Dr. GILLIE, and it is his bill that is before the House today for consideration. The members of the Committee on Agriculture will explain the full purposes of the bill. I do not propose to take further time under the rule. It is an open rule subject to amendment when the bill is considered on the floor.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. Coming from a cattle district I know the importance of the action of the Rules Committee in expediting the passage of this legislation. Those of us who come from the livestock producing States such as South Dakota and Oklahoma realize that it is important that something like this be done immediately.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Has not this bill passed the Senate already?

Mr. RIZLEY. I am informed that a similar bill has passed the Senate.

Mr. WORLEY. A bill similar to this was passed by the Senate a few days ago.

Mr. RIZLEY. I may say to the House that this bill, of course, does not carry with it any appropriation. The amount of money to be expended must be justified before the Appropriations Committee before any expenditure is authorized.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, the rule making this bill in order is, indeed, a broad and liberal rule. Because the bill itself is of such importance to the Nation I feel that there cannot be any opposition. Unlike the rule that was brought in yesterday on the budget resolution, a bill of transcendent importance, on which we were gagged and deprived of

even the right to offer an amendment, this rule is a broad and liberal one that permits any kind of amendment germane to the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I shall not detain the House more than to express the hope that when the bill is considered we will insert a limitation as to the amount that should be allowed for any Mexican cattle that may be ordered killed. I recall that in 1914 and 1915, when our country suffered a great deal from this same foot-and-mouth disease among cattle and many cattle were killed, that from \$10 to \$15 per head was allowed. I hope that in this case, too, the House will put a limitation on the amount that can be paid.

I also notice there is no limitation as to the expenditures. I am told that there may be from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 required to combat the disease. I do not object if it is properly expended and if it is needed and required.

As to the legislative procedure, may I suggest to the gentleman from Oklahoma that in view of the fact that the Senate has already passed a bill I think it might be in the interest of saving time to offer this as an amendment to the Senate bill or adopt the Senate bill in lieu of this if it is on all fours with this bill, except that we should limit the power that is given to the Secretary of Agriculture. Though I have confidence in him, nevertheless I do not like to give unlimited power to anyone to spend millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is so enthusiastically in favor of this legislation, and if I may have his attention, I would like to discuss in part the suggestions he made with reference to placing a limitation on the authorization and expenditures under the bill. Our committee unanimously felt that there is a need for legislation of this kind. When we see a prairie fire coming to us at a distance we try to put it out before we are destroyed. So we have an idea that the best thing we can do is to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in an effort to eradicate and control the disease in that country before it comes over to ruin the livestock of the United States.

We went into the question of expenditures. I may say to the gentleman from Illinois that we tried in every possible manner to secure some idea as to the amount of money involved to cope with this problem, but we were unable to secure any definite information as to the cost. It is said that the disease exists in about 10 States in Mexico, and that there are approximately 2,000,000 head of cattle in the area. It may not be necessary to destroy all those animals, but surely, if they are destroyed and if we are required to pay the entire sum, it will run into a substantial amount of money. However, the Department of



Agriculture and the Department of State had not proceeded far enough in negotiations with the Government of Mexico to determine what we might be required to spend; so the committee wrote a provision into the bill which required a report every 30 days to the Congress by the Department of Agriculture in order that we may be fully informed and, accordingly, could raise or lower our estimates on the requirements of what had to be done to stop this disease from coming into the United States.

I doubt if there is anyone here who can suggest any fixed sum of money with reference to cost and, too, it may be dangerous to fix an amount of money here because there may be people in some other countries who may feel that if we set a limit of \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000, since the money has to be spent through the instrumentalities of that country, the money should be turned over to them in a lump sum. We did not want to spend it in that way because we want to control and eradicate the disease.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. I understand the gentleman from Illinois proposes still another limitation upon the bill and that is that there should be a limitation per head as to the value of the cattle or other stock that might be necessarily slaughtered under this act. It seems to me it would be well to point out that within the territory now infected in Mexico are some of the most valuable breeding stock in the Republic of Mexico; therefore, you cannot fix across-the-board average valuation because some of that stock runs into thousands of dollars whereas most of them are poor stuff.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say that the price of cattle has gone up, as the gentleman knows. He will remember that one man told our committee that they would average about \$50 a head.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. BUFFETT. Perhaps you have been over this same territory in some of the hearings, but I think it ought to be in the RECORD again. Did this outbreak or this epidemic arise out of or through a violation of any treaty between this country and Mexico?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, how far we should go into that, I do not know. But I might say to the gentleman that there were certain Americans and other nationals who were engaged in bringing in bulls from Brazil; several hundred of them.

Mr. BUFFETT. The American taxpayer is going to pay for that, is he not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The American taxpayer apparently will have to pay for it, but we have to do this now. We are forced into a situation where we cannot help ourselves.

Mr. BUFFETT. Certainly, but at the same time we should have full information as to how this money is going to be spent.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will be glad to relate the incident that brought about the foot-and-mouth disease.

Mr. BUFFETT. I think that would be helpful.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me relate the whole matter of how this came about. I cannot give specific dates, but I will try to put them in the RECORD.

In 1945 there were certain Americans, and possibly people from Mexico, and possibly from Brazil, whom I would call promoters, that brought in several hundred bulls from Brazil to Mexico for stock. These bulls were put into quarantine. It was found that some of the bulls were infected with the foot-and-mouth disease and consequently they were quarantined. The quarantine was placed on them, in which the Government of Mexico joined. But, for some strange and unknown reason, the then President of Mexico overnight issued an order releasing those bulls, distributing them to the ranches in Mexico, and so the disease spread throughout Mexico, and the bulls which cost these promoters around \$300 apiece were sold for from \$5,000 to \$20,000 each in Mexico.

Mr. BUFFETT. Were the American citizens a party to this agreement then?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. So I am informed. There were some American citizens, together with others, who were interested in this promotional scheme to make money.

Mr. BUFFETT. Is our Department of Justice doing anything about that violation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am informed that those American citizens are not in the United States.

Mr. BUFFETT. Should not that be investigated at the same time we appropriate this money?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. It might be well to investigate it. But here we have reached a situation that we have trouble with, and unless we take the precaution now, even though there will be heavy expenses, the foot-and-mouth disease may be spread throughout the United States.

I might say to the gentleman that last year, when the OPA took away meat from the American people, thousands of those head of cattle were brought into this country over quarantine from Mexico, and were put in some 28 States in the United States, but apparently we have not discovered any infection from those cattle.

Mr. BUFFETT. If American citizens helped to bring about this violation, unless our Government operates to prevent the reoccurrence of that sort of thing by appropriate measures, certainly we are not doing our full duty by simply appropriating money to eradicate it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. There is no question about that. I think the gentleman is right. We should confiscate the property and the assets of those people wherever they may be, but that

is only a drop in the bucket compared to what it will cost in the long run.

Mr. BUFFETT. Is the gentleman's committee taking any positive action in that connection?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. You may be sure that we will, if we are given the information.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POAGE. As soon as our committee heard of these bulls last spring, we made provision for a quarantine on Swan Island, which makes provision for places where animals like this can be put on an island in the Caribbean Sea and kept for 90 days under supervision to determine whether there will be any foot-and-mouth disease. That is the first time there was any such provision made.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me ask the gentleman, Are the facts I stated approximately correct?

Mr. POAGE. I think so, except there were two shipments of bulls. The first came in in 1945, in October—160 bulls, I believe—and there was no foot-and-mouth disease ever attributed to any of those, although they were kept for a good many months and then scattered rather widely, after they were brought in, and apparently there was no foot-and-mouth disease. Some 300 bulls were brought in in April or May of last year, and they were kept for some time in quarantine at Vera Cruz, and then, as the gentleman says, the President of Mexico let them go.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah [Mr. GRANGER].

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, first I wish to pay my compliments to the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] who has done such a fine job in bringing this legislation before the Congress. He is a man who is trained not only by education but by having had experience in the controlling of this dread disease, commonly known as hoof-and-mouth disease.

There is nothing very much new to be added to what has been said, except that I should like to say that this is a very good answer to the people who have continuously put before the country that the sanitary quarantine was a ruse of the livestock producers to keep livestock out of this country. We have had this quarantine against the importation of cattle and other livestock from countries where hoof-and-mouth disease exists for a number of years. As far as I know, this is the very first time that cattle have been exported from infected areas to free areas, which in this case is the Republic of Mexico. The very first time it was done we had an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, so it should call to our attention the necessity of continually seeing to it that the quarantine against infected areas is maintained.

I think the quicker this legislation is passed the less it is going to cost this Government. It is going to be a painful and expensive project, in my judgment, but I think the legislation is necessary



and should have the support of every Member of the House.

May I also say that when it was learned these bulls were brought from other countries into Mexico our Department, under the treaty we have with Mexico, vigorously protested the importation of these cattle. As a result, they were quarantined and held in quarantine until it was thought the danger was over. Then, as has been said here, some of them were sold to individuals throughout Mexico.

This is a dread disease, and whatever it may cost—and I say we should use all the precaution necessary—this disease should be stamped out as quickly as possible, right in its tracks.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I want to confirm what the gentleman has said in regard to this fight to protect our livestock, and also to express my appreciation to the chairman and the members of the subcommittee for bringing the legislation to the floor today.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SABATH. In view of what has been stated as to the tremendous profit that has been made out of these imports of bulls, may I not suggest to the gentleman that it might be wise, because of the profiteering that is going on, to place a limit on the amount that should be allowed for the Mexican cattle that will be killed in Mexico and which we will be obliged to pay for. Understand, I am for this, but I want to restrict as much as possible the actual cost to our Government.

Mr. GRANGER. The Committee on Agriculture considered that question very thoroughly. Some of us thought that perhaps when this appropriation was made a limitation might be placed on it, and I think it will. I think it should be. I believe this problem can be handled in a businesslike way and can be prosecuted very quickly if the House acts promptly in passing this authorizing legislation. Furthermore, that the Appropriations Committee and the Congress make funds available so that the work can start immediately.

(Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

(Mr. PHILLIPS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, the subject of hoof-and-mouth disease is extremely important, and in the few minutes that I have I would like to suggest to all Members of the House that it affects every district. It is not a problem affecting the cattle industry alone. The situation in old Mexico today is so serious that it could in itself change the cattle economy of the United States and put us in a very bad position—

so far as cattle breeding is concerned—for the next 50 years or more.

I mean by that that England, the Latin-American countries, and perhaps every nation except the United States and Australia, have this disease and have established partial immunity against it, while the infection here would destroy our herds, our milk supplies, and our meat sources, and it be another 50 years or more before we built up the same immunity.

Not that such an immunity would be desirable. The disease in any form is serious, expensive, and destructive, but I am pointing out our position today, and what the introduction of the disease could mean to us.

It is not, as I say, a question only for cattlemen and a problem affecting them only. It would limit the production of cattle for food. The outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease has been shown to increase the price of beef, because of scarcity. An epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease will dry up dairy cows and will make it impossible for cattle to breed, and in every way upset the entire cattle economy and industry of the United States. It affects people in the cities just as much as it affects people in the rural areas and the cattle-producing areas, except that the people in the cities do not have to see the tragedy of the cows that are infected with this disease. The hoof-and-mouth disease is a virus disease of such intensity that a single drop on the claws of a bird can infect a drinking trough and thus infect all of the cattle which subsequently use that drinking trough.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York, who is a member of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Is it not true that this disease is no respecter of boundaries and can jump from county to county and from State to State and finally infect the whole country?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The disease jumps, as the gentleman from New York has said, from county to county and respects no boundaries. The only known preventive is destruction. The only thing to do is to destroy the animal. It affects all cloven-hoofed animals, such as cattle, deer, goats, oxen. You realize the problem that confronts the United States from the diplomatic, economic, and practical standpoints, to go into a country like Mexico where the ox is a domestic animal used in farming, and where almost every rural family has a milk goat and where goats roam wild over the land. You appreciate the problem confronting the United States in attempting to help a nation shut out the disease which is already so well established that perhaps the solution may be the quarantining of the infected area in Mexico, about 250 kilometers by 150 kilometers, and then to fight the spread of the disease outside of that area. May I say to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] who is on his feet, before I yield to him, and before my time expires, that the United States has spent \$200,000,000 in the past to keep this disease away.

Mr. MILLER of California. May I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that when the disease was prevalent in California, the California Division of Fish and Game spent in excess of \$300,000 slaughtering deer when the disease got into certain sections of the mountains where the deer were and it was many years before the deer population became great enough again to furnish the usual sport that is carried on there.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, because those of us who have seen these outbreaks know that it is a very serious situation and a tragic one if we can not control it in the adjoining country. In our attempt to eradicate the brief outbreaks in California, the one in 1924, and subsequently in 1929, it was necessary if the disease broke out in a dairy to destroy the dairy cattle in that particular dairy and in the adjoining dairies on either side in an attempt to stop the disease.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I believe the hoof and mouth disease threat is a real threat to the Nation and I am supporting this legislation designed to do something about the danger. May I make an observation and ask a question. I think the gentleman is aware that very often Members of Congress from Agricultural areas are accused of trying to spend too much money for agricultural purposes. Is it not true that this bill and the fight against the hoof and mouth disease will be of almost as much benefit to the general public as to the cattle raisers themselves?

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I thank the gentleman. It will benefit the general public even more than the industry itself.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a hoof-and-mouth disease summary of information on its history, character, and method of control, as compiled by the Library of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, today the House of Representatives, the House Committee on Agriculture, and the Subcommittee on Animal Foot-and-Mouth Disease is indeed fortunate in having the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, chairman of this subcommittee. Dr. GILLIE is a veterinary of long standing. His experience at this time is valuable.

H. R. 1819, before the House today, and of which the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, is the author, is vitally necessary because of the fact that under existing law, the Department of



Agriculture has no authority to engage in any formal joint undertaking with the Government of Mexico on vesicular stomatitis or foot-and-mouth disease as it is commonly known.

The Department of Agriculture only has authority to consult with the Government of Mexico on such problems.

This legislation provides joint undertaking authority and to authorize appropriations of necessary funds by the United States Government.

Foot-and-mouth disease can attack any cloven-footed animal or those with split hoofs.

This means cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and deer would be affected in the United States should the epidemic break out.

While North America is freer than any continent except Australia, we have had, I believe, eight epidemics, the most recent occurring in 1929.

As report 38 accompanying this legis-

lation will show, this present epidemic which is below the border in Mexico has rapidly spread into 10 Mexican States.

It can spread among animals as fast as the flu epidemic spread among humans during the last World War.

It is the most highly infectious of animal diseases and is correspondingly dreaded with livestock owners as smallpox or cancer with humans. It is so infectious that troops are being used at present to patrol the affected areas in Mexico.

The worst epidemic to occur in the United States was in 1914. During this outbreak, 22 States and the District of Columbia were affected. The State of Illinois at that time had 1,226 herds slaughtered which included 31,074 cattle, 45,560 hogs, 1,866 sheep, 66 goats, the total for Illinois being 78,566 animals, the appraised value of which was \$2,569,102. The appraised value of the slaugh-

tered animals for the entire United States in 1914 was \$5,865,720.

Should a similar outbreak occur today the amount would be many times greater.

Of 102 counties in Illinois, 54 were affected. Illinois had the largest slaughter for any State in the Union. In Pennsylvania it was necessary to slaughter 892 herds, the disease spreading through one-half of the counties in that State. In Illinois the disease lasted from November 1914 to May 1916. In Pennsylvania it lasted from November 1914 to April 1915. In Illinois and Wisconsin it lasted 18 months.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the Record I desire to insert the statistics of this disease for the 1914 outbreak.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

(The matter referred to follows:)

Statistics of foot-and-mouth disease outbreak of 1914<sup>1</sup>

State	Counties		Herds slaughtered	Animals slaughtered					Appraised value of animals	Duration of outbreak
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Infected		Cattle	Swine	Sheep	Goats	Total		
Connecticut.....	8	3	35	701	175			876	\$48,366	November 1914 to April 1915.
Delaware.....	3	1	12	152	49	22		223	8,068	November 1914 to December 1914.
District of Columbia.....			4	48	39			87	7,139	November 1914 to March 1915.
Illinois.....	102	54	1,226	31,074	45,560	1,866	66	78,566	2,569,102	November 1914 to May 1916.
Indiana.....	92	20	118	2,437	3,973	640		7,050	179,731	October 1914 to August 1915.
Iowa.....	99	9	49	1,547	2,335	32		3,914	125,297	November 1914 to March 1915.
Kansas.....	105	4	12	1,218	313			1,531	76,097	February 1915 to March 1915.
Kentucky.....	119	11	82	2,942	866	216	1	4,025	135,000	November 1914 to June 1915.
Maryland.....	24	10	70	1,008	1,784	313		3,105	69,038	November 1914 to May 1915.
Massachusetts.....	14	9	103	2,066	6,088	78	6	8,238	217,848	November 1914 to October 1915.
Michigan.....	83	16	272	2,951	4,108	818		7,877	212,334	October 1914 to August 1915.
Minnesota.....	86	1	1	25	35			60	2,384	August 1915.
Montana.....	31	3	42	1,416	11	240		1,667	67,603	November 1914 to January 1915.
New Hampshire.....	10	1	3	78	26			104	4,960	Do.
New Jersey.....	21	8	52	1,315	815	9	6	2,145	123,387	November 1914 to June 1915.
New York.....	62	21	219	5,737	625	150	33	6,545	476,578	November 1914 to August 1915.
Ohio.....	88	39	228	4,069	5,003	3,070		12,142	359,971	November 1914 to April 1915.
Pennsylvania.....	67	34	892	15,294	10,634	363	10	26,306	947,958	Do.
Rhode Island.....	5	3	59	985	379	33		1,397	71,096	November 1914 to March 1915.
Virginia.....	100	3	9	378	650			1,028	27,744	Do.
Washington.....	39	1	1	102				102	4,050	November 1914.
West Virginia.....	55	3	27	194	189	148		531	12,814	February 1915 to April 1915.
Wisconsin.....	71	12	40	1,503	1,435	1,764	1	4,703	119,155	November 1914 to May 1916.
Total.....	1,284	266	3,556	77,240	85,092	9,767	123	172,222	5,865,720	October 1914 to May 1916.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of dairy show herds isolated at the national dairy show.

<sup>2</sup> The number of counties in each State is given in order to show, by comparison with the number infected, the approximate area involved.

<sup>3</sup> Including 9 deer.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield to the distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Can the gentleman tell us where this disease started at that time?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Just a little later in my remarks I will bring that out.

The present alarm on foot-and-mouth disease has reached such proportions that according to the press when President Truman visits Mexico next month he expects to take up the matter with the President of that country.

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture has been given information that this disease is constantly prevalent in England, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. I think the gentleman is doing a very fine thing by putting all this material in the Record at this point. I particularly want to emphasize what he has just said about England, and the Latin-American countries. They have developed a sort of immunity against it which we do not have and therefore we are trying to keep the disease out.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. It is just as prevalent in these countries I have just mentioned as is the common cold in the United States.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I am very much interested in the very able speech the gentleman is making and the remarks that have already been made. May I inquire if any so-called sanitary laws or inspection laws are effective in the case of meats which come in from infected areas to see whether the virus

of this disease, or whatever you call it, has been destroyed?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I will touch on that in just a few moments.

Our committee received information that an English soldier had brought it back from Germany to his father's farm during World War II. The entire herd on this farm was slaughtered. It has been constantly prevalent in South America. The virus has been known to live a year in frozen meats. It does not seem at all impossible that American veterans returning from infected areas could bring foot-and-mouth disease to the United States.

If this assumption is correct it could break out here at any moment. It has especially followed invasion routes during a war. It was further testified before the committee that England has made research experiments on a ship at sea, because the disease is so infectious. It is so infectious no experiments may be conducted in our country. It is my understanding the virus may be carried



on shoes, clothing, or bodies of persons, upon the feet or bodies of poultry, birds, dogs, cats, or any other animal which may be in the vicinity of afflicted animals.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. REED of New York. The gentleman said it is brought in in frozen meat. I still ask the question—if the gentleman cannot answer it perhaps someone else can—In whatever form the meat comes in, whether it comes from South American countries or other countries, are we able to discover whether that meat is infected with the virus of this disease before it goes on to our market?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Later I will show you where it came into this country in frozen meat and started a big outbreak in Niles, Mich., in 1914.

Mr. REED of New York. Not only frozen meat but other forms of meat.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I do not know about canned meat.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, a member of the committee.

Mr. POAGE. Canned meat is cooked, and presumably the cooking has a sterilizing effect on this just as on any other germ. That is the very reason a great many of us have for so long insisted on maintaining the exclusion of Argentine fresh meat, because for years we have known that you could bring in this disease in fresh meat. While there have been those who alleged insincerity on the part of we who have opposed the bringing in of any Argentine beef, we know what we are talking about. The outbreak of the disease in California was traced to scraps of beef from a ship that came from South America and where they fed the scraps of meat to hogs and the hogs became infected.

Mr. REED of New York. I have always opposed the entry of meats from these other countries into the United States for other reasons, but I want to get into the RECORD if possible every angle of this so that the people who say we ought to be importing meat at the present time from these foreign countries to relieve the shortage of meat here will see the reason that prompts us to maintain our opposition.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Obviously, fresh meat carries the disease if it came from diseased animals.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma.

It is believed to be carried by insects or particles of straw or litter which may be carried by the wind. It has been known to have been introduced into the United States through infected meat. It is especially interesting that when the 1914 outbreak occurred in Niles, Mich., it was first noticed in infected hogs which had been fed scraps obtained from a local butcher, who in turn purchased frozen meat from a dealer whose records showed that this butcher had been shipped sev-

eral thousand pounds of imported frozen meat from South America.

I hope the committee today can appreciate the task confronting the Secretary of Agriculture if this joint undertaking is authorized with the Government of Mexico.

It is my understanding that oxen and cows are used in many States in Mexico for plowing. Many Mexicans have milk goats. I am sure all of you can appreciate how a Mexican family would feel living in an infected area and having the government slaughter these family animals. These Mexican people who live in an infected area may not be so easily convinced. Remember, the disease is not over 1 to 3 percent fatal. Calves and young cattle are the more seriously affected. While, as stated, the mortality rate is not high, but the animal and the productiveness for breeding purposes is rendered useless.

As near and as close as the foot-and-mouth disease is to the border we cannot afford to take any chance on the fine herds in this country becoming infected. If this should happen the animal industry could suffer untold millions. During 1943 in England one short-horn herd of 84 head, valued at \$40,400 were necessarily slaughtered. Think what this would mean to many of the fine American herds today.

It is to the interest of the entire membership to support this legislation.

It is to the interest of those from agricultural sections to support it, and I feel that they will.

It is to the interest of those Members living in the cities to support it because of the daily quarts of milk delivered to their doorstep.

H. R. 1819 can affect everyone. When foot-and-mouth disease strikes it is non-partisan. This is legislation into which no partisan politics should be injected. I do not believe that it will.

#### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

#### A SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON ITS HISTORY, CHARACTER, AND TREATMENT

##### I. History

###### A. General:

Foot-and-mouth disease has been known for centuries to be one of the world's most contagious and devastating livestock maladies. Greek and Roman writers have made vague descriptions of different disorders, one of which may well have been the foot-and-mouth disease. No reliance can be placed on this evidence, however; it was not until the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that its presence was definitely proven in Germany, Italy, and France. During the nineteenth century it became widely diffused. Hungary, Lower Austria, Bohemia, Saxony, and Prussia had severe outbreaks in 1834; France and Switzerland in 1837; and Belgium, Holland, and England in 1839. Between 1839 and 1902, Great Britain suffered 11 distinct outbreaks of the disease. Since the World War the disease has appeared in numerous districts of Great Britain, but has been held in check by restriction of movement of cattle over a radius of 15 miles from the center of infection, and compulsory slaughtering of diseased animals.

It was introduced into Denmark in 1841 and into the United States in 1870. It appeared in Australia twice during 1872 but was stamped out on each occasion. It also appears to be well known in India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements, South Africa, and South America.

###### B. United States:

There have been eight outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. These occurred in 1870, 1880, 1884, 1902, 1908, 1914-16, 1924-25 (twice), and 1929. Since 1929 the United States has remained entirely free of the disease. This has been achieved by cooperation of Federal and State veterinary officials in maintaining a rigid national quarantine to exclude infection from outside sources and in promptly eradicating outbreaks that occurred in spite of that precaution.

Following are brief outlines of each of the eight outbreaks:

1. 1870: This first outbreak was introduced by way of Canada, where the infection was brought by an importation of cattle from Scotland. It spread into New England and New York and appears to have been arrested within a few months.

2. 1880: Two or three lots of diseased animals were brought into the United States, but there was no extension from the animals originally affected.

3. 1884: A small outbreak occurred at Portland, Maine, caused by imported cattle, but was limited to a small number of animals and was easily brought under control.

4. 1902: The disease was discovered in November in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, having probably been imported from Japan in the form of cowpox vaccine virus which had been contaminated with the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. The outbreak involved Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island. It was eradicated in about 6 months by slaughtering 3,872 cattle, 360 hogs, and 229 sheep and goats. The animals slaughtered were valued at \$184,155 and the total cost to the Department of Agriculture of stamping out the disease was about \$300,000.

5. 1908: The outbreak was first observed in November near Danville, Pa. It was traced to stockyards at East Buffalo, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich. The disease appeared in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Source of the infection was contaminated Japanese vaccine virus. One hundred and fifty-seven premises were found infected and 3,636 animals, valued at \$90,033, were slaughtered. Owners were reimbursed for the value of their animals and property destroyed, one-third being paid by the States and two-thirds by the Federal Government.

6. 1914-16: The outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was discovered near Niles, Mich., in October 1914, and turned out to be the most serious and extensive ever known in this country, the last infection not being disposed of until May 1916. It occurred in 22 States and the District of Columbia. The Middle Western and Eastern States were mostly affected, the chief sufferer being Illinois, where more than one-third of the total losses occurred. The Union Stock Yards in Chicago became infected early and were a source of dissemination of the contagion in all directions. During the outbreak, 77,240 cattle, 85,092 swine, 9,767 sheep, and 123 goats were slaughtered as infected or exposed. The entire cost of eradicating the outbreak amounted to about \$9,000,000, of which the Government paid about \$4,600,000. No further outbreaks have occurred in the States involved in this attack since 1916.

7. 1924-25: The disease was first discovered in two herds of dairy cattle near Oakland, Calif., in February. The source was unknown but it is believed that it came from the Orient as the disease was traced to hogs feeding on garbage from ships. Some unusual difficulties were encountered in eradicating the disease due to the spread of the disease in large ranch herds and flocks in rough, poorly fenced country, and in deer in a national forest. Simultaneously the disease appeared late in September 1924, in a herd of Zebu cattle south of Houston,



Tex. Final eradication of the Texas outbreak did not occur until October 1925. In the California outbreak, 58,791 cattle, 21,195 swine, 28,882 sheep, and 1,391 goats were slaughtered. In addition, 22,214 deer had to be destroyed. In Texas a total of 31,918 animals had to be destroyed. The appraised value of animals and property destroyed in these outbreaks was more than \$5,000,000.

8. 1929: The latest outbreak occurred in southern California in January, under much the same conditions as the preceding California outbreak in 1924. The 1929 outbreak was confined to 5 premises but 28 additional contact herds were also destroyed as a precautionary measure. The total number of animals slaughtered was 3,591 comprising 277 cattle, 3,291 swine, and 23 goats. The appraised value of the animals and property destroyed was \$109,958.

## II. Expenditures on foot-and-mouth disease

Two types of expenditures should be considered, those used in the actual eradication of the disease, including primarily the reimbursement to farmers whose cattle have been destroyed, and those used for research. Table I indicates the amounts paid annually by the Federal Government for eradication of the disease. As indicated by statements of the United States Treasury, the total for the period since 1915 was \$7,133,064, the majority of which was spent for the outbreaks in 1914-16 and 1925-26. No eradication expenditures have been incurred since the fiscal year 1935.

The principal actual research expenditures by the Federal Government were those connected with the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission study in Europe in 1925. Approximately \$85,000 is the estimated total cost of research to the Federal Government. Of this \$85,000 about \$55,000 represents expenses of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Commission; the remaining \$30,000 was for expenditures over a period of years for research in the United States on related vesicular disease that might be mistaken for foot-and-mouth disease in the absence of the knowledge gained.

TABLE I.—Federal expenditures for eradication of foot-and-mouth and other contagious diseases of animals, fiscal years 1915-45, as indicated by the U. S. Treasury

Fiscal year:	Expenditures
1915 -----	\$1,066,789.45
1916 -----	787,174.59
1917 -----	45,276.89
1918 -----	45,091.14
1919 -----	43,004.14
1920 -----	55,993.50
1921 -----	60,755.14
1922 -----	55,017.08
1923 -----	38,814.63
1924 -----	1,624,863.42
1925 -----	2,103,288.15
1926 -----	414,163.80
1927 -----	287,120.35
1928 -----	35,851.39
1929 -----	192,947.56
1930 -----	9,127.01
1931 -----	40,490.44
1932 -----	142,599.34
1933 -----	54,013.53
1934 -----	30,072.94
1935 -----	609.92
1936-45, inclusive -----	Nothing.
Total, fiscal years 1915-45 -----	7,133,064.41

Source: U. S. Treasury Department. Combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the U. S. Government for the fiscal years 1915-45.

The research provided first-hand knowledge of the disease and showed that a rigid national quarantine, together with the slaughter policy of combating outbreaks, as

used in the United States, is both effective and economical. The average cost of eradicating the few outbreaks that have occurred has been less than \$4,000,000. By contrast, even in much smaller countries where the disease is well established, vastly greater losses occur constantly. If through inadequate measures or lack of foresight, foot-and-mouth disease had been allowed to become established in the United States, its presence would probably cost this country fully \$200,000,000 a year, judging from reliably reported losses that it causes abroad and the toll that less serious diseases take in our own country.

It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that State expenditures for eradication and research are about equal to those of the Federal Government. However, definite figures on total expenditures by States do not appear to be available.

## III. Characteristics, transmission, and treatment of the disease

### A. Characteristics of the disease:

Foot-and-mouth disease affects all cloven-footed animals, especially cattle and swine. Human infections occasionally occur, but cases are rare and not serious. In cattle the disease is characterized by the appearance of fever and vesicles filled with a clear fluid. The vesicles occur principally on the mucous membranes of the mouth, tongue, and lips, but are seen also on the skin of the muzzle, between the claws and on the teats and udder. Affected cattle become lame because of the soreness of the foot lesions, and they drool from the mouth and refuse to eat because of mouth soreness. The vesicles rupture, leaving raw surfaces which become shallow ulcers.

The mortality from foot-and-mouth disease is not high; generally not more than 1 to 3 percent. Calves and young cattle are more severely affected than older animals. The greatest losses, as a rule, consist of the morbidity, the loss of flesh and of milk, rather than the loss of life.

The incubation period of the naturally acquired disease is seldom more than 4 days and frequently may not be greater than 48 hours. The onset is marked by fever and depression. The vesicles appear in the mouth in from 12 to 36 hours after the onset of fever. Cases without complications caused by pyogenic bacteria usually recover within 2 or 3 weeks. Complications are frequent, however, and recoveries may be greatly delayed.

The infective agent in foot-and-mouth disease is a filtrable virus. The size of foot-and-mouth disease virus has been estimated to be between 8 and 12 millimicrons, which places it among the very smallest of these ultramicroscopic infective agents. The virus is present in the fluid and the covering of the vesicles and can also be found in the blood in the initial feverish stage of the disease. Saliva, milk, urine, and other secretions may also contain the virus. The fluid and covering of the vesicles in the animal usually lose their infectivity within 4 to 6 days after the lesions appear. Definite evidence is available to show that in one instance in the United States the virus persisted in the field for 345 days. It is of utmost significance in the control of outbreaks, therefore, to regard the virus as resistant to destruction.

### B. Transmission:

The commonest agent in the spread of foot-and-mouth disease is, of course, the infected animal itself. In fact, once an infection has entered a herd practically every animal on the premises belonging to a susceptible species will contract the disease before the outbreak is over. Milk, meat, and the raw byproducts of the slaughter of infected animals may also be instrumental in distributing the virus. The feeding of

the meat or other parts of animals slaughtered in the feverish stage of the disease to susceptible animals obviously may result in infection.

The British Foot-and-Mouth Disease Research Committee found that when the carcasses of experimentally inoculated guinea pigs were bled out and kept at temperatures slightly above freezing the blood remaining in tissues around the throat was virulent after 21 days, while the bone marrow contained active virus for periods of 21 to 87 days. In experiments with cattle and hog carcasses kept in freezing temperature, active virus was found in the bone marrow for 76 days. The examples mentioned explain how meat scraps, bone, and other parts from infected animals, when included in garbage, butcher shops, or slaughter-house scraps, can be a source of infection in hogs.

### C. Immunity:

Cattle which have recovered from foot-and-mouth disease generally have enough immunity to protect them from the same type of virus for a year or more, but the resistance is not lifelong. Natural immunity in cattle and swine is negligible, although some individuals have greater resistance than others.

### D. Methods of control:

Two general methods of control are used: (1) The drastic slaughter method and (2) local quarantine with or without the use of serum or vaccines. In the United States the drastic slaughter method has been used exclusively. A commission from the United States Department of Agriculture made a study of foot-and-mouth disease and methods of control in Europe in May 1925. This study was authorized by a special act of Congress (43 Stat. 1325). This study showed definitely that the drastic slaughter method of eradication is best for the United States. It is based on the reasoning that the sacrifice of a few animals is much wiser than to allow so costly a disease to become permanently established, as has occurred in many other countries.

1. Under the drastic slaughter method the entire premises, all animals, and people, are placed under rigid quarantine as soon as the disease is diagnosed in a herd. As rapidly as possible, all susceptible animals are slaughtered and buried on the premises. After thorough cleaning and disinfection, the quarantine is lifted but susceptible animals are barred for sufficient time to insure that no active virus remains. All herds in the neighborhood are carefully and frequently inspected for signs of the disease. The area quarantine is not lifted until 60 or 90 days after all evidence of the disease has disappeared.

2. Local quarantine with or without the use of serum or vaccines: These methods are generally used in European countries, particularly by the continental countries where national border lines are close together, where the disease practically always exists in one area or another, and where, as a consequence of these conditions, it has been found impossible or uneconomical to use the more drastic method of slaughter of all infected and exposed animals. Even in these countries, the slaughter method is sometimes used in the beginning of outbreaks with the hope of curbing the disease before it becomes widespread. Generally speaking, the philosophy in these countries is that they must resign themselves to living with the disease.

Immunization in itself still appears to be in the experimental stage and has been found largely impractical because of the fact that there are varying strains of the disease and the vaccines made from one do not protect against another. Also, infected animals, though rendered immune in short periods, remain as potential spreaders of the disease.



In brief, conditions that favor the prompt eradication of foot-and-mouth disease are: (1) Early discovery of the infection, (2) a cooperative attitude on the part of livestock owners and local agencies, (3) dependence on time-tried measures having a scientific basis, and (4) faith in the ability of the eradication forces to conquer the disease again as they have done before.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

THE SPREAD OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE IN THIS COUNTRY WOULD BE DISASTROUS

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, the problem of foot-and-mouth disease is much more important than most people realize. It affects cattle, hogs, sheep, and other cloven-hoofed animals. It is one of the most highly infectious animal diseases known. There is absolutely no cure for it. The only way to stop the spread of it is to destroy all herds where the disease appears.

A few weeks ago our attention was called to a sudden outbreak of the disease in Mexico when thousands of cattle were ready to cross the border into the United States. The outbreak of the disease in Mexico was caused by the shipment of infected animals from Brazil. The intent of this bill is to prevent an outbreak in the United States by cooperating with the Government of Mexico to control and eradicate this deadly disease before it reaches across our borders.

Our country has had experience with this disease on two or three occasions. In 1914 it spread across 22 States before it could be stopped. Again in the 1920's there was an outbreak that was finally controlled after the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of valuable herds of cattle. Animals valued at more than \$100,000 were destroyed in my area during the 1914 plague.

Mr. Speaker, we have had what is known as a quarantine against the shipment of cattle from South American countries over a period of years. Those of us who have insisted on maintaining that quarantine have at times been criticized. This is a further indication that the quarantine against the importation of live cattle from South America must be maintained and rules and regulations concerning the problem must be strengthened.

Mr. Speaker, everything possible should and must be done to prevent the spread of this dread disease. It must be stamped out. The spread of the disease will not only seriously injure the cattle industry, it will paralyze the food supply of America. Again, I say every precaution should be taken and everything should be done to prevent the spread of this disastrous epidemic to the United States.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

CHEAPEST TO STOP IT SOUTH OF THE BORDER

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, if anyone has any doubts on this proposition, he should see the picture of one animal with the loathsome foot-and-mouth disease. It is a virus disease that attacks the membranes of the foot and mouth. All cloven-hoofed animals are susceptible—cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, deer, elk, and antelope.

The tongue swells. The feet develop raw sores. Soon unable to eat, drink, or walk, the animal wastes away. The disease spreads rapidly and can be carried by birds. In fact, as the committee report on the bill says:

It is one of the most infectious diseases known and is comparable only to pandemic influenza in humans in the rapidity with which it spreads.

Fences and quarantines will not stop it if contact with carriers is permitted. It can only be stamped out.

That is the reason for this emergency legislation. I do not like the prospective follow-up request for funds, but I support this proposal as the only alternative to much greater losses and costs if we permit the disease to become established in this hemisphere.

It is economy to stop this disease where it is—south of the border.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1819) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 1819, with Mr. ARENDS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, the American livestock industry is in the gravest danger. The most serious and most infectious livestock malady known to man—foot-and-mouth disease—has broken out in Mexico and is raging like wildfire over that country. It is threatening to spread across the border. Unless protective action is taken without delay by the American Government, the disease inevitably will come to this country.

The bill before us today is America's answer to that threat. It is an emergency measure, proposing emergency action. It declares war on foot-and-mouth disease and pledges to the Republic of Mexico full United States aid in stamping it out.

This bill has the unanimous support of the House Committee on Agricul-

ture and of every livestock and farm organization in the Nation. It is America's answer to the most serious threat which has confronted United States livestock since the last outbreak of this disease in the United States in 1929.

The American livestock industry is the backbone of our entire farm economy. Our investment in it is equal to the combined investment in the steel and automobile industries. With an investment of that character, we simply cannot take the chance of having foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

Mr. Chairman, time is of the essence in fighting this disease. The longer we wait the less chance we will have of suppressing it and the more it will cost us. A dollar spent to keep this disease from our border now will be a hundred dollars saved if we are forced to fight it on our home soil.

This bill deserves the support of every Member here today.

The outbreak in Mexico now covers an area of some 45,000 square miles. The Mexican authorities do not have the equipment, the experience, or the men to deal effectively with the disease. They have indicated that our cooperation will be welcome.

If this disease gets into the United States, no one can foretell how many million cattle might have to be slaughtered.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I want to compliment the gentleman on the very splendid effort he has made in bringing this bill before the House. There is one question I would like to ask. I was reading some time ago in the papers where the statement was made that a huge fence was in process of construction between Texas and Mexico. I would like to know what the gentleman knows about that operation.

Mr. GILLIE. I have heard that there was a bill before the House now to build a fence along the border. That is a long-range matter. A fence would never stop this disease if it ever got within 50 miles of the border. If this disease ever gets to within 50 miles of the border we will have it in this country, as sure as the world. The fence will not stop it. The fence might help in keeping some animals from coming across the border, like deer or other wild animals, farm pigeons or perhaps some dogs. We must deal with the disease more effectively right now, if we hope to prevent it from spreading in the United States.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. In connection with that, the gentleman will recall the witness we had before the committee who outlined an idea that he proposed, that a strip of land between the Mexican border and a point in the State of Texas might be used for a quarantine area. I wonder what the gentle-



man thinks of that, and how large he thinks it should be.

Mr. GILLIE. It might be necessary to do that yet; having a zone along the border, perhaps 50 or even 100 miles wide as a safety zone in which, if something should happen, we could prevent it from spreading into the country. But, in my opinion, if we get to work now and keep this disease down in the southern part of Mexico, where they have it now, some 250 miles from the border, it will be a lot better than to have a zone. But that will be worked out when the Mexican officials come here after we pass this bill. They are all ready to come. I understand that the Bureau of Animal Industry has their visas and telegrams all ready, and the Mexican officials will be here in 48 hours after we send them word.

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMASON. I think it is only fair for the RECORD to show that some of us who have favored the building of an international fence all the way from San Diego, Calif., to Brownsville, Tex., have never claimed that that would be an answer to our immediate and emergent problem. The truth is that there is already authorization for the International Boundary Commission to build a fence along the border, and are now building some of it in sections. That has been actively advocated for 25 years not only by the cattlemen but by the Department of State, the Treasury Department, acting through its customs officers and border patrol, and the Department of Justice through its Bureau of Immigration, so any idea about the fence is looking to a long-range program not only to help establish the line and mark the border and provide some protection against smugglers and aliens and things of that sort, but also to stop the smuggling and the drifting of animals, either domestic or wild, from Old Mexico across the border into the United States. It is my judgment, and that, I think, of all the cattlemen in my great big district, that it would in the long run be of very great benefit. So I want the record to be clear that none of us who favor the fence have said that that is the answer to the immediate problem. We are strong for this bill the gentleman has so very ably sponsored.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS of California. The discussion of the fence will come up shortly, but a good deal of the discussion is about repairing the existing fence. It is not a new idea.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I have been advocating for several years, and for the last 4 or 5 years I have gone before committees asking that money be appropriated to build a fence along our southern international border. We have already

actually built quite a bit of that fence, but not all of it. As the gentleman from Texas says, that is not advocated now as the sole or best means of stopping that disease, but there are plenty of other reasons for such a fence. We know the ineffectiveness of a fence to stop the spread of this dread disease, but the fence should have been built long ago.

Mr. GILLIE. That is the point I wanted to get across, the fact that a fence built now would not be very effective in trying to stop this disease. The fence problem is another one, beyond that.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. CURTIS. Does the hoof-and-mouth disease affect horses, sheep, and hogs?

Mr. GILLIE. Sheep and hogs, yes; but not horses.

Mr. Chairman, prevention of this disease is so vital to the great American livestock industry that we had better forget about the border between Mexico and the United States, insofar as spending American dollars is concerned.

I sincerely hope that we will not have to spend huge sums of money to eradicate this disease, but if we have to do it, it is better to spend it in southern Mexico than it is to have to spend a hundred times as much all over the United States if the disease gets into this country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILLIE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman from Indiana is one of the recognized authorities in this country on diseases of livestock. May I ask him if he feels that this disease can be controlled or if steps must be taken to eradicate the animals within the quarantine area?

Mr. GILLIE. I think the United States has the best way of controlling the disease. That is destruction of the animals, followed by thorough disinfection.

It is necessary to stamp out this disease. The problem in Mexico is going to be different. As you know, they now have established three different zones around Mexico City and Veracruz. The first zone is where the animals now are infected. They are going to keep those animals there, and if the animals get better they will slaughter them for meat after they recover. In the next zone anything that becomes infected will be destroyed.

There is one picture I hope you do not have to see, and that is the picture of a big trench, about half as wide as this room and about three to four times as long, where they drive in perhaps 100, 150, or 200 head of cattle—full-bloods, pure-bred—cattle grades—hogs, sheep, goats, perhaps animals that are worth thousands of dollars, driven into this big trench and five or six men are stationed on each side with their rifles shooting.

I remember back in 1914 when we had the outbreak in my country and I saw

just such a picture. I know what a terrible disease this is.

I have been assured by officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry that they have men and equipment ready to move into Mexico the moment this legislation is passed.

The longer we wait, the harder it will be to wipe out this disease and the less chance we will have of success. We cannot afford to delay action on this bill.

The Senate already has acted on a measure similar to this one. The bill passed the Senate unanimously 3 days ago, with very little debate. The House should—and I believe the House will—do likewise.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion, the outbreak of the hoof and mouth disease in Mexico is the greatest threat to our economy I know of. If we permit this disease to spread to America, it will sooner or later practically paralyze our American economy. We will have to put under strict quarantine any area in which the outbreak occurs and immediately begin to slaughter off animals in that area. With our transportation system such as it is, it is possible for this disease to jump not only 100 miles or 500 miles but a thousand miles or more over night. Someone may walk through a field and get some of the virus on his shoes and then get into a plane and fly from Texas to New York. The next day or the day after that the cattle in that area will be infected. We gave honest consideration to the drafting of this legislation. We have brought in the best bill we knew how to draft, after consulting with the best authorities we could contact, in order to safeguard the rights of our Government in every way. It has the unanimous approval of the Department of Agriculture and the unanimous approval of the Department of State. I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to pass it by a unanimous vote.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I have been studying this problem for the last 60 days and, as has been said here today, the most effective method is by slaughtering the cattle. Does this bill give full authority to permit our Government to go into Mexico and have those cattle slaughtered in Mexico as well as to treat them medically?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The Secretary of Agriculture is given broad power under this legislation. While that might not be the right way to legislate, it is the wisest way in this particular case. Our scientists will have to go down there and work out with the Mexican authorities the best program to eradicate the disease.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, my district and the State of Louisiana are very much interested in this legislation. I am very glad to see that the committee has been able to bring this legislation to the floor of the House so expeditiously. I do not believe it is necessary to have



any further argument about the bill because at the time the rule was under consideration the legislation was fully explained during that debate. I do not know of any opposition to the legislation. I might say in passing, Mr. Chairman, that in recent years my State has expanded the cattle industry tremendously. Coming from a State where 20 years ago all we had was scrub cattle, with the eradication of the cattle tick, the cattle industry in my State is expanding rapidly. Now, if you go through my State, you will see nothing but high-bred cattle, such as white-faced Herefords, Angus cattle, and others of the finest breeds in the United States.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily back of this bill and am supporting it. You remember the old saying, "A stitch in time saves nine." I think we can magnify that simile and say, "A step in time will save ninety-nine" in this case. We must fight this disease before it reaches our border. I think this legislation is the effective way of doing it.

Referring again to the matter of a fence along the border with Mexico to which I referred when the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] had the floor, I want to emphasize that building it is a long-range program on which we have been working for years. It is a vast stretch of desert country along the Mexican border from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean, and while it has been surveyed and marked, it has never been fenced nor adequately guarded and patrolled. Each year several miles of border fence have been built, but thus far it is only a beginning. I think it is important enough for various reasons in addition to the danger from the foot-and-mouth disease, to continue the program of fence building despite the scarcity of steel and concrete.

Members will recall that I have frequently advocated a better guarding of the border against smuggling and the importation of drugs, narcotics, and the like, and the minimizing illegal entry of aliens to the United States. A suitable fence would help to protect the border in many ways.

One reason why I am very anxious that we cooperate with Mexico effectively in stopping the spread of this foot-and-mouth disease as far south in Mexico as possible is that we want to disrupt the international trade between the two countries as little as possible. There is a vast trade amounting to many millions of dollars between the United States and Mexico, and many thousands of persons ordinarily cross and recross the border daily and hourly, which traffic would have to be stopped or closely guarded if this dread disease gets within a 100 miles of that border. In order to take necessary precautions against the spread of the virus it might be not only disastrous but extremely costly to carry it out. Quarantining or stopping the plague in the heart of Mexico would be far less expensive than fighting it, possibly ineffectively, when it reaches an area just south of the border, when fighting it on

the border would disrupt commerce and travel.

As a citizen of Arizona a quarter century ago when the foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent in California, I remember the extreme precautions taken by local authority in Arizona then as our State fought desperately to keep the disease from spreading to us from the west. At that time every passenger train from California carrying passengers into Arizona had to require passengers and crew members alighting on Arizona soil to walk through a disinfectant placed on the platform in shallow pans. These pans were placed at the steps of every car opened, somewhat as the small steps are placed by the pullman porters for passengers who are alighting. I remember distinctly that I "hit the sawdust trail"—the disinfectant in the shallow pans was a saturation of sawdust—during that period when this disease was prevailing in California and probably it did not do the soles of my shoes any good, but I hope it killed any virus that I might have carried back with me. That great amount of trouble and expense was undoubtedly worthwhile, for the disease did not invade our State.

Likewise, arriving automobiles were driven through sterilizing pits as a part of this same process of precaution, all of which was a tremendous expense but shows what is required to fight this disease when it comes very close home. However, the cost in such precautionary measures is but slight compared with the necessary cost of killing the infected animals to eradicate the disease. We must fight this thing effectively no matter what the cost.

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am glad this bill comes before the House today with the unanimous approval of the Committee on Agriculture of this House. Our chairman, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] when this problem first confronted our country, appointed the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, a member of our committee, as chairman of a subcommittee to make an investigation of this terrible disease that has broken out in Mexico. I want to take this opportunity to compliment the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, for the fine service he has rendered our country in sponsoring this bill and in doing so much to get it before this body today. The gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, is a veterinarian who has been through some of these battles. He knows what it means to the people of this country. As he so ably told you a few minutes ago, this industry is one of the most important industries of this Nation. It has more to do with our national economy than probably anything else. I hope there is no opposition to this bill. Every State in the Union will be affected by this disease if it breaks out in the United States. It will not only affect the big cattle ranches in Texas and other

parts of the country, but it will affect every dairy herd in the country. It will reach Chicago, New York, and all our great centers where livestock is distributed. Not only will it affect cattle, but it will affect sheep, hogs, goats, and in some cases it has affected human beings.

I think the provisions of this bill are wise, because a stitch in time saves nine. We were told in our committee that the State of California spent \$200,000,000 in getting rid of this terrible disease, to say nothing of what our Government has expended and what other States have expended to get rid of the disease. This is our opportunity to go down into Mexico and fight the disease on their soil. The experts who came before our committee said we could not afford to have a laboratory in this country to make tests in regard to the treatment of this disease because it was so terrible that we could not afford to have an experiment station here in our own country. For that reason, they wanted to go down there and establish laboratories and make a study of this disease to find out the means of eradicating it. We have an opportunity to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in stamping out this disease before it gets to this country. That is what we want to do. We all felt it was to our great advantage to fight the terrible war we have gone through on foreign soil and not have the war fought on our soil. We do not want to have to fight the foot-and-mouth disease in this country.

So I feel this bill should have the unanimous support of this body. It will affect you men in the cities. Do not forget that. You will have a shortage of milk. You will have a shortage of beef. The price of beef will go up. The entire livestock industry of this great country will be absolutely destroyed or at least greatly hampered for many years to come.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. In our dealings with this foot-and-mouth disease, the fact that we are going to give this power to the Department of Agriculture to go to Mexico to try to work out a solution of the problem, does not the gentleman think the Mexican people ought to be grateful to us for sending our men down there and that they should be willing to pay at least 50 percent of the cost of doing away with that disease in their own country, and that we ought to insist that they pay at least 50 percent of it?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I may say to my friend from Pennsylvania that I think the Secretary of Agriculture will try to work out just such a plan; and I will say this further, that we had before our committee a distinguished citizen of our country who is probably the largest rancher in Mexico, a man who is very close to the Mexican Government. He told us that the Mexican Government would cooperate with us. That is all this bill seeks to do, enable our country to go down there and cooperate with the Mexican Government. Mexico is a sovereign power. We cannot go down there and take control unless they give us permission or invite us. This bill permits us



to accept such an invitation and we have to leave it up to our own Secretary of Agriculture to work out plans of cooperating with the Mexican Government in dealing with this thing and do everything that is possible and necessary to stamp out the disease and make sure that it does not get up into Pennsylvania where the gentleman lives or up into Missouri where I live, and to every section of this country where cattle raising is so important.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman in that, but I cannot forget that in the last 6 or 8 years we have been stressing the good-neighbor policy, going into the South American countries and helping them instead of letting them help themselves, and bearing part of the expense. We have been acting as though we were all-wise, all-powerful, and had wealth beyond measure, that the people of this country did not care a rap about paying taxes. I resent the action of some of these departments going into these other nations and squandering American dollars and burdening American taxpayers at the very time we are trying to help them. It seems to me these countries ought to do a little more to help themselves. I am even sick and tired of trying to help American individuals help themselves when they do not want to help themselves. Everybody in this country wants to get on the back of the American taxpayer. We ought to try to guard against just those things in this bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I agree with everything that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said, but I do not believe he realizes just what a very critical situation we face. This is an emergency which must be met now. As the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] said, this disease will jump from two to three hundred miles at a time. Unless we get down there and do what we can to help these Mexicans, we will soon have it in our own country. They have not the technicians to cope with it; they do not know as much about this subject as we do. Unless we go down there and help them, it could come to our country, and I am sure the gentleman does not want that to happen.

Mr. RICH. No; I do not want that to happen, and I want to do what I can to help prevent it; but I want the people to realize that, if they want help from us, they have got to help themselves instead of trying to get us to carry the entire load. I want to stop that.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. This is one instance where we cannot stop and argue about the method, because we have got to go down and cooperate with these people. I think this is a time when by supporting the bill the gentleman will be rendering a real service to his country.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree with the gentleman that, in order to be effective and not waste our money, we must have full cooperation from this country.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think the gentleman knows that we have been assured that we are going to get that from the men who have been down there and who

know the situation; in other words, we have got to deal with those people. They have shown a very friendly attitude up to this time. They have invited us to come there and give them the help they need to stamp out this disease.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We hope there will be full cooperation for our own protection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I would like to call attention to the fact that the provision included in this legislation providing for a report every 30 days is a pretty good indication of the apprehension that members of this committee had in this particular instance.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is right; and I think that is a guaranty to our friend from Pennsylvania and others that we will know what is going on.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I yield.

Mr. CLEVINGER. I think my friend from Missouri will agree that we do not expect them to go down there and rehabilitate the Mexican economy or to upset it. It is a multimillion-dollar proposition. I think perhaps my record of voting against things here is pretty well known; however, I am willing to go all out for this measure to protect not only our beef and dairy herds but pork and the rest. This is a pretty good guaranty toward that end, and I think we better act fast.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am glad to have the gentleman's views, because I am sure all of the committee feels that way.

Mr. ELSTON. I am certain that will be done, too.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I want to touch on the point that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] mentioned, and that is the spirit of cooperation. The gentleman will recall Mr. Kleberg, a former colleague of ours here in the House, appeared before the committee on several occasions and emphasized that unless the Republic of Mexico and the rank and file of the people cooperate with this program it cannot be a success. I am sure the gentleman joins with me in the hope that the rank and file of the people of Mexico will cooperate. It all depends on a system of education on the part of the President and the rest of the Government of Mexico.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The gentleman is quite right.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RAMEY. I want to thank the gentleman for bringing the challenge before the House that this affects city as well as rural areas. In the matter of a disease of this kind there is no rural or city area.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It will affect Ohio, Missouri, and every State in this Union and that is the reason we should take action today. That is why I hope we can get the approval of this measure by every Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. JOHNSON].

(Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, we all realize the importance of this bill. May I say that if my close neighbor's house gets on fire, I better get out there and help him put it out without finding out who is going to pay the bill of the fire department.

We better put this out and put it out now as long as we are welcomed in Mexico to do it before a potential catastrophe overtakes our country.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROSS] may be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD in favor of this measure.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this bill asking the Congress to make an initial appropriation to eradicate the hoof-and-mouth disease now ravishing the livestock industry in Mexico will no doubt receive some criticism from people not familiar with the seriousness of the situation or the threat that it constitutes to our own livestock industry, as well as to our economy in general.

I realize too that this is probably the beginning of a long hard fight, and to completely eradicate the disease in Mexico we will have to have the wholehearted cooperation of the Mexican Government. It will require stern enforcement of every regulation laid down by the authorities. Unless we clean up Mexico where the disease broke out only last September and is now sweeping the country like a prairie fire it will only be a matter of months before it crosses the border whether or not we close the border.

To combat it here will be extremely costly and avail us nothing so long as it rages on the other side of the border. We can never be free of it, or feel safe, unless it is eradicated in Mexico, so we better do it now, and the sooner the better. I recall as though it were yesterday the outbreak we had here in the early twenties, when I saw herds numbering 100 head driven into large trenches dug adjacent to the barns and then shot, covered with quicklime, and buried. The premises in every case were placed under strict quarantine during which they needed to be thoroughly cleaned up, disinfected, and so forth. In some cases where the affected livestock were kept in old barns or sheds the buildings were burned as the only means of cleaning out the disease. While the disease in many cases does not prove fatal the cattle become so ill they are reduced to bones and hide. It takes a long time for an animal to recover, if ever. In dairy cows their milk usually dries up and if they ever again become useful it will be after their next freshening period. It affects all cloven-foot animals with the same disastrous results.

I sincerely hope that we can get the needed appropriation and the cooperation in Mexico to go to work inside the



next 30 days. Eradication in Mexico will not be as costly as in the States because the value of their livestock is just about 30 percent of the value of our own, except in the Mexico City milkshed where most of the dairy cattle have been imported from Minnesota and Wisconsin. There, I understand, the infection is heaviest, and eradication will be extremely costly.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, any effort to prevent the spread of hoof-and-mouth disease in this country is not academic to those Representatives in Congress who come from areas which have been infected in the past. In the attack of 1914, the congressional district which I have the honor to represent suffered severely. This was through no fault of the farmers and stock producers of that section.

It so happens that there are a large number of feeding lots in the Second District of Michigan. The steers are purchased largely in the Chicago market, conditioned in these lots, and the fattened steers are sold in Detroit, Toledo, Buffalo, and other slaughtering centers. When this disease got started in the stockyards it naturally followed the steers to our feeding lots. The manner in which the disease spreads and in which the infection is communicated has been minutely and adequately outlined in this debate.

In 1914 I was prosecuting attorney in my home county. The State bureau of animal industry was charged with the enforcement of sanitary laws. The epidemic was so great and so dangerous that the Federal Government took over at once, and by efficient Federal direction and enthusiastic State cooperation hoof-and-mouth disease was stamped out in Michigan almost before it got started; however, 274 of our finest herds were slaughtered and buried in great trenches as a preventive measure. Not only that, but all other cloven-hoof animals on these farms were also destroyed.

The loss was terrific not only in dollars and cents, but in the destruction of prize cattle which had more than the commercial value allowed by the Government as compensation.

So, Mr. Chairman, I have personal knowledge as to what can happen if this dread scourge gets a foothold in our land. This legislation is necessary. Time is of the essence and there should not be 1 day's delay. I feel sure that the Congress will not quibble and that it will pass this legislation unanimously and now.

(Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MILLER].

(Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, foot-and-mouth disease, caused by a virus, is one of the most highly infectious diseases which affects the cloven hoofed animals such as cattle, hogs,

sheep, goats, and deer. It is a disease that attacks the membranes of the mouth and the hoof, rendering the animal virtually incapable of walking and eating. It renders the animal almost worthless.

The present epidemic in Mexico affects an area about the size of the State of Missouri and includes some 2,000,000 head of cattle. Mexico has approximately 9,000,000 head of cattle.

Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the United States in 1914. The disease spread from Chicago into 22 States before it could be stopped. The State of California in 1924 spent \$300,000,000 eradicating the disease. The only acceptable and successful method of stopping the disease is to kill the animal. This frequently means the destruction of all herds in which the disease appears together with all herds directly exposed and all other wild animals in the area by a thorough disinfection of the premises involved.

The resolution now before us, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease. It will cost some money, but this will be only a drop in the bucket compared to the cost should the disease appear in the United States. It will appear in the United States if permitted to go unchecked in Mexico.

The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," might well be applied in this case. We might also say that our neighbor's house is on fire. Are we going to help put out the fire or will we sit idly by until our own property is consumed.

It is my opinion this resolution should have the wholehearted support of the Congress.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Chairman, in 1924 California had an outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease. It was very bad in my home county, the county of San Joaquin. That epidemic cost our State about \$10,000,000 in the value of cattle killed and in administrative costs. The indirect cost was also great. For instance, in order to make the eradication effective, it became necessary to kill over 20,000 deer, as it was felt that they were or might be infected, and in turn infect our livestock.

There is only one sure way to avoid this disease. That is to eliminate all possible sources of infection. We have been told by experts, such as our colleague the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] that once that disease gets a foothold it will spread throughout our entire country unless the sources of infection are absolutely eliminated. Our congressional delegation has a Subcommittee on Agriculture of which the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON] is chairman. He has called numerous meetings, all of which I have attended as a member of that committee. We heard from representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State. From what these men told us and from what Members of the House and Senate, who are familiar with the dangers of the foot-and-mouth disease, told

us we became convinced that we should stop short of nothing in trying to prevent infection of our cattle, due to the presence of the disease in Mexico now. The bill under consideration seemed to us to meet the danger. I therefore wish to add my voice to the many others that we pass this legislation so we may realize our hope that we will not have to face, in our own country, the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease. I know my people will confirm my great gratitude to the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. GILLIE, for his great service in bringing this problem to us, and in furnishing the leadership that will result in its passage.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LECOMPTE].

Mr. LECOMPTE. Mr. Chairman, every man in the United States has an interest in preventing the hoof-and-mouth epidemic. I presume that Iowa and Texas are friendly rivals in the matter of the cattle industry; Texas, perhaps, No. 1 in the total number of beef cattle; Iowa, No. 1 in the number and value of corn-fed cattle. In this case time is of the essence. The whole United States has a very vital interest in this measure today. Every city, hamlet, and village, as well as the Corn Belt area, is deeply interested in this resolution.

(Mr. LECOMPTE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN].

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEVEN. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. GILLIE. Something was said a few minutes ago about inserting in the bill a record of reports; that we should receive certain reports from the infected area every so often. No one need be afraid of that, because the Bureau of Animal Industry will receive reports every 24 hours on this disease.

Mr. HOEVEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, the United States has had the good fortune of fighting and winning its battles on foreign soil. During the First World War, as well as during the Second World War, no enemy set foot upon our shores. That is exactly the thing we are doing here today; fighting the battle of the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico.

I commend to the membership of this House the report of the subcommittee which presents this bill. It is very comprehensive, indeed. Those of us who come from the cattle country and from the great agricultural States know something about this dreadful foot-and-mouth disease. Those of you from the cities and the larger centers of popula-



tion could well afford to read this very comprehensive report.

Mr. Chairman, we have a practical problem here. Whether or not certain animals with the disease were illegally imported into Mexico from Brazil is water over the dam. We have a very practical problem right here and now. The foot-and-mouth disease is raging in Mexico. They do things very differently in that republic than we do here at home. They let their cattle run at large, and there are no fences. Some of the Mexican farmers own but one ox or some such animal that is almost sacred to them. In eradicating this disease, these oxen or other animals may have to be taken away and slaughtered. Very little has been done by the Mexican Government to educate the people about the disease, and there are few veterinarians in Mexico. Three methods have been proposed during the past few years to eradicating this disease; first, by immunization, which has not been found to be practical; second, by quarantine and disinfection, which was not successful. So, the only really effective way of eradicating the disease is by slaughtering the infected animals.

If we are called upon to do this in Mexico, we may have some trouble. Then, too, the eradication program will cost money. No one knows what the cost will be. Some Members may feel that they are between the devil and the deep blue sea on this kind of legislation. We all want to economize in Government and reduce expenditures, but we have a practical situation which we must act upon now.

The great epidemic of the disease which swept this country in 1914 should demonstrate to us the need for doing something right now before the thing gets out of control in Mexico. In the short period of 3 months in 1914 this disease swept 22 of our States and we were required to slaughter 172,000 animals during that period, at a cost of over \$5,000,000. If the disease once gets into this country it will spread like a prairie fire. It will affect milk production and meat production and many segments of our economy. It might even result in national chaos itself.

The people of Iowa, I am sure do not want the foot-and-mouth disease to get within the borders of our State. We do not want it anywhere near us. We want to stamp it out before it gets near the Mexican border. Iowa with its many cattle and hogs simply cannot afford to take a chance. In the long run, whatever time, effort, and money this Government is called upon to use in eradicating this dreadful disease now while it is still far away, should pay big dividends, not only to the farmers of Iowa, but to the entire Nation.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FISHER].

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the pending bill. The subject has already been thoroughly covered. This is no time to quibble over who pays what. The house is on fire. I represent a district along the Mexican border within 200 miles of which this dread disease is now raging. In its

movement the disease recognizes no border lines. Within less than 3 months following its outbreak in Mexico the virus had spread to 8 States and more than 50,000 cattle are affected. An additional 2,000,000 have been exposed. Every day hundreds of new cases are being reported. That simply serves to emphasize the importance of speed in passing this legislation and getting our experts into Mexico to work with Mexican officials in making war on this terrible malady.

(Mr. FISHER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, in our State, as one gentleman a moment ago said, we are in the beginning of a new industry, the beef cattle industry. In years gone by we had there the experience of having the cattle tick fever break out and then having to slaughter the cattle after the disease became established. I have also seen fine dairy herds where Bang's disease broke out. There were farmers who could not afford to have their cattle slaughtered, but they would have to have their cattle slaughtered and bear the greater part of the loss. We have in Georgia some fine pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle herds. I myself have one. We have fine pure-bred Hereford cattle herds, both the polled and the horned. I fear that if this disease gets established there, all these herds would be wiped out and possibly would never be reestablished.

Mr. HARLESS of Arizona. The State of Arizona is very much interested in this proposed legislation. Not only do we have a great many cattle in our State, but we have one of the major ports of entry at Nogales, Ariz., where cattle have been shipped into the United States from Mexico. All shipments of cattle from our southern neighbor have been stopped, but this does not mean that the dreadful hoof-and-mouth disease cannot come into our country at an early date. In view of the fact that the disease is carried by ticks which can be brought into our country by means of either fowl or animal, it is eminently necessary that this law be passed forthwith; otherwise, we may suddenly find that the cattle of the United States are infected in spots far north of the border. This is an insidious disease because it can spread so quickly and it is so difficult to control. This is an opportunity for our scientists and our agricultural experts to go into Mexico where the disease now prevails and develop new methods of cure, possibly a vaccine which will not only eradicate the disease from Mexico at this time, but will make it possible to control it for all time in the States. I commend the Committee on Agriculture for bringing in this proposed bill, and I trust that the House of Representatives will see fit to act favorably on it at this time.

(Mr. HARLESS of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the

gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMASON].

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, I also come from the Mexican border because the district I have the honor to represent extends from El Paso down to the Big Bend of Texas, more than 300 miles. In that district are some of the finest herds of cattle in all the land. The cattlemen in my part of the country are worried; they are terribly alarmed about this situation. I think everybody who has given this matter any study or investigation appreciates the importance of this legislation. The big thing, as I view it, is action, and that very promptly, so that the Secretary of Agriculture, through his accredited representatives, can get busy.

Foot-and-mouth disease is the most contagious and dangerous known to animals. We can take no chances. If that disease should become an epidemic in this country, no person can estimate the damage that would be done to the livestock industry. We must fight it in Mexico and stamp it out before it crosses the border. One of my good friends, Mr. Raymond Bell, of Durango, Mexico, and one of the largest cattle raisers in that country, testified before the committee last week. He has seen the infected herds in Mexico and knows how alarming the situation is. In company with him, the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. Zimmerman, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Worley, Hon. Richard Kleberg, Judge Joe Montague, Mr. Dolph Briscoe, and Mr. Dolph Briscoe, Jr., we went to the White House last week so Mr. Bell could give the President firsthand information of the true situation. The President is giving the fullest cooperation of our Government, but enabling legislation like this bill is necessary. That is the reason I urge haste in its passage. Time is of the essence.

(Mr. THOMASON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very glad to see the same unanimity of opinion on the floor of the House that was most evident in the work of the subcommittee and the full Committee on Agriculture. It might be well, however, to bring out now that unless we do enact this legislation quickly the Department of Agriculture is absolutely powerless to go into Mexico and take any steps whatever toward eradicating and suppressing the foot-and-mouth disease.

The State Department also is without power to continue their negotiations. So, with all deference to the membership of the House, I believe that if we could get along with the reading of the bill for amendment, we could pass this legislation quickly.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WORLEY. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think it should be understood that the officials of the United States are not going down into Mexico to actually kill the cattle, but that we are going down there to furnish technical skill and to work in



cooperation with the Mexican officials to control and eradicate this disease.

Mr. WORLEY. I am glad that the gentleman has made that point. Too many of us are assuming that this involves a gigantic expenditure of money. That does not necessarily follow at all because the disease can be suppressed and eradicated so that eventually there will be no danger to us.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think it is going to cost plenty of money, but I do not think the impression should be left that we are going down there and kill these cattle. It is going to be done by the Mexican Government, and they must cooperate with us, and we are furnishing our financial assistance and skill.

Mr. WORLEY. But when it is necessary to stamp out the disease and the cattle must be killed, of course, they will be killed with the consent of the Mexican Government.

(Mr. WORLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL].

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, due to the recent outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in Mexico, the livestock producers have asked that the border between the United States and Mexico be closed and guarded. They testified that some 130 head of Brahma bulls were imported October 1945 to Mexico from Brazil. The Bureau of Animal Industry protested this shipment and asked that these bulls be left on an island for a sufficient length of time to be certain that they were not infected. This was not done and now a tract of land in Mexico nearly 400 miles square has become infected. The committee concluded the hearings by recommending that sufficient funds be provided to assist Mexico in stamping out this disease and further provided for proper protection along the Mexican border.

This disease is so highly infectious that every object with which the diseased animal comes in contact may become a source of infection to other animals. And while the other animal may not be susceptible to the infection, it may become a carrier of the germ. In fact the germs may be carried on shoes, clothing, or bodies of persons; upon the feet or bodies of poultry, birds, dogs, cats, or other animals which may have been in the immediate vicinity of an afflicted animal. Many investigators feel that even insects or particles of straw used as litter might well be a carrier of the infection.

There are three methods of control:

Immunization: This method is in the experimental stage. There are varying strains of the disease and the vaccines made from one do not protect against another. Also, it seems only to control and not eradicate the plague.

Quarantine and disinfection: This is not a satisfactory method, as countries using this plan have constant recurrences of the disease.

The slaughter method: This has been found to be the most effective, provided the reinfection from outside sources is thorough and complete.

The first serious outbreak occurred in the United States in 1914. Cattle, hogs, and sheep in 22 different States and the District of Columbia were slaughtered and the disease eradicated. This outbreak was caused by the importation of dressed meat from the Argentine. In Illinois 1,226 herds were slaughtered; Pennsylvania, 892; Michigan, 272; Ohio, 228, and other States totaling 3,556 herds or 172,222 head of livestock. Since a rigid embargo was established in 1927, we have had only one minor outbreak, that in garbage-fed hogs in California in 1929, due to garbage brought ashore from a ship just returned from Buenos Aires.

It is easy to imagine what terrible damage might occur if the disease should spread from Mexico to the cattle country in Texas and from there into the western livestock-producing areas. Undoubtedly every assistance and aid should be given to Mexico to stamp out this infectious and destructive disease.

Mr. Chairman, I support this measure and compliment the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE], the subcommittee chairman on the dispatch with which he has handled this matter.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL].

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture, which has held extensive hearings on the subject of foot-and-mouth disease, I am considerably alarmed over the testimony presented. I am convinced the bill now before the House providing for cooperation with Mexico to combat this dread disease should be passed.

Ordinarily I would not favor a measure which seems to give so much power to a Cabinet officer. Nor am I enthusiastic over the idea of entering another country, the rank and file of which we are not absolutely certain will cooperate with outsiders. As I was told during the hearings, the Mexican Government has first to do a selling job on this proposal to its own people.

This selling job must get the Mexicans to like the idea of losing their oxen, their beef, and dairy cattle by necessarily ruthless steps which our Department of Agriculture must and will take to eliminate this disease. It remains to be seen how successful the salesmanship of Mexican authorities will be. As one who wants to see our campaign against hoof-and-mouth disease progress, I hope we will be able to gain their confidence and proceed immediately.

While we are extolling the crusade the Agriculture Department is about to launch, let us not forget that it will cost money, and a lot of money. Naturally, if the hoof-and-mouth disease is stamped out south of the border, the cost will be justified. I am sure with our experts, scientists, and veterinarians, highly specialized and well informed as they are, the battle will be won.

This calls for an aggressive war and carrying it into our neighbor's back yard. I feel sure everything will go as planned and that we will be doing the Mexicans

and ourselves a great service when final victory is attained.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

[Mr. REES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, coming from a State whose annual income is derived to the extent of at least 85 or 90 percent from livestock and livestock products, it goes without saying that I am certainly interested in this legislation and absolutely in favor of it. I do think, however, that with all the testimony we have had before our committee and with the debate that we have had here today, we should analyze the situation and look forward to what might happen.

This legislation, to me, has many possibilities of repercussions. There are certain points of it that I did not like to support in the committee and which I do not like to vote for in the bill, because I do not like to see the Secretary of Agriculture have so much power, regardless of who the Secretary of Agriculture might happen to be. I did not like it during the other sessions and I certainly do not like it now. We have to meet these situations that exist, however. This legislation has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Agriculture. I wish to say to every Member here that I have great confidence in the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and the ranking minority member and ex-chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], the chairman of the subcommittee, the Honorable GEORGE GILLIE, and the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Honorable JOHN TABER, and in view of the fact also that we are going to have these 30-day reports from the Department of Agriculture, I feel that we are all justified in voting "aye" on this legislation which is now before us.

The Congress can give; and the Congress can take away.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, fortunately it appears that the entire membership is conscious of the necessity for this legislation. The tremendous importance of protecting our herds from the menace of foot-and-mouth disease was forcefully brought to my attention last October by Mr. Tom Lasater, of Falfurrias, Tex., and by others who are vitally concerned with keeping our country free of infection.

Some Members have questioned the advisability of this country's moving into Mexico with unlimited funds in the effort to stamp out this malady, having, I fear, some question in their minds as to the cooperation we may expect from Mexico. But since they live so far away from that splendid nation, and because I am so



close to it, I would like to call their attention to the wonderful cooperation this country has always enjoyed from our neighbor to the south.

Throughout the war, particularly, the Mexican Government did all things possible to help win the victory that was finally achieved. They contributed their great national resources, their manpower, and deserve the highest commendation for their full and valuable cooperation. We are very happy with our neighbors and have all confidence that they will contribute their share to eliminate foot-and-mouth disease which unfortunately broke out in the northern part of the Mexican Republic.

It is, of course, unfortunate that we must spend this money, but it is inevitable. It was our reluctance to spend money, our hesitance to involve ourselves in the affairs of other government, which caused us to wait so long before using our resources to combat a still more insidious disease which threatened us long before 1941. We could have saved many lives as well as millions of dollars had we acted then before it actually touched us.

We are receiving excellent cooperation from the Department of Agriculture and, as I have said, from the Government of Mexico. The legislature of my own State of Texas has appropriated a substantial sum to carry out this program.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, the livestock industry in Louisiana has grown to huge proportions in recent years. This has been made possible in part by the improvement of our pastures and has further been made possible by the building of thousands of cattle ponds which are available in every locality. This industry therefore in my native State is a major consideration to our economy and business life.

Great herds of some of the finest blooded cattle in America now feed on our hillsides and in our valleys. Because of a salubrious climate, these cattle thrive and develop. The development of new grasses available to the livestock makes fall field grazing and early spring grazing a matter of course. As a matter of fact, very few days in the course of a year are unfit for outside grazing purposes. The finest type of Angus and Hereford herds are seen on many a farm and milch cattle which produce enormous quantities of milk have caused the dairying industry to expand to most unusual proportions.

I therefore am vitally concerned with the possible spread of the hoof-and-mouth disease. Although my congressional district in the State of Louisiana is removed from the Mexican border by over 1,000 miles, our cattlemen and our dairymen are already alarmed at the reports of the wildfire-like spread of this dreaded cattle disease. Many meetings have occurred and much discussion has taken place regarding what action should be taken to prevent the spread of this epidemic disease to our cloven-footed friends.

Many of us remember the heroic efforts which occurred years ago when the hoof-and-mouth disease penetrated the State of Texas. At that time, Louisiana was not a huge cattle-raising State as it is at the present time and although the boundaries of Texas are contiguous to the boundaries of our State, the people did not have the investments of the present in blooded livestock and were therefore not so vitally affected. This is contrasted with the spontaneous reaction of our cattlemen at the present time. They do not want this disease to spread into the United States and they want prompt and effective action by this Congress. The bill which is presented to the House of Representatives will give the Secretary of Agriculture authority which he says he needs. I hope it will go far enough to prevent any possibility of this dreaded scourge crossing the Rio Grande and moving northward into the great Southwest—the region of our country more than any other section devoted to the propagation of cattle. This legislation is vital and I am therefore pleased to give to it my most wholehearted support.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to sas?

the request of the gentleman from Kan-

There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, foot-and-mouth disease is the most serious and devastating malady affecting livestock. This is true not only because of its disabling effects, but because of the fact that it is extremely contagious. For these reasons, when foot-and-mouth disease has broken out in this country in the past, the most drastic methods have been used to suppress it. The methods used were the prompt slaughter of all affected and exposed animals, as well as thorough fumigation and disinfection of all buildings and premises which might have become contaminated.

Foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent in most parts of the world. The North American Continent is one of the few areas where rigid policies of eradication has prevented all but sporadic outbreaks. The present outbreak is the first on this continent since 1929. This outbreak resulted from importation into Mexico of diseased animals from Brazil. The importation of these animals from a country known to have foot-and-mouth disease was in direct violation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, which was proclaimed in January 1930 and has been in effect ever since. When it became known late in 1945 that a shipment of Brazilian bulls had been brought into Mexico, this Government protested. This first shipment, consisting of 130 Zebu bulls, arrived in Mexico in October 1945. The shipment was originally unloaded on Sacrificias Island, adjacent to Vera Cruz, and was brought to the mainland in December 1945. Later, in May 1946, a second shipment consisting of 327 bulls reached Mexico and was taken first to Sacrificias Island and then to the

mainland in September 1946. As soon as it became known that a second shipment of these Brazilian bulls was going to be brought into Mexico, this Government again protested the violation of the treaty, however, without avail.

When it became apparent that the Mexican Government was permitting shipments of cattle from Brazil to be brought in in violation of the treaty, this Government on May 28, 1946, amended the regulations covering the inspection and quarantine of livestock imported from Mexico in such a way as to place severe restrictions on the entry of cattle and other ruminants, as well as swine, from Mexico. Those regulations remained in effect until October 18, 1946, at which time they were removed.

In the meantime, there had been a meeting of the Mexican-United States Agriculture Commission in Los Angeles during the week of July 22, 1946, at which time representatives of the Mexican Government agreed to remove all of the bulls which had been brought into Mexico in the second shipment. Later, however, by action of the then President of Mexico, the order providing for the removal of the bulls was rescinded, and in the course of time they became widely distributed over Mexico.

On December 18, 1946, what was thought to be foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in Mexico, and upon the invitation of the Mexican Government two veterinarians from the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture were immediately dispatched to Mexico, and pronounced the infection as genuine foot-and-mouth disease. Following this, the receipt of any cattle from Mexico was stopped on December 26, and on January 3 a formal order was issued prohibiting the importation of all ruminants and swine from Mexico.

While the Department of Agriculture has authority to go into the various States of this country and cooperate in stamping out foot-and-mouth disease, and while it has authority to cooperate informally with foreign countries in suppressing outbreaks, it has no authority to cooperate formally and directly with any foreign government. The purpose of the bill H. R. 1819 is to give our Government that authority. Until this legislation becomes law it will be impossible for our Government to make any binding and effective agreement with the Government of Mexico. That Government possesses all needed authority to act.

The Committee on Agriculture has very carefully considered this legislation. Shortly after the convening of Congress and the appointment of the committee I appointed a subcommittee to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and to determine what legislation might be necessary in order to enable this country to assist Mexico in eradicating this disease. That committee consisted of Mr. GILLIE, of Indiana, chairman; Mr. SIMPSON, of Illinois; Mr. BRAMBLETT, of California; Mr. GRANGER, of Utah; and Mr. WORLEY, of Texas. This committee went



to work immediately upon its appointment and has done a great deal of work and given the matter much study. The bill H. R. 1819 was introduced by Mr. GILLIE, the chairman of the committee.

All who are familiar with foot-and-mouth disease are agreed that it is of the utmost importance to the livestock interests of this country and to our economic stability as a whole, that everything possible be done to prevent the spread of the disease to this country. It is also agreed that if the disease spreads all over Mexico, or if it gets near the Mexico-United States boundary line, it will be impossible to prevent its spread into this country. For that reason, it is felt that it is of the utmost importance that this country cooperate with Mexico in taking effective measures to stamp out or retard the disease, and that this complete cooperation must begin at the earliest possible date. The committee, in reporting the legislation, did so with the thought and understanding that any funds or other assistance which might be furnished by this country should be matched in at least equal amount by the Government of Mexico. There was some discussion as to whether or not a limitation upon the amount expended should be placed in this bill. The unanimous conclusion of the committee was that it is impossible to put such a limitation in this bill. There is no way of knowing at this time what the cost will be. It is simply a case where we must depend upon the Appropriations Committee to make such appropriation as are found to be justified in enabling this country to cooperate with the Mexican Government in its fight on this terrible disease.

Time is of the essence in this battle. One dollar spent today may save \$50 or \$100 later on. The Senate has already passed a similar bill. It is my understanding that as soon as the proposed legislation becomes a law, our Department of Agriculture and representatives of the Mexican Government will get together to work out the details of a program. I, therefore, urge that the House pass the present bill without amendment and without delay.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Clerk will read the committee substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, or control, or to prevent or retard, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Mexico where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the Government of Mexico shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in Mexico and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this act on the part of the United States and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in

this act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitations contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, including the employment of civilian nationals of Mexico, and for the construction and operation of research laboratories, quarantine stations, and other buildings and facilities.

SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this act.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will now rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. ARENDS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1819) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, pursuant to House Resolution 108, he reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 568) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with any other American country in the control and eradication of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in such country where he deems such control or eradication necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United

States. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make any expenditure from funds appropriated hereunder or adopt any method or measure found by him to be required in accomplishing the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. Funds appropriated hereunder may also be used, without employing the authorization in section 2, for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, printing and binding without regard to the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitation contained in section 14 (a) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946. Where necessary to control or eradicate such diseases, the Secretary or his designated representative may authorize employees of the Department of Agriculture to accept from the interested country appointments without compensation or with nominal compensation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act. The authority contained in this act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to the bill S. 568.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H. R. 1819 as agreed to in the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the proceedings by which the bill H. R. 1819 was passed will be vacated and that bill laid on the table.

There was no objection.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 18, Rept. No. 68) which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

*Resolved,* That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of nine Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a study and investigation of the problems of small business, existing, arising, or that may arise, with particular reference to (1) whether the potentialities of small business are being adequately developed and if not, what factors have hindered and are hindering the normal operation of established small business and/or its development and enterprise; (2) whether agencies, departments of the Government or Government owned or controlled corporations are properly, adequately, or equitably serving the needs of small business; (3) whether small business is being treated fairly and the public welfare properly and justly served through the allotments of valuable materials in which there are shortages, in the granting of priorities or preferences in the use, sales, or purchase of said materials; and (4) the need for a sound program for the solution of the postwar problems of small business.

The committee shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House







DIGEST OF  
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS  
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section  
(For Department staff only)

Issued February 25, 1947  
For actions of February 24, 1947  
80th-1st, No. 36

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate concurred in House amendment to bill authorizing cooperation with Mexico in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest. House committee reported bill to provide for 6-months' extension and final liquidation of farm-labor supply program. Senate continued debate on Legislative Budget. Sen. Ferguson asked why Government corporations shouldn't liquidate some of their assets.

HOUSE

1. **FARM LABOR.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2102, to provide for a 6 months' extension and final liquidation of the farm labor supply program (H. Rept. 70) (p. 1460).
2. **DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.** Rejected, 124-210, H. R. 1700, to provide for daylight saving time in D. C. from May through Sept. of each year (pp. 1422-30).
3. **RECLAMATION.** Received from the Interior Department a report on the Central Valley Project (H. Doc. 146). To Public Lands Committee. (p. 1460.)
4. **PERSONNEL CEILINGS.** Received the Budget Bureau's report on personnel ceilings for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1946 (p. 1460).
5. **FOREIGN RELATIONS.** Rep. O'Konski, Wis., criticized the handling of Argentine relations and commended the contribution of Argentina to the world's food supply (pp. 1452-60).
6. **ADJOURNED** until Wed., Feb. 26 (p. 1460).

SENATE

7. **ANIMAL DISEASES.** Concurred in the House amendment to S. 568, to authorize cooperation with Mexico in combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (pp. 1398-1400). This bill will now be sent to the President.



Received a Mont. Legislature memorial urging the strengthening of sanitary requirements, patrols, and quarantines on our borders to guard against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease; and assistance to Mexico in suppressing the outbreak of that disease there (p. 1378).

Sen. Canner, Kans., inserted resolutions of the National Livestock Assoc., favoring efforts on the part of the Federal government to eradicate the foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico and prevent its introduction into the U.S. (p. 1380).

8. LEGISLATIVE BUDGET. Continued debate on S. Con. Res. 7, the Legislative Budget which provides for a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the President's expenditure estimates. Tabled a motion by Sen. Murray, Mont., that consideration of the resolution be postponed until Apr. 1, 1947 (p. 1406), and one by Sen. Pepper, Fla., to defer the resolution until Apr. 2, 1947 (pp. 1406-15).

Sen. Ferguson, Mich., criticized the making of "appropriations" to Government corporations, asked "why should we not compel them to start to liquidate some of the assets which they are accumulating," and inserted a list of the amounts budgeted for the corporations for administrative expenses (pp. 1386-8).

9. LIVESTOCK AND MEAT. Sen. Canner, Kans., inserted resolutions of the National Livestock Assoc. opposing new reciprocal trade agreements and the reduction of tariffs; and urging uniformity in interstate sanitary regulations, a study by this Department to determine the number of additional stockyards which may be posted under the Packers and Stockyards Act, the passage of legislation amending the transportation-rate structure, that the Secretary instruct the Forest Service not to cut livestock permits, that breeding-herd preference shall not be reduced, and a survey of forest lands and the transfer of lands chiefly valuable for grazing to the Grazing Service (pp. 1380-1).

10. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted a Times-Herald editorial claiming that prices have not risen unreasonably since controls were removed (p. 1384).

11. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., inserted a Wash. Legislature memorial opposing increases in the wholesale power rates for electric energy generated at Federal projects on the Columbia River (p. 1379).

12. RECLAMATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Gurney, S. Dak., inserted a S. Dak. Legislature resolution requesting appropriations to carry out proposed reclamation and flood-control projects in that State (p. 1379).

13. ROADS. Received from the Federal Works Agency statistical information on the operations of the Public Roads Administration (p. 1377).

14. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Taft, Ohio, announced that the Senate would begin holding night sessions on Mondays and Wednesdays, beginning March 10 (p. 1389).

15. RECESSED until Wed., Feb. 26 (p. 1415).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

16. TAXATION. S. 684, by Sen. Baldwin, Conn., to provide for exemption from the admissions tax for admissions to agricultural fairs which are conducted with financial aid from States or political subdivisions thereof. To Finance Committee. (p. 1383.)

17. SOCIAL SECURITY. S. 681, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., to be known as the General Welfare Act or General Welfare Act amendments to the Social Security Act, so as to extend coverage thereunder to all groups and all classes, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide the revenue for an all-inclusive system





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 80<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 36

## Senate

(Legislative day of Wednesday, February 19, 1947)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Peter Marshall, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father in heaven, we know that Thou canst see the hidden things in every heart. If our intentions are good, help us to make them live in good deeds. If what we intend or desire makes us uncomfortable in Thy presence, take it from us, and give us the spirit we ought to have, that we may do what we ought to do. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. WHITE, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 21, 1947, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 568) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 17) authorizing the printing of additional copies of House Document No. 754, Seventy-ninth Congress, entitled "Communism in Action," in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from attendance on the sessions of the Senate for 1 week, on business in my State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the leave is granted.

### NOMINATION OF HUGH MEGLONE MILTON 2D—RECONSIDERATION AND RECOMMITTAL

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on Friday last the Senate in executive session con-

firmed the Presidential nomination of Gen. Hugh Meglone Milton 2d to be a brigadier general in the Chemical Corps Reserve, a permanent appointment. I have been in communication with General Milton. He had a distinguished and enviable record in combat and won his star in actual combat service. This commission places him in the Chemical Branch of the Army. At General Milton's request, I ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the vote by which his nomination was confirmed on Friday be reconsidered, and that the nomination be restored to the calendar for future action.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the day I asked reconsideration of the vote by which the nomination of Gen. Hugh Meglone Milton 2d had been confirmed and asked that the nomination be restored to the calendar, which was done. Since that time I have been in conference with the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, and it has been suggested that this nomination should be recommitted to that committee for further consideration.

Therefore, at the request of General Milton, I now ask unanimous consent, as in executive session, that the nomination of Hugh Meglone Milton 2d to be a brigadier general in the Chemical Corps Reserves be recommitted to the Committee on Armed Services.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

By unanimous consent, the following routine business was transacted:

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

### SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 12)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the Federal Security Agency, amounting to \$3,474,000, fiscal year 1947 (with an accompanying

paper); to the Committee on Appropriation and ordered to be printed.

### REAPPOINTMENT OF HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize Herschel V. Johnson, Deputy Representative of the United States to the Security Council of the United Nations, to be reappointed to the Foreign Service (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

### RESERVATION OF INDIAN LANDS FOR POWER OR RESERVOIR SITES OR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to section 13 of the Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 858), authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from all appropriations lands within Indian reservations valuable for power or reservoir sites or necessary for use in connection with irrigation projects, that no reservations were made during the calendar year 1946; to the Committee on Public Lands.

### LOAN OF CERTAIN CAPTURED ENEMY ORDNANCE AND CAPTURED EQUIPMENT TO NAVY CLUB

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting, pursuant to law, a proposed loan of certain captured enemy ordnance and equipment for exhibition purposes to the Navy Club of the United States of America, an accredited veterans' organization; to the Committee on Armed Services.

### REPORT OF THE ARCHIVIST OF THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his twelfth annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1946 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Civil Service.

### STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO OPERATIONS OF PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, certain statistical information relative to the operations of the Public Roads Administration (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Public Works.

### CAPITOL ROOFS AND SKYLIGHTS—APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Public Law 155, Seventy-ninth Congress, is entitled "Relating to the appropriation for the roofs and skylights over the Senate and House wings of the Capitol, and for



other purposes." A portion of the law reads as follows:

*Provided further*, That the project, insofar as it affects the Senate wing of the Capitol, shall be carried forward by the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with plans to be approved by a committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon recommendation of the chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Chair construes the law as a continuing mandate until the project shall be completed.

There is a vacancy in the chairmanship of the committee, due to the death of the late Senator from Florida, Mr. Andrews. The Chair appoints as a new member, and a chairman of the committee, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], who is chairman of the Committee on Public Works, which, under the Reorganization Act, succeeds the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

There is a second vacancy, due to the resignation of the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] as a member of the committee. On recommendation of the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, as required by law, the Chair appoints the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] to fill the vacancy, the Senator from Illinois being the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, which is generally in charge of the Capitol.

The net result is that the new committee stands as follows: The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Georgia, favoring an immediate investigation into the affairs concerning veterans of World War II allegedly defrauded by building contractors; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See resolution printed in full when laid before the Senate by the President pro tempore, February 1, 1947, pp. 1309-1310, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 10

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to promptly consider approval of pending legislation in Congress affirming the rights of the States to submerged lands

"Whereas the States of the Union have always considered that they were owners of the tide and submerged lands within their respective borders and that at no time has such title been relinquished and as such ownership has long been recognized with the result that both public and private interests, relying thereon, have expended vast sums of money in their development including the improvement of harbor facilities, reclamation and filling in; and

"Whereas legislation has been introduced in Congress declaring the States to be the owner of these tide and submerged lands within their respective borders; and

"Whereas it appears necessary at this time that legislation confirming such title to the States is necessary to avoid any possible thought of a cloud on such titles: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Michigan Members of Congress of the United States are hereby urged to promptly consider approval of Senate Joint Resolution 14, or House Joint Resolution 51, affirming the rights of the States to submerged lands; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house immediately transmit copies of this resolution to the Michigan Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

"Adopted by the senate, January 23, 1947.

"Adopted by the house of representatives, February 12, 1947."

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

#### "Senate Joint Memorial 2

"Senate joint memorial to the Congress of the United States petitioning Congress to strengthen present sanitary requirements governing the importation of livestock and livestock products and to appropriate additional funds to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture in order that border inspection may be strengthened and a system of patrol established along the northern boundary of Mexico to guard against the importation of people, animals, and materials, carrying the infection of foot-and-mouth disease, and also petitioning Congress to offer to the government of the Republic of Mexico such facilities as may be available from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, and appropriating money to provide for such facilities and to extend financial aid to the Republic of Mexico in order that foot-and-mouth disease may be eradicated.

"To the President of the United States and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled:

"Whereas foot-and-mouth disease now exists in livestock in the Republic of Mexico; and

"Whereas the disease has spread from the six original States involved in the vicinity of Mexico City as far west and north as the State of Zacatecas; and

"Whereas it is extremely doubtful if the Government of the Republic of Mexico can eradicate this disease from their livestock without additional assistance; and

"Whereas the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic of Mexico presents a very definite threat to the prosperity of the livestock industry and the entire economic welfare of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the senate and house of representatives concurring), That we earnestly petition the Congress of the United States to strengthen the present sanitary requirements governing the importation of livestock and livestock products from Mexico and from other countries in which foot-and-mouth disease exists; be it further

"Resolved, That we earnestly petition Congress to appropriate additional funds to the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture in order that border inspection may be strengthened and a system of patrol be established along the northern boundary of Mexico to guard against the importation of people, animals and materials carrying the infection of foot-and-mouth disease; be it

"Resolved, That we petition and urge the Congress of the United States to offer to the Government of the Republic of Mexico such

facilities and assistance as may be available from the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture and to appropriate funds to provide for this assistance and to provide direct financial aid to the Government of the Republic of Mexico in order that foot-and-mouth disease be eradicated from their livestock; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this joint memorial be forwarded by the Secretary of State to the President of the United States and to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable Secretary of State, the Honorable Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Montana with the request that they bring this matter forcibly to the attention of the Members of the Congress of the United States.

"Approved February 11, 1947.

"SAM C. FORD,  
"Governor."

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Finance:

#### "House Joint Memorial 4

"Joint memorial to the President and Congress of the United States requesting the introduction and enactment of appropriate legislation authorizing the immediate redemption of bonds issued to the enlisted members of the armed forces for accumulated-leave pay under the terms of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946

"To the President of the United States and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled and to the Honorable James E. Murray, the Honorable Zales N. Ecton, the Honorable Mike Mansfield and the Honorable Wesley A. D'Ewart:

"Whereas the avowed purpose of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 is to grant equal treatment in the matter of leave to all personnel of the armed forces; and

"Whereas under the terms of that act commissioned officers continue to receive compensation for accumulated leave in cash while enlisted personnel receive only a fraction of their accumulated-leave pay in cash and the balance in bonds which are non-negotiable and payable only after 5 years from the date of issuance; and

"Whereas the need of former enlisted members of the armed forces for immediate compensation for accumulated leave in cash is, in most cases, greater than that of commissioned officers in order to assist such members in the trying period of readjustment to civilian life, therefore justice and fairness requires that such enlisted members should have the benefit of immediate payments under the terms of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946; and

"Whereas a consideration of the equities and a balancing of alleged inflationary effects of such payments against the very urgent need of enlisted personnel for such compensation immediately demonstrates that enlisted personnel are entitled to prompt cash payment for all accumulated leave: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana (the Senate concurring), That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to enact proper legislation providing for the immediate redemption of all bonds issued under the terms of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 in cash, and that all future payments under the terms of such act be made in cash; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forwarded by the chief clerk of the house of representatives, to the President of the United States, to the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, to the



Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY and ZALES N. ECTON, Senators from Montana, and to the Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD and WESLEY A. D'EWART, Representatives in Congress from Montana."

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Finance:

**"Enrolled Joint Memorial 3**

"Joint memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to enact legislation relating to old-age assistance

"Whereas old-age assistance is most unsatisfactory as now administered in that:

"1. The amount of assistance is changeable, indefinite, and undependable;

"2. The method of awarding assistance virtually requires the applicant to prove pauperism resulting in humiliation and embarrassment; and

"Whereas old-age assistance should be adequate, definite in amount, dependable, and be awarded as recognition of venerable old age and years of service as a member of the human family as a matter of human right; making such award a badge of honor comparable to retirement pensions of industrial concerns and not a humiliating grant given after a lot of red tape and a searching investigation: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Wyoming (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, memorialized to enact legislation to eliminate or appropriately modify the regulations criticized herein; and to permit the granting of old-age assistance to qualified recipients without unnecessary red tape and searching investigation.*

*"Approved February 15, 1947.*

*"LESTER C. HUNT,  
"Governor."*

The petition of G. D. Allen, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish the Office of Price Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, Chicago, Ill., favoring restoration of prewar functions by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A resolution adopted by the Landlords' Association, Inc., at a multiple-State meeting in Dallas, Tex., favoring an investigation of the personnel, executive management, field direction, and directors of all executive area action in relation to rent control and other remaining controls for a period of at least the last 2 years; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GURNEY:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, to the Committee on Finance:

**"Senate Concurrent Resolution 4**

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to give like privileges to income-tax payers resident in noncommunity property States as are being enjoyed by residents of community property States

"Whereas an inequality exists between citizens and residents of the several States of the United States, in that residents of 9 States having community property laws are privileged to divide incomes between husband and wife for income-tax purposes, thereby reducing the income taxes required to be paid by said residents, which privilege is being denied to the residents of 41 States not having community property laws; and

"Whereas by reason of the premises, legal privileges are enjoyed by a minority of the citizens of the United States of America, solely determined by residence, which are

not permitted to all the citizens of the United States; and

"Whereas it is within the power of the Congress of the United States of America to correct such inequality by adopting suitable and appropriate legislation therefor: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved, That the Legislature of the State of South Dakota in its thirtieth regular session assembled, respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States of America that suitable and appropriate legislation be enacted permitting division of income between husband and wife for income-tax purposes by the citizens and residents of all of the States of the United States; be it further*

*"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be dispatched to United States Senators CHAN GURNEY and HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, to Congressmen FRANCIS CASE and KARL E. MUNDT, and to United States Senator EUGENE D. MILLIKIN and to Congressman HAROLD KNUTSON."*

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Appropriations:

**"House Concurrent Resolution 5**

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States of America to appropriate the necessary funds to carry on the construction of Fort Randall and Angostura Reservoirs and to initiate construction of the Oahe Reservoir as proposed by the Corps of Engineers and to initiate construction of the Shadehill Reservoir, as proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation

*"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Thirtieth Legislative Session of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring):*

"Whereas the Flood Control Act of 1944 authorized a comprehensive plan for protection of the Missouri River States against the hazards of flood and drought; and

"Whereas the authorized construction will create immense new wealth for the people of the United States through the capture and use of water which now serves only to create destructive floods; and

"Whereas a large part of this captured water will be impounded in reservoirs to be built on the main stream and tributaries of the river in South Dakota: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring), That the Congress is hereby requested to appropriate funds required to carry on construction of the Fort Randall and Angostura Reservoirs now in progress, and to initiate construction of the Oahe Reservoir, as proposed by the Corps of Engineers, and of the Shadehill Reservoir, as proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation; be it further*

*"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, and to the presiding officers of the Congress, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of South Dakota.*

*"SIOUX K. GRIGSBY,  
"Lieutenant Governor."*

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

A joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works:

**"Senate Joint Memorial 1**

*"To the President of the United States and the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:*

*"We, your memorialists, the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Washington, con-*

vened in regular session, respectfully represent that:

"Whereas the water-power resources of the State of Washington constitute the only adequate source of low-cost fuel for industrial development; and

"Whereas the State of Washington has achieved a marked industrial growth, the existence and extension of which depends primarily upon a dependable supply of inexpensive hydroelectric power; and

"Whereas low-cost electric energy from the Federal projects on the Columbia River has made feasible electrification of rural farms and homes in sparsely populated areas, and

"Whereas the program for reclaiming large bodies of arid land in the Pacific Northwest is primarily dependent upon the sale of large blocks of surplus hydroelectric energy, which can be marketed to basic industries only at the prevailing low rates; and

"Whereas a retention of existing wholesale power rates is essential to the further development of the natural resources of the State, the creation of new opportunities, employment, and taxable wealth; and

"Whereas Congress is being urged to seek an increase in power rates for energy from Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and other projects to be constructed on the Columbia River, because of the unfounded contention that prevailing rates are not sufficient to amortize the Federal investment within a reasonable period of time; and

"Whereas independent commercial audits for the operation of the Columbia River power system clearly indicate that electric-power revenues have not only been sufficient to meet all costs of power operation but have provided a net surplus of \$16,326,047 as of June 30, 1946; and

"Whereas a comprehensive survey of existing and potential power markets, made by the Department of the Interior, indicates that existing power rates will provide adequate revenues to repay not only all costs allocated to power, but also to reimburse the Federal Government in excess of \$200,000,000 of construction costs allocated to irrigation, and further to provide a substantial surplus: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Washington (the House of Representatives jointly concurring therein), That your memorialists hereby respectfully petition and memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to take no action that would lead to an increase in the wholesale power rates for energy generated at the Federal projects on the Columbia River; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That the Secretary of State of the State of Washington is hereby directed to forward certified copies of this joint memorial to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Washington."*

(The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.)

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition of sundry citizens of Topeka and Waverly, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of Senate bill 332, to provide for the registration of certain firearms, the taxation of the transfers thereof, and for other purposes; ordered to lie on the table.

**PROHIBITION AGAINST LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES**

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a letter from Miss Susie D. Allen, secretary of the Raleigh (N. C.) Council of Church Women, expressing



approval of the bill now before the Senate which prohibits liquor advertisements in newspapers and magazines. I ask unanimous consent to present the letter and to have it printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the letter was received, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT  
OF AGRICULTURE,  
Raleigh, February 17, 1947.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR CAPPER: In behalf of the Raleigh Chapter of the United Council of Church Women, I want to thank you for introducing a bill in Congress to ban liquor advertisements in our periodicals. We feel that this is a step in the right direction and we as individuals and as an organization of women heartily endorse it.

Respectfully yours,

SUSIE D. ALLEN,  
Secretary, Raleigh Council of Church  
Women.

#### PROTEST AGAINST LOWERING OF TARIFFS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a telegram I have received from the United Trades and Labor Council, of Pittsburg, Kans., expressing opposition to the lowering of tariffs. The telegram reads as follows:

The United Trades and Labor Council representing 30 locals at Pittsburg are opposed to lowering tariffs at this time that protect our workmen.

IRA HALL,  
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the telegram presented by the Senator from Kansas will be received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF FOURTH ANNUAL CON- VENTION OF NATIONAL LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present and to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred, the resolutions adopted by the Fourth Annual Convention of the National Livestock Association, held recently at Phoenix, Ariz.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

##### Resolution 1

#### Hoof-and-mouth disease outbreak in Mexico

Whereas the recent outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease in Mexico constitutes the most dangerous threat ever experienced in its history to the livestock industry of this Nation—our economy, our credit, the normal movement of livestock in the natural processes of production and marketing and to the supplies necessary properly to feed our domestic population; and

Whereas this situation has been permitted to develop through no fault of those engaged in the industry but rather through weaknesses in the sanitary treaties presently existing between this country and Mexico; and

Whereas the American National Live Stock Association and the various State livestock association members of the American National Live Stock Association have repeatedly brought to the attention of the authorities in

Washington the dangers incident to the unrestricted movement of livestock from infested areas to countries bordering on the United States: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this association in convention assembled at Phoenix, Ariz., January 10, 1947, respectfully urges that the proper departments of Government lend every assistance possible toward effectuating the protection that would be afforded through the following program:

1. The Bureau of Animal Industry should be given adequate funds to insure that no handicap be placed on its work in preventing a spread of this dreaded disease to this country.

2. The United States-Mexican border should be patrolled as if it were a prison camp. The present force engaged in that work is merely a skeleton of the former patrol. That force should be multiplied.

3. The Government of the United States, acting through the Department of Agriculture and the State Department, should prevail upon the Mexican Government to slaughter and bury the suspect bulls in the proximity of the border. This step is highly important, and action such as this would breed some confidence in the good faith of the affected Governments.

4. The work of eradication of the disease in Mexico should have full cooperation and assistance of the American Government. Regardless of the number of trained men that may be required to render this assistance, they should be supplied promptly and in adequate force.

5. Construction of a permanent border fence extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean should be started and rushed to completion.

6. By far the most important step from the standpoint of future outbreaks, such as now are in evidence, is the consummation of real sanitary treaties with Mexico and Canada. The existing treaty with Mexico was negotiated several years ago and has now proved to be wholly inadequate. New treaties with each country with strong and sharp teeth in them should be effected. That will call for quick and skillful negotiation with the named countries.

##### Resolution 2

#### Inspecting animals originating in Mexico

Whereas the presence of foot-and-mouth disease has been reported in Mexico; and

Whereas large numbers of cattle from that country have been imported into these United States since October 17, 1946: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we urge the sanitary officials of each State immediately to locate all livestock within its boundaries originating in Mexico, after October 17, 1946; and have it inspected and kept under constant surveillance by a Federal or State veterinarian for foot-and-mouth disease until said cattle have been slaughtered or otherwise removed from this earth.

##### Resolution 3

#### Reciprocal trade

Whereas the program of writing new trade agreements with sharp reductions in tariff rates, advocated by the State Department, is a distinct threat to the restoration of stable conditions in agriculture, industry, and labor; and

Whereas many foreign countries are now making bilateral agreements which are directly in opposition to the United States program of multilateral agreements and will make such program ineffective so far as opportunity for exports from this country is concerned; and

Whereas it is now impossible to foretell the conditions that will exist in 2 or 3 years when

new agreements made now will become fully effective: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we strongly oppose the making of these new agreements and tariff reductions because it is opposed to the national interest and unfair and unequitable to American agriculture, industry, and labor.

##### Resolution 4

#### Interstate sanitary regulations

Whereas the movement of cattle has been and is being hampered by confusing and conflicting State regulations, particularly in regard to cattle vaccinated for Bang's disease; and

Whereas progress is being made in the methods for controlling this disease; and

Whereas the officers of the American National Live Stock Association have been cooperating with officials of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, and the National Assembly of Livestock Sanitary Officials for promoting uniform sanitary regulations covering movement of cattle between the various States: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we recommend this effort be continued and that the various State officials cooperate in making regulations effective in their States and in seeking uniformity on all rules and regulations affecting the interstate movement of livestock.

##### Resolution 5

#### Packers and Stockyards Administration

Whereas there are now under supervision of the Packers and Stockyards Administration less than 200 posted public markets; and

Whereas it is estimated that there are eligible to posting under the definition of a "stockyard" in the Packers and Stockyards Act several hundred additional public markets, which should be posted in order to preserve equitable competitive situations and to insure protection of the shippers, to such markets through supervision of scales, marketing charges and practices, and the recognition by railroads of such points as public markets with the absorption of loading and unloading charges as provided by the Interstate Commerce Act: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we urge the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake a study to determine how many markets there are now that should be posted under the Packers and Stockyards Act and to recommend a course of action that will make it possible to place them under supervision.

##### Resolution 6

#### Unfair publicity

Whereas Life magazine in an editorial published last October made a very unfair attack on the American National Live Stock Association, attributing purely selfish and greedy motives to us and the livestock industry in general in connection with our long fight to preserve intact the sanitary embargo section of the tariff act and keep foot-and-mouth disease out of this country; and

Whereas numerous radio commentators and magazine writers have in similar fashion and without proper knowledge of the facts urged the importation of meat from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists; and

Whereas the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Mexico, traced to imports of Brazilian bulls into that country, clearly justifies the stand we have consistently taken: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That now, with the threat of foot-and-mouth disease at our very door we urge the daily press, the magazines, and the commentators to aid in publicizing the need for cooperative effort in meeting this threat,



experienced in civil service, and also providing for all possible veterans' preference.

Moreover, the Senate Committee on Civil Service has been meeting two or three times a week, with the result that further reductions will take place, so that the number will be decreased to approximately 1,500,000 employees.

In December 1941, when the war started, we had 1,620,922 civil-service employees, so that even with an addition in the Veterans' Administration, the number of employees will be, by December 7, 1947, approximately what it was on December 7, 1941, when we entered the war.

I suggest that this record made by the cooperation of the Civil Service Commission, the Bureau of the Budget, the heads of the various agencies, by the Congress, and by men like the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] and Representatives REES, DIRKSEN, and TABER is a record of which every American can well be proud.

This brings me to the matter of the Budget about which we have been hearing so much lately. The Budget recommended by President Truman calls for an expenditure of \$37,528,000,000.

From the statements of some of the gentlemen who want to dismiss 1,000,000 employees, the impression might be derived that by so doing the Budget could be reduced almost half. The truth is that if every employee of the Federal Government were discharged, the Budget would be reduced by only approximately \$6,000,000,000. By the reduction that Congress already has provided for, and which will be continued by congressional action based on the House and Senate Civil Service Committee hearings, there will be a reduction of approximately \$2,300,000,000 more.

So it can be realized that a small proportion of the total of President Truman's Budget of \$37,500,000,000 goes to the employees. Where does most of the money go?

Five billion dollars goes for interest on the national debt. So, Mr. President, the interest on our national debt alone will be more than the total salaries of everyone working for the Government.

How much, Mr. President, do you think goes for education and general research? Only \$88,000,000. How much goes for agriculture? One billion six hundred million dollars. How much goes for the veterans and veterans' benefits? Seven billion three hundred and forty million dollars. Listen carefully, please. How much goes to the Army and Navy? Roughly, \$11,500,000,000.

So we see that even if the Republicans reduce President Truman's budget by \$6,000,000,000, leaving \$31,500,000,000, approximately one-third of the total Budget will go for the Army and Navy. I ask whether this is necessary and needed?

Bear in mind that in 1940, just prior to the declaration of war, the entire Federal Budget was \$9,297,000,000, or over \$2,000,000,000 less than is now asked for the Army and Navy alone. Thus, the budget recommended to the Congress by the President for the fiscal year 1948

requests expenditures almost three times those of 1941. Even in the war year 1942, when everyone was straining every nerve to win the war, the Budget was less than \$32,500,000,000.

You will be amazed, Mr. President, to know that the expenditures for this peacetime year are equal to about the total cost of World War I, plus the ordinary governmental expenditures for the years 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920.

Again, consider the fact that the Budget submitted is approximately \$10,000,000,000 more than the national-defense expenditures for all of World War I.

Or, to put it another way, the proposed Budget is \$7,000,000,000 more than the aggregate of all Government expenditures for the 11 years, 1921 to 1931, inclusive.

For 17 years our Government has been in the red; and in that time the public indebtedness has been increased from approximately \$16,000,000,000 to \$260,000,000,000. As has been so well stated, during the past 17 years we have built up in Washington a gigantic bureaucracy which has attempted ruthlessly and automatically to administer the affairs of our citizens.

Recently it was stated that there are 1,039 principal component parts of the Federal Government, including departments, main bureaus, emergency and independent agencies, which are only 102 less than we had at the very height of the war. But I call attention to the fact that not one of those departments, main bureaus, or agencies could exist unless the Congress had first passed a law making possible its organization.

So we see that the determination of the size of the Budget is entirely the providing of the men and women who are selected by the people to administer the affairs of the Nation through the Congress.

That brings us to the question whether we should appropriate \$11,000,000,000 for the Army and the Navy.

I ask, what experience in business or fiscal affairs has the average general or admiral? How many of us, if we needed a business partner, would pick an admiral or a general whom we happened to know, in preference to a good, hard-headed businessman? These men are trained, not to conserve material, but to waste it.

Now, "let's look at the record." In 1941, some of the same generals and admirals asked for nearly a billion and a half dollars more than they needed, and the money was appropriated at the expense of the taxpayer. In 1942, when we were at war, these generals and admirals asked for nearly thirty-two and a half billion dollars more than they were actually able to spend. In 1943, they asked for fifteen billion, \$100,000,000 more than they were able to spend. In 1944, after 2 years of experience in the war, when certainly we would figure they would know what they were talking about, they asked for nearly \$33,000,000 more than they were actually able to spend. In 1945, they asked for over \$10,000,000,000 more than they were able to spend. In 1946, it was nearly \$2,000,000,000 more. Now, in

1947, at a time when the people by an overwhelming vote have said that, although they were willing in wartime to pay high taxes and suffer the tyranny of bureaus and departments, now they want tax reduction, now they want the Government run on a business basis, those admirals and generals are asking for fifteen or sixteen billion dollars more, which has been cut down by the Congress to roughly eleven and a half billion dollars, and which I maintain is only half a start on what the cut really ought to be.

Mr. President, I am one who under no circumstances would do anything to harm the defense of this country. But I am not afraid of fear when I compare what our situation is today with what it was in 1941. Today we have thousands of ships which certainly cannot be obsolete, because they were all built within the last 4 or 5 years. We have thousands of fighting planes, and certainly they cannot be obsolete. We have billions of dollars worth of other materials which we did not have in 1941. So, comparing the status of the Army and Navy equipment in 1941 with present-day equipment, we have a great deal more now which we did not then have. In addition to that, we have spent scores of billions of dollars in giving lend-lease to scores of countries. Most of these countries are our allies, so that they, too, are much better equipped for military purposes than they were in 1941. In addition, we have stock-piles of war materials which in 1941 did not exist. Remember, Mr. President, that to attain this security, the American taxpayer has paid and paid and paid and will continue to pay.

When I was a freshman Senator, I, too, believed most of what the admirals and generals said on financial matters. I knew they were good fighting men who knew their military strategy. However, even then I did not follow them when they spent hundreds of millions of dollars in building the road to Alaska and another road through South America, and when they spent \$130,000,000 on the Canal project and other projects. Likewise, I did not follow them when they insisted that the Antitrust Act not be enforced, and permitted the people to be robbed by cartels and monopolies.

As chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee I have discovered that thousands of Army and Navy men were blanketed into the civil service as civilian employees, with an increase in pay from \$300 a month to \$540 a month, for doing exactly the same work in the same locality. Also, I find that almost half of the entire civil service personnel is in the War and Navy Departments—in this, a time of peace. I ask, in heaven's name, how much more do the admirals and generals want?

I ask that the REA, education, and labor appropriations not be interfered with. I believe in a square deal for the small businessman, for labor, and for the farmer. I agree that all these things should be done, but I totally disagree with a man who takes the position that Americans have to continue to pay billions of dollars to various foreign countries. When we consider that many of our veterans are without jobs and in hos-



pitals, and that thousands of our aged depend upon our Government for their living, then I believe that charity should begin at home. Let us remember that as far back as May 1940 President Roosevelt said, "The Navy is stronger today than at any time in the Nation's history." Let us remember, too, that at the end of the war our Navy was stronger than the combined navies of all the other nations of the world. Let us remember, too, that the late President said, "In types of planes, we are not behind the other nations of the world."

In my opinion, the Budget of \$31,500,000,000 is an invitation to other countries not to disarm, not to advocate peace, but, on the contrary, to arm as they have never armed before—to arm to get ready for another war, to keep the United States of America from being the master, the dictator, the ruler of the world. It gives to the leaders of countries who may not like us the propaganda weapon of saying, "Look: One-third of the entire Budget of the United States is for the purpose of holding our country in subjection."

Mr. President, the United States, the country which went into the last two wars with high ideals, to make the world safe for democracy and with the cry "this shall be the war to end wars," the United States of America, the country which, after winning two wars, finds itself in the most desperate plight in its history; the United States of America, which, through its great military leaders, its great generals and admirals, won remarkable victories in both the last wars, finds itself almost helpless to secure the peace which the overwhelming number of the people of the United States demand.

It is here, Mr. President, that I believe positive action should be taken to eliminate the fear which is paralyzing the thinking of our country, the fear on the part of our people that there will be another war, the fear of the fathers and mothers that their sons will again be called upon to go across the waters and fight upon the bloody battlefields of Europe and Asia, the fear of another horrible slaughter.

Mr. President, one distinguished Senator has stated that he does not want "Uncle Sam to have a chip on each shoulder, with both arms in a sling." And I desire to reply to that epigram. I ask today, "Why should Uncle Sam have a chip on either of his shoulders? What is the necessity for it?" So far as I am concerned, in this critical period, I am going to back up the President of the United States. He has seen fit, after the most thorough investigation, to believe the men who are in charge of our foreign policies, the generals and admirals who are in charge of our war forces. They have convinced him of the absolute necessity of a Budget in excess of \$37,000,000,000. He guesses that that is what will be needed, just as those who favor the reduction by \$4,500,000,000 guess, and just as those who favor a \$6,000,000,000 reduction guess. If the situation is as critical as is indicated by the appointment of General Marshall to the office of Secretary of State, then I am for the President's Budget. If, as

time goes on, the situation becomes more critical, I am for a higher Budget. If the situation develops favorably, then of course there is no necessity for spending anything like \$37,000,000,000.

But we either have or have not confidence in our President and in our State Department. If we do not have confidence, let us frankly say so. If we have, let us back them up. But, Mr. President, I am reminded of two men who, by means of lawyers, are fighting each other in a legal battle. On the contrary, the situation today calls for direct negotiation. Therefore, I personally call upon President Truman himself to take charge of negotiations with Russia.

When England wanted to find out what Russia was going to do, she did not subscribe to what the United States thought about the matter, but she dealt directly with Russia. President Truman should act accordingly. Russia's budget for this year has been approved at \$70,000,000,000, of which 18 percent has been assigned to the armed forces. Our Budget calls for, roughly, thirty-seven and a half billion dollars, with 30 percent, or \$11,200,000,000, assigned for defense.

It is my considered judgment that instead of acting through intermediaries, no matter who they may be, the President should say to Marshal Stalin, "Marshal, let us get together and talk this thing over. What is it that you want? Is it an outlet of warm water to the ocean? If so, your country may be entitled to it. We are not interested in what type of government your people want. We want to make it clear to you that you cannot establish your kind of government over the American people. We have no right to tell you what kind of government you should have; and if there are people over here who try, by force or intrigue, to establish your kind of government over us, we will take care of them in due course. I ask you now, as an ally to whom we have given billions of dollars, to state what it is that you want. And we will get together, talk it over, come to an agreement, and use this money that would be wasted in case there was a war to develop roads and hospitals and irrigation and in a multitude of other peacetime aims. Your people do not want war, and our people do not want war. You and I can get together and settle this thing. We can get together and do away with the fear of each other which is prevalent among the peoples of our countries. I want you to know that Uncle Sam has no chips on either one of his shoulders. We want peace—a peace so sound that it will last for years and years and years to come, a peace so sound that both you and I, if we break both our arms, can walk around with all four arms in slings. Let you and I get together, as sooner or later our countries must, and settle this thing now, and wipe out this fear that is paralyzing the world."

I say, fellow Senators, that our President should do that, regardless of what any other nation may think about it, because today there are only two great dominant nations in this world—the United States and Russia. And I say if

President Truman will do what I suggest, if he will personally pick up the telephone and call Joe Stalin, arrange a meeting, and eliminate the element of fear which each country has for the other, he will render a service to this country of such magnitude that it will never be forgotten.

I call upon him to take the initiative, because, after all, the disagreements of nations are similar to the disagreements of two human beings. It is my belief that these two men can sit down and, through mutual understanding and covenants openly arrived at, do away, I hope forever, with the felling that we are on the verge of war with each other, and secure peace. If peace cannot be secured, if war must come, then any budget we set today will mean nothing any way, any more than it did in 1940, 1941, and 1942, when the budget was constantly increased by Presidential messages sent to us by our former President, and we will be simply wasting our time.

Personally, I have every confidence that President Truman would rather cut off his right hand than harm a single individual in this country. I have the greatest respect and the keenest admiration for him. He is the one man to whom has been given the golden opportunity of securing peace for the world. It is my belief that he should seize that opportunity, and become one of the very greatest Presidents this country will ever have known; a President whose name will ring down to posterity through the ages as a man who unshackled himself from all red tape and, face to face with the leader of another great power, personally settled the issues without recourse to force of arms, the loss of millions of lives, and the wasting of billions of dollars, as is evidenced by the budgets of the United States and of Russia.

#### CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND RINDERPEST

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 568) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with other American countries in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest, which were to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, or control, or to prevent or retard, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Mexico where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the Government of Mexico shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in Mexico and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this act on the part of the United States and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this act, shall be such as may be pre-



scribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitations contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, including the employment of civilian nationals of Mexico, and for the construction and operation of research laboratories, quarantine stations, and other buildings and facilities.

SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this act, and every 30 days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this act.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this act.

And to amend the title so as to read: "An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest."

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to understand the situation a little better than I now do.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I can explain exactly the amendments the House has made to the bill originally passed, and which was sent to the House from the Senate.

The first amendment limits the activity of the United States, in the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease, to Mexico.

The second amendment authorizes the Department of Agriculture to establish a research laboratory in the infected area in Mexico.

The third amendment provides that the Department of Agriculture shall report to Congress once every 30 days the progress of the activities of the Department of Agriculture under the act.

Mr. WHITE. And the Senator has moved that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House?

Mr. THYE. Yes; I have so moved.

Mr. WHITE. Have the amendments been considered, in some other form, by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate?

Mr. THYE. They have been considered in this manner: The members of the committee of the Senate have discussed the amendments. The importance of taking action is so great that we should not delay until another committee hearing can be held. Committee members concurred personally in the amendments, rather than as an official act.

Mr. WHITE. I have no objection.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. STEWART. I served on the subcommittee with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE]. As I understand, time is of the essence in this matter, as we say, and because the situation is serious, and rapid action is necessary, and because, in my opinion, the amendments are satisfactory, I think it well that the Senate concur in them, and not lose the time it would take to appoint a committee of conference. I make this statement as a member of the subcommittee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Minnesota yield?

Mr. THYE. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, nothing affecting agriculture in America is more threatening than that which is involved in the particular measure now under consideration. The foot-and-mouth disease came into this country about 25 years ago, immediately after the First World War. It cost the stock raisers of America hundreds of millions of dollars, because the only way to eradicate the disease, or check it, is to destroy the herds which have become infected. Thousands of livestock have come across the line from Mexico into some of the Western States. How far they have reached we do not know, but we do know that the disease exists in central Mexico, and that it is spreading rapidly toward the border.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota has the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall occupy the floor for only a moment more, with permission of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, for the benefit of the Members who have come in since this motion was made by me, I might say that the Senate passed the bill (S. 568) and it was sent over to the House. The House amended it, and I stated the three amendments made in the House. The reason I am speaking is that members of the committee agreed, as did the chairman of the subcommittee [Mr. BUSHFIELD], that a motion should be made to concur in the House amendments. The Senator from South Dakota is not in the Chamber today, and therefore, is unable to submit the motion, but the Senator's secretary spoke to me about it and assured me that concurrence in the House amendments was the action that had best be taken, inasmuch as it is necessary to act immediately in order that the Department of Agriculture may be authorized to proceed at once.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am only trying to assist the Senator from Minnesota in his motion, by explaining what the motion is, and why it is so imperative that the House amendments should be concurred in now.

To continue, if I may, with the permission of the Senator for a moment, the experience the country had immediately after World War I taught us the lesson that we must protect our livestock, and in order to protect them from the hoof-and-mouth disease we must go into border counties where the disease is prevalent and from which livestock are likely to come and have already come into our country.

I hope the Senator's motion will prevail.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. Is the bill now in the form approved by the secretaries of agriculture of Minnesota, North Dakota, and of all the other interested States, when the meeting was held here about 2 weeks ago?

Mr. THYE. I understand the question of the senior Senator from North Dakota is, whether the bill is in the form concurred in by all the secretaries of agriculture of the various interested States of the Union. I will say to the Senator that I am unable to answer that question, but I know we found no opposition to the bill recommended by the Senate committee, which was passed by this body and sent to the House.

The House amended it in a very simple manner, and I personally would concur in the amendments, as would all the other members of the subcommittee and the members of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It is the recommendation of the subcommittee that the Senate concur in the House amendments to the Senate bill.

Mr. LANGER. Then, Mr. President, in view of the experience the distinguished Senator had when he was commissioner of agriculture of the great State of Minnesota, which is North Dakota's neighbor, that I certainly hope the amendments will be concurred in.

Mr. THYE. I may say that the commissioner of agriculture of the State of Minnesota would concur in this bill, and in the amendments.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, as coming from a State which has a very important and growing livestock industry, and as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I want to give hearty support to the motion of the able Senator from Minnesota that the Senate concur in the House amendments. There are only three respects in which the original bill is amended: First, it is limited to work in Mexico, as I recall; second, provision is made for the establishment of a research agency in Mexico; and, third, provision is made for monthly reports.

It means a great deal to the livestock industry of the South, and I hope the Senate will speedily adopt this preventive measure to stop the spread of this very infectious disease.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE] that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate bill 568.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. THYE. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I was absent from the floor for a few moments, and just as I returned the Senator from Minnesota was concluding his remarks. I understood that the Senator moved that the Senate concur in the House amendments.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I stepped over to the Senator's desk and asked him what the amendments were; and, if I understood



correctly, the Chair was stating the question on the motion to concur in the House amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I hurriedly read the amendments, and I am now perfectly willing to express my approval of them. I, too, like other Senators from the cattle-growing States am interested in the eradication of the foot-and-mouth disease. If I recall correctly I offered the resolution which was the basis for the consideration by the subcommittee of the proposed legislation. I hope that the Senate will concur in the House amendments immediately, and that the action will be unanimous.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. THYE. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I might raise the point that the Senator from Minnesota cannot hold the floor and yield indiscriminately, except that I do not want to make a point of order of that kind.

As a matter of fact, like all the other Senators from the Western States, I want to have the House amendments concurred in. I was about to rise, Mr. President, to make a parliamentary inquiry: Have or have not the amendments been concurred in?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments have been concurred in.

Mr. JENNER. Mr. President, under the statement of the Chair that the amendments have been concurred in, cannot Senators obtain a little information in respect to the matter?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can move to reconsider if he desires to do so.

Mr. JENNER. I should like to ask a question. I was on my feet seeking the floor when the Chair made the announcement that the amendments had been agreed to. I am curious about this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota no longer has the floor, but the Senator from Indiana undoubtedly can raise the question.

Mr. JENNER. I should like some Senator to tell me whether the foot-and-mouth disease occurs in any other country in the world except Mexico?

Mr. HATCH. Oh, yes.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I should like to answer the Senator from Indiana by saying that the foot-and-mouth disease occurs in many countries of the world in such a form that most of them have found it necessary to adjust themselves to living with it.

We in the United States have always eradicated the disease promptly as soon as it appeared anywhere within our borders. We now find that there is such an infection in the neighboring country of Mexico. If the disease is permitted to get across the border from Mexico, then we shall have to adjust ourselves to living with it; and that would be far too expensive. The Department of Agriculture must be authorized to take every

possible step to confine the infection to the area in which it appears at present and to keep our side of the border free from infection, so that there may be some degree of safety for cattle within the United States. That is the purpose of the bill.

Mr. JENNER. In other words, it cannot be controlled through inspection of animals that are brought into the United States from another country?

Mr. THYE. No, indeed; it cannot; because not only animals but even birds can carry the infection, and once it develops on this side of the border, it will cost the United States millions of dollars rather than possibly thousands of dollars to control the disease in the present area of infection.

Mr. JENNER. Is the proposal satisfactory to Mexico?

Mr. THYE. We certainly hope it will be; it should be.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana want to move to reconsider?

Mr. JENNER. No, Mr. President.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I raise a point of order. Have the House amendments been concurred in?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments have been concurred in unanimously.

Mr. WILEY. That, as I understand, is the final disposition of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate having concurred in the House amendments, the bill is finally passed.

Mr. WILEY. I am very much interested in having it passed.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE BUDGET

The Senate resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) establishing the ceiling for expenditures for the fiscal year 1948 and for appropriations for the fiscal year 1948 to be expended in said fiscal year.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I desire to speak to the pending question. The essential facts, as I see them, are that the President has submitted what he considers a rock bottom budget of \$37,500,000,000. The Senate section of the Joint Committee on the Legislative Budget has recommended a \$6,000,000,000 cut, and we are now discussing an amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] that the cut be \$4,500,000,000. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the debate on the subject. I shall not undertake to review any particular facts, nor do I claim that I know what the answer should be; but very briefly I desire to make five points which I think are worthy of consideration and eminently relevant:

First, There is much confusion about the matter. We speak of a cut in the President's Budget—whether it shall be \$6,000,000,000 or \$4,500,000,000. First, let us recognize that the figure \$4,500,000,000 is a minimum reduction, not the maximum. I am sure that every Senator hopes the Congress will find it possible to make the maximum reductions in the national budget without imperiling our national security. I am sure every Senator will agree that America's defense in this atomic age must not be jeopardized.

Second. The second point is that the men who spend the money must see to it that every dollar is spent carefully and that the Government will receive a dollar of value in return. Every dollar spent for defense must be scrutinized also to see whether it will actually assure modern defenses or whether it is going into military waste, extravagance or outmoded training or arms as we have noted time and time again in the past. I have spoken repeatedly on that subject, and I shall not bring up the historical instances of which we are all too well aware. I call attention again simply to what happened when Billy Mitchell, the prophet of his era, told the learned men of his time what was coming in the future.

Third. Those who call attention to waste and squandering of the public money do so, I am sure, hoping that such reprehensible practices will cease.

Away back in the time of Tacitus an individual was criticized in the following language: "He knows how to squander but not to bestow." We have had too many officials in public life of that character. Every generation of men has those who "waste their substance in riotous living." Shakespeare in Twelfth Night said, "You waste the treasure of your time."

I bring that point up, Mr. President, because it seems to me to be the first fact of which we must become cognizant.

Fourth. I believe that still further cuts can be made if each committee of the Congress will maintain continuous oversight, in accordance with section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act, over the executive departments and agencies within its jurisdiction. I read that section of the act:

#### LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 136. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. President, a few years ago a Governor of one of the Midwestern States took a very significant action. The same thing occurred in one of the Eastern States. A number of useless agencies had been created. They were what we now call a bureaucracy. This Midwestern Governor said:-

I do not know anything about the agencies in question, but I shall create three committees to make investigation. I shall ask the house and the senate of the State legislature each to appoint one member on each of the three committees—

That would be one State senator and one assemblyman—

and I shall appoint to the committees the best efficiency experts I can secure. I will take them from the large corporations of the State. I shall constitute three separate committees and I shall divide up the functions of the State so that each committee will screen









[PUBLIC LAW 8—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 8—1st SESSION]

[S. 568]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, or control, or to prevent or retard, foot-and-mouth disease or rinderpest in Mexico where he deems such action necessary to protect the livestock and related industries of the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the Government of Mexico shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out such operations or measures on all lands and properties in Mexico and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. The measure and character of cooperation carried out under this Act on the part of the United States and on the part of the Government of Mexico, including the expenditure or use of funds appropriated pursuant to this Act, shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Arrangements for the cooperation authorized by this Act shall be made through and in consultation with the Secretary of State. The authority contained in this Act is in addition to and not in substitution for the authority of existing law.

SEC. 2. For purposes of this Act, funds appropriated pursuant thereto may also be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft, for printing and binding without regard to section 87 of the Act of January 12, 1895, or section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (U. S. C., title 44, sec. 111), for personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere without regard to the limitations contained in section 607 (g) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended, including the employment of civilian nationals of Mexico, and for the construction and operation of research laboratories, quarantine stations and other buildings and facilities.

SEC. 3. Thirty days after the enactment of this Act, and every thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a report to the Congress with respect to the activities carried on under this Act.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act.

Approved February 28, 1947.





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